

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 3 June 1980

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

APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 1), 1980

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of the general revenue of the State as were required for all the purposes set forth in the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the financial year 1979-80 and the Appropriation Bill (No. 1), 1980.

SUPPLY BILL (No. 1), 1980

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended the House of Assembly to make provision by Bill for defraying the salaries and other expenses of the several departments and public services of the Government of South Australia during the year ending 30 June 1981.

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

Abattoirs Act Amendment,
Administration and Probate Act Amendment,
Alsatian Dogs Act Amendment,
Boating Act Amendment,
Canned Fruits Marketing,
Church of England in Australia Constitution Act Amendment,
Companies Act Amendment,
Consumer Credit Act Amendment,
Consumer Transactions Act Amendment,
Crimes (Offences at Sea),
Dangerous Substances Act Amendment,
District Council of Burra Burra (Vesting of Land),
Education Act Amendment,
Egg Industry Stabilisation Act Amendment,
Environmental Protection Council Act Amendment,
Further Education Act Amendment,
Health Act Amendment,
Highways Act Amendment,
Local Government Act Amendment,
Marketing of Eggs Act Amendment,
Meat Hygiene,
Motor Vehicles Act Amendment,
Off-shore Waters (Application of Laws) Act Amendment,
Planning and Development Act Amendment,
Planning and Development Act Amendment (No. 2),
Prices Act Amendment,
Road Traffic Act Amendment,
Road Traffic Act Amendment (No. 2),
South Australian Health Commission Act Amendment,
South Australian Meat Corporation Act Amendment,
Statutes Amendment (Property),
Superannuation Act Amendment,
Victoria Square (International Hotel).
Wills Act Amendment,

PETITION: PROSTITUTION BILL

A petition signed by 50 residents of South Australia praying that the House reject the Prostitution Bill was presented by the Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy.
Petition received.

PETITIONS: PORNOGRAPHY

Petitions signed by 462 residents of South Australia praying that the House legislate to tighten restrictions on pornography and establish clear classification standards under the Classification of Publications Act were presented by the Hon. W. E. Chapman and Messrs. Crafter, Evans, Hamilton, Lewis, Olsen, and Trainer.
Petitions received.

PETITION: NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

A petition signed by 408 citizens of the southern suburbs of Adelaide praying that the House urge the Government to proclaim the southern metropolitan area as a "Nuclear Free Zone" was presented by the Hon. D. J. Hopgood.
Petition received.

PETITION: PRE-RECORDED MUSIC

A petition signed by 24 residents of South Australia praying that the House ensure that playing of pre-recorded music is not to the detriment of working musicians was presented by Mr. Evans.
Petition received.

PETITION: TRAM STOPS

A petition signed by 97 residents of South Australia and users of the Glenelg tram praying that the House would investigate ways of constructing platforms at tram stops to enable the elderly and disabled to negotiate the tram step was presented by Mr. Langley.
Petition received.

PETITION: EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FUNDING

A petition signed by 27 residents of South Australia praying that the House oppose a 3 per cent cut-back in funding for the Education Department of South Australia was presented by the Hon. D. J. Hopgood.
Petition received.

PETITION: OLYMPIC GAMES

A petition signed by 48 residents of South Australia and members of the amateur athletics associations of South Australia praying that the House dissociate itself with the actions of the Federal Government regarding attendance at the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 was presented by Mr. Crafter.
Petition received.

PETITION: NORTHFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL

A petition signed by 87 parents and staff of Northfield

Primary and Junior Primary Schools praying that the House urge the Government to retain the present number of ancillary staff hours at Northfield Primary and Junior Primary Schools was presented by Mr. O'Neill.
Petition received.

QUESTIONS

The SPEAKER: I direct that the following answers to questions be distributed and printed in *Hansard*: all the questions on the Notice Paper except Nos. 469, 513, 589, 627, 631, 717, 816, 830.

NORTH HAVEN ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

In reply to Mr. PETERSON (1 April).

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: Officers of the Coast Protection Division of the Department for the Environment met informally with Mr. Walker during his visit to Adelaide, and discussed with him various local coastal engineering matters. These included such matters as the sand replenishment programme, maintenance of the Patawalonga channel and general matters relating to sand movement along the Adelaide coast, and protection strategies.

The beach pollution problem to which the honourable member referred is presumably the accumulation of seaweed on the Taperoo beaches. This was only discussed briefly, being more a local biological problem than a coastal engineering one. Mr. Walker would not have been in a position to advise the Government on this, and was not contracted to do so.

It should be emphasised that the consultants were employed by the North Haven Trust and not the Coast Protection Board, and that the discussions were of an informal nature.

The Coast Protection Division has carried out and commissioned studies into the seaweed problem and has investigated possible ways in which the Coast Protection Board may be able to help the Port Adelaide Council improve Taperoo Beach. The studies have shown that the quantities of seaweed are large and that the cost of clearing the beach annually could be considerable. Further necessary information on quantities and handling costs is presently being obtained by a trial clearing of the seaweed. Following the clearing of the beach it will be monitored regularly to determine rates of seaweed accumulation.

SAFETY INSPECTION

In reply to Mr. MAX BROWN (21 February).

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: The Department of Mines and Energy's inspector investigated and reported on an accident in the packaging section of Pacific Salt Proprietary Limited. Other matters raised are outside the jurisdiction of the Mines and Works Inspection Act.

EGG INDUSTRY

In reply to Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (5 March).

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I am pleased to provide the information sought by the honourable member on several matters raised by him during debate on the Egg Industry Stabilisation Act Amendment Bill, 1980. The first question concerns the attitudes of the New South Wales and Victorian Governments towards egg industry

stabilisation. Public statements made by the New South Wales Government indicate its continued support of stabilisation legislation for the egg industry.

In Victoria, the State Government has passed legislation to continue the concept of egg industry stabilisation for a further 12 months. During this period a full investigation into the concept is being carried out with submissions being sought from all interested parties. I am given to understand that the investigation will influence future direction by that State. I have examined the apparent discrepancy in the figures quoted for the number of registered hens in South Australia.

In my reply to Question on Notice No. 403 I advised that there were 1 088 000 registered hens in this State but, as the member has indicated, the annual report on the operation of the Commonwealth Poultry Industry Assistance Act suggests that there are only 888 000.

The State hen quota for 1978-79 was 1 187 500, of which producers were allocated quotas totalling 1 183 469. In 1976 the Parafield Poultry Research Centre of the Department of Agriculture was granted an exemption from the provisions of Parts IV and VI of the Egg Industry Stabilisation Act and this exemption accounted for the 4 000-odd difference between the declared and allocated quotas.

The 1 088 000 registered hens stated in my earlier reply represented the allocated quota (1 183 469) less approximately 95 000 being held by the South Australian Egg Board on lease.

This figure cannot be rationalised with the number referred to in the said report as the 888 000 represented the number of leviable hens owned on one particular levy day. In fact during the 26 hen levy days, leviable hens held by all producers varied between 867 000 and 977 688, with an average of 918 450.

The third question relates to movements in the retail price of eggs and the net return to the producers. During 1977-78 and 1978-79 producer net returns decreased by 0.5 cents per dozen eggs, while there was an increase of approximately 3.3 cents per dozen in the wholesale price during the same period. It is necessary to show the increases in pools and grading charges for this period and I therefore seek leave to insert the following statistical table in *Hansard* without my reading it.

	1977-78	Pools cents per dozen	Grading cents per dozen
July		4	8
August, September		10	8
October, November, December		14	8
January, February, March		10	9
April, May, June		5	9
Average per dozen		9.25	8.5
Total pools and grading per dozen		17.75 cents per dozen.	
	1978-79	Pools cents per dozen	Grading cents per dozen
July, August, September		12	9
October, November, December		19.5	9
January, February, March		13	9
April, May, June		7	9
Average per dozen		12.875 cents.	
Total pools and grading per dozen		21.875 cents.	

As can be seen from this table charges increased by 4.125 cents per dozen from 1977-78 to 1978-79.

Despite the rising costs of producing eggs during this period, egg production rates increased resulting in a greater level of surplus eggs. Additional equalisation

moneys were therefore required from producer funds, thereby reducing the net return to producers.

The fourth matter concerns the leasing system conducted by the South Australian Egg Board in conjunction with the Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee. The money used to fund the system was deducted from producers' returns and the benefits derived from that action will be taken into account based on a formula of cost factors associated with production and the producers' net return.

The honourable member also refers to the transfer of traded eggs from one area to another and a problem that has developed between South Australia and the Northern Territory on this issue. The situation as it applies to the Northern Territory and particularly Alice Springs is an item of discussion between the South Australian Egg Board and the Northern Territory Department of Primary Products. Alice Springs is a traditional market for a great number of our products, including eggs, which have always been supplied from this State. The current problem with the Northern Territory is not the same as that involving the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales and Victoria over interstate trading under section 92 of the Constitution. I believe that the difficulties can and will be resolved.

FIRE CONTROL

In reply to Mr. LEWIS (5 March).

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I have discussed with the Director, Country Fire Services, the two matters raised by the honourable member and am pleased to provide further information. In answer to the first question I advise that compensation is available to fire spotters while patrolling actual fires. Where such activity is carried out in local government areas of the State the cost is met in the same manner as any other CFS maintenance expense, i.e., 50 per cent from the local council and 50 per cent from the CFS Fund as a subsidy payment. The guidelines used in determining reimbursement are:

- (1) Allocation of rate to be on the aircraft operating cost only (no profit) and the pilot's time is to be gratis.
- (2) This cost is to be at hire rates operating at the time.
- (3) The authority for spotting at any single fire must be given by the Deputy Supervisor of Fire Control Officers for the first hour; the Supervisor or a committee of three for the next two hours; and for any additional time, the Director, Country Fire Services.

In areas of the State outside local government boundaries financial assistance towards the purchase and maintenance of equipment is somewhat more restrictive. Nevertheless, both the Government and the Country Fire Services Board recognise the need to provide assistance to pastoralists in the event of fire on their properties particularly now that an insurance levy is imposed in areas protected by Country Fire Services.

In recent years the Government has provided significant assistance to pastoralists where local resources have been inadequate to cope with major bushfires and such assistance will again be available if and when there is a future need. The use of aircraft in the pastoral areas for fire control operations is considered an important area of assistance and in circumstances where aircraft hire is authorised by the Director, Country Fire Services, the costs are met by the Country Fire Services Board.

The other matter raised over the possibility of

subsidising CB radio where used by CFS organisations will be examined by the Director, Country Fire Services. While it is realised that CB networks are used extensively by farmers when fire threatens their properties and surrounding areas, the current policy provides only for the payment of subsidies on VHF radio equipment used solely for CFS operations. Although he will examine the matter, the Director points out that the use of a completely different radio system which is subject to both monitoring and interruption by anyone who chooses to buy a set must obviously be treated with some caution.

FIRE-RESISTANT TREES

In reply to Mr. EVANS (25 March).

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: As promised in my earlier reply, I asked the Woods and Forests Department to cooperate and seek recommendations from C.S.I.R.O. over the most fire resistant trees. The Director, Woods and Forests Department, has reported to me that to identify those trees which are most resistant to fire is a difficult process as there are several factors which contribute to the propensity of a tree to burn. At present the department is obtaining further information which will allow a more complete answer to be given which I will provide shortly.

FIRE-DAMAGED TIMBER

In reply to Mr. GLAZBROOK (5 March).

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I have discussed the matter raised by the honourable member with the Director, Woods and Forests Department. Those logs which could be salvaged from woodlots in the Adelaide Hills have been sold to private sawmillers as the Woods and Forests Department has no sawmill in this area. Amounts which the owners of woodlots receive is the purchase price by the sawmill less cost of logging and transport of the logs to the mill.

In the case of burnt forests, additional wages are paid in accordance with the award to both loggers and sawmill operators. Under the Timber Workers Consolidated Award of 1974, sawmill operators are entitled to receive up to \$0.80 per man per day for handling burnt logs. Where logging is carried out by departmental employees, the allowance for handling burnt logs is negotiated by the Public Service Board up to a maximum of 16.5 cents per hour.

The amount per tonne or cubic metre of wood which woodlot owners receive is subject therefore to these loadings. It is pertinent to note that these were salvage operations of woodlots which may otherwise not have been harvested at the time. Considering these circumstances the return to the owner could be quite small. This may well be a function of the condition and age rather than the circumstances of the operation.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS

The SPEAKER laid on the table the following reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence:

Hackham South Primary School—Stage I,

Leigh Creek Area School,

State Administration Centre—Engineering and Water Supply Department Re-organisation.

Ordered that reports be printed.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Premier (The Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—

By Command—

- I. Official Itinerary for visit of the Premier to the United Kingdom, Japan, Korea and Hong Kong.

By the Treasurer (The Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Industries Development Act, 1941-1978—Regulations—Bread Pricing.
- II. Superannuation Act, 1974-1980—Regulations—C.P.I. Increases.
- III. Valuation of Land Act, 1971-1976—Regulations—Fees.

By the Minister of Education (The Hon. H. Allison)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Companies Act, 1962-1979—Regulations—Fees for Companies Auditors Board Members.
- II. Coroners Act, 1975—Rules—Examination Fees.
- III. Education Act, 1972-1979—Regulations—School Council Authority.
Rules of Court—
- IV. Local Court—Local and District Criminal Courts Act—Amendment Supreme Court—Supreme Court Act.
- V. Jurisdiction.
- VI. Family Relationships Act.

By the Chief Secretary (The Hon. W. A. Rodda)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Second-hand Dealers Act, 1919-1971—Regulations—Firearms Dealers.

By the Minister of Marine (The Hon. W. A. Rodda)—

Pursuant to Statute—

Harbors Act, 1936-1978—Regulations—

- I. Pilotage Exemption Certificates.
- II. Various Amendments.

By the Minister of Agriculture (The Hon. W. E. Chapman)—

Pursuant to Statute—

Metropolitan Milk Supply Act, 1946-1974—Regulations—

- I. Milk Prices.
- II. Milk Vendors Licence Forms.
- III. Stock Diseases Act, 1934-1976—Proclamation—Prevention of Diseases in Cattle in Showgrounds.

By the Minister of Environment (The Hon. D. C. Wotton)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Building Act, 1970-1976—Regulations—Various Amendments.
- II. Local Government Act, 1934-1979—Regulations—Long Service Leave.
- III. District Council of Balaklava—By-law No. 27—Prevention of Fires.
- IV. District Council of Kadina—By-law No. 2—Speed Limit—North Beach.
- V. District Council of Mount Gambier—By-law No. 14—Repeal of By-Law No. 11.

By the Minister of Transport (The Hon. M. M. Wilson)—

Pursuant to Statute—

Motor Vehicles Act, 1959-1978—Regulations—

- I. Probationary Licences.
- II. Search Fees.
- III. Traffic Monitor.

Traffic Prohibition—

IV. Burnside.

V. Campbelltown.

Road Traffic Act, 1961-1979—Regulations.

By the Minister of Health (The Hon. J. L. Adamson)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Consumer Credit Act, 1972-1980—Regulations—Application to Credit Tribunal.
- II. Consumer Transactions Act, 1972-1980—Regulations—Application to Credit Tribunal.
- III. South Australian Health Commission Act, 1975-1979—Regulations—Prescribed Hospitals and Health Centres.

By the Minister of Lands (The Hon. P. B. Arnold)—

Pursuant to Statute—

Department of Lands—Report, 1978-79.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: OVERSEAS VISIT

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: On 26 February I advised honourable members that I would be travelling to Japan during April as a guest of the Japanese Government and that I intended to visit other countries as well while out of Australia. I now wish to report briefly on the success of that overseas visit and I table the official itinerary.

Mr. Langley: Success!

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Most other South Australians seem to believe it was. The itinerary covered visits to the United Kingdom, Japan, Korea and Hong Kong. Accompanying me on the visit were the Director-General of my department, the Director of State Development, and my Press Secretary. The total cost to the South Australian Government of the visit was \$31 011.

Although living costs in many countries of the world have escalated enormously in recent years, and London and Tokyo are probably the most expensive cities in the world, the cost of the visit was contained within budget and, on a pro rata basis, was certainly less than the cost of visits made by my predecessor in the last two years.

I included the United Kingdom in my visit for two reasons: first, to undertake an examination and reorganisation of the Agent-General's Office, which has often been the subject of ill-informed criticism, and secondly, to re-establish contact with the British business community to let them know that South Australia was once more open for business.

After several discussions with the Agent-General it has now been decided to eliminate a number of time consuming and less important functions and devote the main objective of the Agent-General's Office to its essential diplomatic role and, more importantly, the promotion of South Australia as a potential area for business and investment. As a result of the elimination of activities such as private tourist advice to visitors, the publication of a fortnightly newsletter, the redirection of mail to tourists and performing an accounting function on behalf of several South Australian Government departments and statutory authorities, the staff of the Agent-General's Office will be reduced to 13 persons. This figure is contrasted with the staff establishment of 18 which existed until recently. The staff reduction will be effected by natural attrition and ultimate establishment should be achieved by the middle of next year.

After only a week in London I was appalled at the extent to which South Australia had dropped out of

consideration as a suitable place for potential investment and development. However, after meeting a number of significant businessmen in London, and following my addresses to the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, I was heartened by the signs of renewed interest. Hitherto regarded as a haven for social experiments calculated to disadvantage private initiative in this State, South Australia can now look forward to a renewed interest by British businessmen as a place which welcomes and accommodates enterprise from private industry.

I also said in Japan, as I did in Britain, that my Government was a "hands off the private sector" Government. I was applauded in my statements that we were reducing the size of the public sector and in turn minimising the extent of regulations which hitherto restricted private sector development.

I believe that these assurances were an important factor in the momentous Mitsubishi Corporation decision to purchase the remaining shareholding in Chrysler Australia. I am not certain whether some honourable members opposite appreciate the significance of that decision: I am sure the member for Spence does. Without it, the motor vehicle industry in South Australia stood to lose a significant portion of its motor car manufacturing base. Chrysler in America is in enormous financial difficulties, and its collapse in that country would inevitably see the winding up of its operations throughout the world.

Likewise, the reception from corporations such as Marubeni and Mitsui were gratifying and encouraging, as indeed was the welcome from Fujitsu and the three banking corporations that we visited. Indeed, since returning to Adelaide I have received a return deputation from Mitsui inquiring further about our energy producing resources of uranium, brown coal and l.p.g., as well as the proposed Redcliff petro-chemical plant.

On that subject, in Hong Kong I was able to obtain from Dow an undertaking that they would advise me by 12 October whether they would proceed with the petro-chemical plant, and the fact that at least four other large undertakings approached me while overseas about establishing such a plant in South Australia makes me highly optimistic about the project.

My discussions with the Japanese Prime Minister focused around the Pacific Basin community concept and the fact that Australia's, and in particular South Australia's, future is inextricably linked with countries in this region. The subject of future energy needs is a very large part of that link, and I was able to indicate not only to Prime Minister Ohira but also to the Prime Minister of Korea, Mr. Chin, that South Australia ultimately saw itself at the forefront in the provision of enriched uranium to those two countries, both of which have no option but to depend on the nuclear fuel cycle.

The two-and-a-half days spent in Korea were of inestimable benefit. Korea presents great potential for the development of enlarged business with South Australia.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The Premier sought leave of the House to make a Ministerial statement. That leave was given, and I ask all members to accord the Premier due regard while he is making that statement.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: This rapidly developing and highly enterprising country will show an increasing interest in areas which have energy resources to satisfy their needs and Governments which encourage, not hinder, the development of trade and commerce. That attitude has been manifestly demonstrated by the quick response by one of the large Korean industrial giants since my return. Within two days of my arrival back in Adelaide, the

Australian representatives of the Daewoo Corporation paid a visit to me to extend the discussions that we had in Seoul.

Prior to my departure I indicated that I would review South Australia's overseas representation in the Asian region. I have not fully decided what the composition of that representation should yet be. However, I have determined that the focus of activity will be in Tokyo and not in Hong Kong, as suggested by the Leader of the Opposition, and it certainly will not be of the size or proportions established by the Eastern States.

Hong Kong holds no outstanding specific trade potential for South Australia other than the continued sponsorship of existing products, and this can be done through our existing part-time representation.

Tokyo, which can serve as the base for the whole of Japan and is within three hours flying time of Korea, is quite clearly the place whence the action will emanate in the future. When a decision has been taken as to details of Tokyo representation, I will make a further statement.

Lest it be thought that what I have achieved in this visit will be interpreted as an opening of the business floodgates overnight, let me hasten to say that I view this important three-week visit only as the laying of a foundation stone for the future.

The full benefit of that visit, and I hope subsequent reciprocal visits, may not be realised for some years. We have a lot of ground to catch up in South Australia—ground that was lost during the previous Administration. But now a vital start has been made, and we are determined to see it built upon.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: PLANNING LEGISLATION

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON (Minister of Planning): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The Government proposes to make major changes to the planning legislation to streamline decision making, and to provide more environmental safeguards. It is anticipated that a Bill will be introduced later this year to give effect to these Government policy objectives.

Members will recall that the report by Mr. Stuart Hart into the control of private development was tabled in the House in October 1978. On taking office, I found that the former Government had given some consideration to the recommendations of the report and was in the process of coming forward with legislative proposals.

The present Government has reviewed a range of planning, development control and environmental matters and has now determined its long-term approach. Members will appreciate that proposals for legislative change are closely linked with departmental changes, to which I will refer later.

I have expressed concern on previous occasions that our Planning and Development Act suffers from a series of "band-aid measures". These were probably inevitable as the need for planning controls was accepted in various parts of the State. It is now necessary to streamline the system and establish speedy and simple procedures for use by all councils.

It is proposed that the present 11-member State Planning Authority be replaced by a commission of three persons and a larger Minister's Advisory Council. The commission will make decisions on significant development applications which are to be determined at State level. The Minister's Advisory Council will advise on policy.

There is an urgent need to end the temporary nature of the interim development controls presently administered by over 80 councils. The introduction by each council of separate planning regulations as required by the present Act would be costly for the councils concerned. The opportunity is therefore to be taken to legislate for one common set of regulations dealing with administrative procedures which will be common to all councils.

The principles upon which decisions on development applications are based will be those contained in the present development plan applicable to the council's area. Those councils with zoning regulations will still be able to use their zones and standards, which have been subject to extensive public exhibition and hearings.

The proposed uniform administrative procedures will be drafted so that the varying resources of councils and the varying significance of development applications can be recognised. Applications for significant developments will be referred for decision at State level, and advice will be sent to councils on applications in which Government departments have an interest. Overall, councils will have more responsibility, and better enforcement powers, and there will be more decision-making on local matters at the local level.

Embodied in the procedures will be a power of the Minister to call for a special assessment of the environmental, social and economic effects of a significant development proposal. In such cases, the Governor may make the final decision. Land division procedures will also be simplified and integrated with decisions on the proposed use of the land.

The Government proposes to streamline the procedures of the Planning Appeal Board and introduce compulsory conferences before formal hearings begin. The main thrust of the Government's policy is to ensure that the maximum amount of decision making takes place at local government level based on soundly based policies, and that proposals of special significance are fully assessed at the State level before being given the go-ahead. This calls for an efficient departmental structure at the State level.

On taking office, I was of the opinion that a period of stability was needed in the two departments under my control. However, the review of the legislation that I have just outlined made quite clear that there would be many administrative gains in creating one department of environment and planning administering this one piece of legislation. Duplication of effort would be avoided, expert staff would be utilised more effectively, and efficiency would be improved.

In particular, the amalgamation will ensure that full consideration is given to environmental factors throughout the planning process; enhance the Government's ability to make sure that new developments are both desirable and soundly-based in all respects; facilitate the implementation of one development control system and simplify the on-going expressing and administration of development control policies; permit more comprehensive advice to local government on local environmental planning issues—and this is consistent with the Government's stated policy to share responsibility with local government; enable more effective and co-ordinated management of South Australia's national parks and other major open spaces; and ensure that management of pollution problems will be related to development planning strategies as well as to the character of the existing environment.

The reorganisation to establish the new department has already started, and the commencement of its establishment will coincide with the introduction of the Bill later this year. Applications for the position of Director-

General of the new department will be called within the next few weeks.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT: SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY

The SPEAKER: This morning I received the following letter from the honourable Leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. C. Bannon, dated 3 June 1980:

I wish to advise that when the House meets today, Tuesday 3 June 1980, I shall move that the House at its rising adjourn to 2 p.m. on Friday 6 June for the purpose of debating the following matter of urgency:

The disturbing down-turn in the South Australian economy this year following the promising recovery of 1979, and the immediate measures that should be taken by the Government to deal with this worsening situation.

Is the motion supported?

Members having risen:

Mr. BANNON: (Leader of the Opposition): I move:

That the House at its rising adjourn to 2 p.m. on Friday 6 June, for the purpose of debating the following matter of urgency:

The disturbing down-turn in the South Australian economy this year following the promising recovery of 1979, and the immediate measures that should be taken by the Government to deal with this worsening situation.

I start by saying that I know that the first accusation which will be made by the Government concerning this motion and the debate we are about to have today is that the Opposition is trying to knock the South Australian economy, to put down economic indicators in this community, and generally to create an air that will make recovery impossible. I will deal with that argument now.

Certainly, such an argument comes ill indeed from the Government and from the Premier himself, when one considers the two or three years constant knocking and attacking of the way in which the South Australian economy was being handled and was going—two years, one might describe, as some form of sabotage of our economy. It culminated in the scandalous and scurrilous campaign, in September 1979, which suggested that there was a major job rotting in South Australia and that our economy was under collapse. In fact, the economic situation in South Australia throughout 1979, as we have demonstrated again and again, was improving rapidly and markedly.

That was the first lie or untruth that was put around in September 1979. So, talks of sabotage of the economy or of destroying confidence will come ill indeed from Government members. However, I say clearly that we believe in confidence and in the basic underlying strength of the South Australian economy and of the capacity of our community to respond to the economic problems we have. We believe that their skills and energies can be harnessed to put us well in the forefront of economic development and prosperity in Australia, but that this can be done only by the right policies and approach from the Government, in partnership with the private sector.

We have a basic and fundamental confidence in the future of this State, but false and misplaced confidence of the type being peddled around by the Premier will not aid our economic recovery. On the contrary, unless we look at the situation with some realism, and assess in the cold, hard light of the facts where we are and where we are going, it will be absolutely impossible for us to arrest this

alarming trend that has become apparent in the past six months. I stress that.

We were recovering rapidly under the policies of the previous Government and the Premiership of my colleague, the member for Hartley. However, since the new Government has come to office, that recovery has been arrested and, if one looks at all the indicators across the board, one sees that we are in a parlous position indeed. It calls not for false confidence but for realism. Let us put some of the facts on record.

Last Tuesday, the Commonwealth Employment Service released the employment statistics for April. These figures show that there are now more people out of work in this State than at any time since the Second World War. Seasonally adjusted, the figure stands at 46 800, or a staggering 7.7 per cent of our work force. Never since the darkest days of the 1930's depression has unemployment in South Australia been so high. The South Australian economy is moving rapidly into recession, and it is beyond dispute that our economic situation, which was improving in 1979, has turned around. Seasonally adjusted, unemployment fell from a peak of 46 700 in March 1979 to 44 900 in September. From then until January, it remained constant, and there was no change under the new Government. However, over the past three months it has risen by 2 300, despite the Premier's fatuous pronouncements about a return of confidence. As unemployment has risen, there has been a steady decline in the number of private sector jobs—the very sector which the Premier has said that his Government would restore and improve.

The number of jobs in that private sector has declined. I am not talking about the Public Service or public employment, which is bad enough. The private sector has not responded to the Premier's pleadings, as the financial writer in the *Adelaide News* said in his article at the end of March. He said:

Mr. Tonkin is becoming more strident in his appeals for co-operation.

What was the Premier saying to business men on that occasion? Even now, after the changes of the past six months, if industry and commerce is unwilling to start the momentum, then we not only jeopardise a promising future but we also risk erosion of public confidence in the principles that we support. I think he was putting it on the line pretty well then. He was saying, "We have espoused the sort of rhetoric you ought to like. It seems to be going wrong and, unless you do something about it, our policies will become unpopular."

We say that the Government's policies are unpopular and will be increasingly so as a result of the experience of the past few months and the next two or three hard years that we will have if these policies continue as they are going.

Since the change of Government, from September 1979 to March 1980, 400 jobs have disappeared from the private sector. In the corresponding period of the Labor Government, from September 1978 to March 1979 (we look at these corresponding figures to eradicate the seasonal factor), private sector employment had actually increased by 4 800. These figures, which all honourable members can find for themselves in the Australian Bureau of Statistics Civilian Employee Series, show that there has been a net turn-around for the worst of over 5 000 jobs in the South Australian private sector which have been lost since the Tonkin Government came into office. That is a pretty shaky and scandalous record.

The Premier cannot avoid responsibility for this situation. He has consistently denied that our economy is in the main dependent on decisions made in Canberra or what happens at the national level. He has constantly

castigated us, when in Opposition and even in Government, for the way in which we have tried to look at the situation over the whole of the Australian, and indeed the international, economic situation. He has said that the remedies lie here. We are now asking him to produce the goods.

In his Budget speech last year in October, his first major economic statement, the Premier said that he did not propose to speak at all about what was happening at the Federal level under the Federal Government's Budget or economic policies. So, the Premier apparently believes his own propaganda that this State is some sort of economic island. He has chosen to claim that all the levers of economic growth are in the hands of the State Government, so I think that he had better live with it and start to produce the results that he claims are possible from a State Government.

During the election campaign, for instance, the Premier claimed that a Liberal Government would create 7 000 new jobs in the private sector. By December last year he had increased that number to 10 000, and he bought time on television to tell the South Australian people that there was "unmistakable proof that the Government's policies were working". A more responsible Premier might well admit that a State Government's economic instruments are indeed marginal. A less responsible Premier will make grandiose statements, promote false confidence, and hope that some developmental bonanza will save him.

Labor believes that we must make full use of the means available to us to create jobs and stimulate further private sector expansion. I will later put to the House a five-point plan designed to protect South Australian workers and their families from the worst of the recession that is undoubtedly gripping the whole of Australia. This is not the time for Governments to be getting out of the way of business, as the Premier would put it. It is a time for a proper analysis which shows that the Government cannot sidestep the issue and must be involved in the solutions. One should look at other indicators such as the number of unfilled job vacancies (a standard forward indicator): they fell by 23 per cent from the end of September 1979 to April this year.

Retail sales, another indicator often used by the Premier when in Opposition, are particularly bad. The Executive Director of the Retail Traders Association, Mr. McCutcheon, is reported as saying in the 6 May issue of the *Australian Financial Review* (a statement unreported in South Australia) that retail sales in March were depressed and difficult to achieve. This was in an article detailing a March spending boom in other States. I now turn to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry's survey. One is faintly surprised, given its categorical statements about the benefits of changing Governments, that the Chamber thought that a survey was necessary. However, it produced a survey, the aim of which, I gather, was to provide some sort of proof or indication that things had changed since the new Government had come into office.

It did not fulfil this aim. The message in the results of the survey which was lost in the misleading reports in the daily papers was that industry and commerce in South Australia were recovering only slowly. In respect of sales, it stated that the situation had worsened over recent months.

Certainly it found that 43 per cent of those surveyed reported higher employment from September 1979 to February 1980, but it did not cover the important and depressed construction sector, and it also found that a larger number, 45 per cent, had higher employment during the earlier period from February 1979 to February 1980. But most disquieting is the finding that, while 21 per cent

of manufacturing firms expect to employ more workers in the next 12 months, 26 per cent of firms expect to employ fewer. What is the Premier's response? On the day that the survey was published, he is reported as saying, "The message coming through more strongly every day is an exhilarating one." One wonders who is giving him messages. The Premier obviously had not read the survey.

One also wonders whether these same messages prompted the Premier to say, as he did in London recently, that "already our regional economy is responding to the turn-around in Government policy". What evidence can the Premier bring forward for his assertion to that meeting of business men that "the manufacturing and construction industries are beginning to chart ascending curves"? Employment in those industries has dropped, and dropped sharply. They are in a parlous state. These statements raise serious doubts about the Premier's competence. These doubts are not eased when one considers his methods of forecasting economic trends. When answering my questions in this House on the building industry, the Premier recounted to us his walks around Adelaide suburbs counting the "sold" stickers on "for sale" signs. It was as meaningless as it was fatuous.

Take the example of the vehicle industry. He jumped in and told Parliament on 26 March that the rise in vehicle registrations between February 1979 and February 1980 meant that the future for the vehicle industry was "extremely good". When further figures were published showing that, between March 1979 and March 1980, there was a 4.9 per cent fall, he was silent. Also, the latest figures for April show a further 1 per cent decrease. It is like the Premier's infamous statement in November to which I referred earlier about unmistakable proof that his policies were working.

If the Premier does not want to take my word for it, let him read what is being written now. For instance, Peter Ward, in the *Clarion* newspaper, wrote a succinct summary that puts the Tonkin incentives to industry in their proper perspective. Let us recall that Mr. Peter Ward has been critical in the past of the Labor Government's economic treatment. The Premier has chosen to ignore a number of other articles.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. BANNON: However, perhaps he will now produce these statistics indicating the strength of those arguments. The indicators are there; the facts cannot be avoided.

It is time for the Tonkin Government to get down to some hard work to assist South Australia's bread and butter industries. What new manufacturing initiatives have we seen that were not planned under Labor? True, on 7 May Mr. Tonkin announced that a small but significant firm would soon move to South Australia; it was not named. But look at the debit side. Since the State was opened for business again, the Premier has fiddled while the Bank of Adelaide went down, actively pursued a policy of killing retail trade in Victoria Square, and watched Comalco, Adelaide Joinery, Pierlite Electrical, Fosters Meat, Donson Industries, Blakistons Transport, Bryson Industries, Gold Crest Constructions, Ikoss Construction, Swan Shepherd and R.D.C. and others either leave the State, leave the relevant industry or go to the wall. That is what "getting out of the way of business" means. One should look at the facts. From September 1978 to March 1979, employment in manufacturing rose by 4 000. That was under Labor. We have had a job rot since then (one should remember that phrase) of over 1 000.

Labor has a responsible plan for development. First, the Premier must recognise that he and his Government are presiding over a deteriorating economy. There must be no

more false confidence. The Government must get people together to discuss solutions in South Australia. Secondly, the Premier must stop his assault on the public sector and Government cut-backs.

Thirdly, he should review its incentives for youth employment, and immediately introduce some direct job creation schemes. Fourthly, he should investigate the feasibility of providing transport subsidy costs for South Australian companies trading with the Eastern States, and finally, he should protect and maintain our cost advantages over other States, in particular by not increasing water charges, electricity tariffs and other costs which he is contemplating in order to meet his deficit. My deputy will be detailing to a greater extent the youth unemployment proposals and a number of other areas on which we are concentrating.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer): The rather pathetic showing we have just seen would be humorous if it were not so serious. The Leader of the Opposition is obviously still smarting from the electoral defeat, and almost annihilation, suffered by his Party last September. It is quite obvious that that feeling is still coming through. Although he says he does not intend to knock, he gives the lie to his stated intent by proceeding to do just that. We have just heard 15 minutes of solid knocking.

It has been well recognised by the people of South Australia over recent months (indeed, there was a recent letter to the Editor on the subject, and there have been widespread comments) that the Leader of the Opposition has now become devoted to deprecating and denigrating South Australia systematically, and with great energy and determination. In fact, he could be called South Australia's resident prophet of doom, except that he is rapidly losing any standing at all, and certainly he has no standing as a prophet, as I will show a little later.

His continued knocking, his unparalleled pessimism, his lack of confidence, and, indeed, his lack of pride in South Australia, are wearing very thin indeed with the South Australian community. If members opposite choose to associate themselves with this knocking exercise (as obviously they are doing, having regard to their comments), all I can say is that it is a thoroughly good thing that his Party is confined to the Opposition benches.

Whether the Labor Party likes it or not, there has been a renewal of confidence in South Australia. There is a new feeling of enterprise in the air, and the Leader shows how completely out of touch the Labor Party has become because it has been preoccupied with its own internal struggles. I would suggest that the Labor Party stop looking inwards and start to look out to the remainder of the community. I suggest to the Leader that he stop saying what his supporters (how many of them there are I am not sure) want to hear him say, and say what would be in the best interests of the State and the people of South Australia.

This spirit of enterprise is being reflected by the campaign being conducted by the electronic media, which is exhibiting such slogans as "It's our State mate" and "It's a great State". It is also evidenced, as the honourable member for Elizabeth would know, by the formation of the Northern Adelaide Development Board, which has a wide spectrum of interest from the community. Trade union leaders, industry leaders, local government and community bodies are represented, and all of them are dedicated to one thing, namely, to get this State back on

its feet again and to get industrial and economic development moving.

The Leader of the Opposition shows quite clearly that he resents what is happening in this State. He is seeking to tear down and destroy that building up of confidence that has been won so well over the last few months. On what grounds does he seek to destroy this confidence? We are told, in terms of the motion, that he is disturbed (I notice that he did not refer to it once) by what he calls the downturn in the South Australian economy. To what exactly is he referring? I would say that his judgment on these matters (because it is entirely a matter of judgment) is very poor indeed up to this time. I remember that, in promoting his gloomy dirge in the past, he twisted Government information and suggested that South Australia faced a \$40 000 000 deficit. I can remember vividly his back-tracking when he tried to say that he did not mean that that situation applied for this financial year but that he meant it applied for the next financial year. He also predicted a mini-Budget and said that there would undoubtedly be increases in taxes on income, a sales tax or, indeed, anything, so long as it scared the population.

Actually, he has clearly been proved to be irresponsible in this area. I realise that, wanting to further his negative attitude, the Leader is prepared to go to any lengths, but he would have been well advised to wait for the presentation of the Supplementary Estimates later today before sounding off on such precarious grounds. Surely, just a little patience would have been justified by enabling him to learn the facts, the true position.

We will show later today in this Chamber that, by a careful control of expenditure, and a critical examination of public works and letting out work to competitive tendering (and the industry is absolutely delighted with that), this Government has been able to achieve savings of about \$30 000 000 so far this financial year—and this is the economy that disturbs the Leader! The Opposition said it could not be done. It said, when in Government, that it was not able to reduce taxes or make savings. The record of the past few years, far from being promising, as the Leader suggested it was early in 1979, was abysmal. Since we have come to office we have implemented a significant number of election promises, particularly in the area of economic and business management in this State. Those promises will have a major impact on business confidence, investment and employment. We cannot expect short-term solutions to the enormous long-term problems created by nearly 10 years of Labor Administration.

This Government has achieved, in 8½ months, abolition of death and gift duties, abolition of land tax on the family home (which will apply from 1 July next), pay-roll tax incentives, rebate of stamp duty up to \$580 on the purchase of a first home, and competitive tendering for public works and construction projects. It has achieved the reduction of unjustified Government competition against the business community. State Bank lending conditions have improved and we have already seen a significant increase in the take-up rate for home loans. We have achieved all of these things—

Mr. Millhouse: None of this has anything to do with what the Leader said.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:—in the past 8½ months. We are proud indeed to stand on that record. If the honourable member—

Mr. Millhouse: Why don't you answer the argument he put forward?

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Mitcham is out of order. I ask him to cease interjecting.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Before the last election, the Leader said that these things could not be done and,

because he said that they could not be done, he is now thoroughly sore that this Government has proved that they can be done. We can afford the tax cuts we have implemented, tax cuts which will significantly improve the confidence of the people of South Australia and improve our chances of attracting industrial development to this State. Those are incentives that I believe make up a record that the Labor Party has never yet been able to match.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: But they aren't working.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The Leader was off target, and the Deputy Leader is obviously just as much off target, also: we have just proved that they are working. We are managing well, and the State's economy has never been better.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: Just like—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Deputy Leader has his name down for a call. I ask him not to pre-empt that call.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Savings of \$30 000 000 speak louder than any claims put forward by a disturbed Opposition. There is no basis at all for anything other than pleasure and continuing confidence, but in view of the Leader's track record, we have to expect the knocking we have heard.

As there is no basis for him to be disturbed about the Government's economic record, is he disturbed about the rural economy? I have information that shows clearly that the rural sector is buoyant and has never looked better. That is the generally accepted opinion of both country and city people.

Is the Leader disturbed about the private sector economy? I would say that there is more confidence now in the private sector than there has been for many, many years, and it is not a false confidence. Why does the Leader say it is? If he were to speak to these people, he would learn that it is certainly not false confidence. Again, he would have been well advised to wait a little time before beginning his carping today.

Major developments and achievements are in the pipeline, and one significant announcement will be made within the next few hours. I hope that the Leader enjoys it; I will certainly take a great deal of pleasure in making the announcement. The Leader may begin to eat his words. Multi-million dollar export orders have been obtained and will be announced within the next few weeks. Existing industries are expanding, and new industries are considering establishing in South Australia. During the past few months, the Department of Trade and Industry has noticed, from the business community, new confidence, increasing orders, a turn of the tide, and an attitude that the State is moving again.

Some of the most important investment decisions taken recently include the following: Adelaide Brighton Cement Limited is spending about \$20 000 000 to expand its facilities in order to cope with export orders equal to South Australia's usage; Adelaide and Wallaroo Fertilizers Limited is spending \$17 000 000 in constructing a new sulphuric acid plant; a further three initiatives, which cannot be announced in detail (in the next few weeks we will be able to announce them), will mean at least 500, possibly 700, new jobs within three years, and a capital value of up to \$40 000 000; a feasibility study is now being carried out for a major industrial group, which could mean an investment of \$70 000 000; B.H.P. is spending \$90 000 000 in upgrading its steelworks in Whyalla; and the Dow petro-chemical project is now more certain than ever before. There is more development potential in South Australia than there has been for many years. Despite the Leader's comments about the building industry, if he examines the figures that he has not quoted, he will see

that there has been an up-turn in the building industry, also.

The Opposition has expressed concern about employment, and we, too, are concerned about employment. The Opposition has taken great pleasure in bringing these figures to the attention of the House. We remain, for the fourth consecutive month, the State with the highest rate of unemployment. On the brighter side, the same Bureau of Statistics figures show that South Australia's position, relative to Australia as a whole, has improved slightly since last September. Both in September 1979 and in April 1980 the number of people unemployed in South Australia was 45 900, or 7.6 per cent of the work force, whereas nationally there was an increase of 8 200. In this same period, South Australia's total labour force increased by 1 300 persons. This means that South Australia has been creating jobs sufficient to hold the line on unemployment, and it augurs well for a reduction of the numbers unemployed in the longer term. Our share of national unemployment has fallen from a high point of 11.1 per cent in October 1979 to 10.4 per cent in March 1980. It is not good, but it is better than it was—it is a start.

My Government is acutely aware of South Australia's unemployment problem and of the Labor Government's policies that exacerbated the situation prior to September 1979. The position has been held, and I point out to the Leader that the best way to create jobs is by creating industrial development. To create industrial development, incentives must be created, and those incentives are being taken up. Companies are deciding to come to South Australia for many and varied reasons, and we will be hearing more of this. To say that we have not created an appropriate climate in eight months loses sight of the enormous doldrums of the 1970's, an important period for South Australia. In 8½ months, we are just beginning to reverse and overcome that trend.

We always hear the stories about those who have been put off; we do not hear the success stories, like one I will announce later this week, involving 65 people who have been put on in the last month to fulfil a multi-million dollar export order. Clearly, everyone else in South Australia has confidence in this State. The suggestions that the Leader has put up are little more than empty rhetoric because he knows that he has no chance of putting them into operation, that they have already been tried in this State by Governments before this Government, and that they have also been tried by the Whitlam Government. They have been discredited and found to be totally impracticable. Indeed, they have brought both the State and the country to the point of ruin. The Leader has used nothing but empty words. If he wants to return to the old ways of management, let me tell him that no-one else in this State wishes to do so. The sooner he gets that straight, the better.

He should stop trying to tear down and destroy the South Australian economy by destroying its confidence. I invite him to get behind South Australia, along with everyone else. We are on the way back. The way the people in South Australia want to be is on the way back with confidence; that is where they want to go, and I invite the Leader to come with them. I am indeed proud of South Australia, and I invite the Leader to be the same.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Adelaide): I was contemplating whether or not to move an extension of time to enable the Premier to reply to the Leader's allegations, because he certainly did not answer them. Three or four things are worth replying to before I deal with the matters I wish to raise. When I finish, perhaps the Premier's confidence will not be as high as it appears to be at present.

The Premier referred to the results of the last election. I remind him and other members that the Norwood by-election was the last election to have been held in this State—not the election of 15 September. Incidentally, the member for Mitcham is on record as saying that the Liberal Party could have won the election of 15 September only in that week, and he is right about that. The week before or the week after, the Labor Party certainly would have won that election, and the result of the Norwood by-election proved that. It is no good the Liberal Party gathering confidence about elections. The last election in this State was a victory for the Labor Party. The Liberals ought to be ashamed of themselves. Every member on the Government side, together with any member of the Liberal Party of any importance in this State, should be ashamed of himself. I refer to their non-attendance at the declaration of the poll. Not one of them had the guts or gumption to be present with the defeated candidate at the declaration of the poll. He was left like a shag on a rock. So much for the principles of the Liberal Party. If Frank Webster accepts nomination for that Party again, he isn't the man I think he is.

The Premier talked about the Leader's rhetoric and about his knocking the State's achievements. The title of "knocker" must go to the Premier. For the last three years in Opposition, he did nothing but knock. He tore down every establishment and everything the Government tried to do during those last three years. If there is no confidence now, credit for that must go to the present Premier. He is now living with his own rhetoric; he cannot turn back the tide. That is the situation the Liberal Party is in now, and the Premier can take full credit for it. Wherever one moved overseas or interstate, people were talking about Tonkin the knocker. He, not John Bannon, has the title. The Leader has today come forward with a five-point plan to get the State out of its problems. Of course Government members laugh, because their philosophy is different. They want to help big business, not small business. They should look at the motions I have on the Notice Paper which the Government will not support. Look at what they have done for big business, compared with what they have done for small business. Every small business person in South Australia will be attending a mass meeting to be held here soon, at which the Government will be criticised beyond repair.

I intend to place facts before the House and the public of South Australia. Following the Leader's remarks and proposals for genuine job creation, I will focus on two aspects of the Government's economic management, namely, youth unemployment and the down-turn in the building industry, to demonstrate the shallowness of the Premier's public relations puffery—it is nothing less and nothing more. After telling South Australians during the election campaign that he would create 7 000 new jobs, a few weeks later, when he said that confidence was starting to build and after he had become Premier, believing his own rhetoric he went on record as saying that there would be 10 000 new jobs.

I can tell the Premier and members of his Party, who have not bothered to do any research, that there are now 1 400 people fewer in civilian employment than there were when we lost office on 15 September. I do not care how members opposite try to twist the figures. The Australian Bureau of Statistics figures and the Commonwealth Employment Service figures do not lie, and in this regard they correspond with each other. The Premier said a moment ago (and this is interesting) that he was holding the line on unemployment. Surely that is not the ambition of Government; the ambition of Government ought to be to go over the line, to create confidence in small business,

to create confidence in big business, and to get people back into work in industry. Holding the line in any area is going backwards, as members of the Government should know. This Government and the State are going backwards.

Strangely enough the Premier's first act was to abolish the State Unemployment Relief Scheme, which had given much needed work experience to many young South Australians. In its place, the Premier announced the introduction of pay-roll tax incentives which he said would encourage employers to take on young workers and which he described as bold new initiatives. However, the proposal was not original; it was copied from a proposal of the Federal Government. Unfortunately, there were a number of loopholes in the Government's scheme. Under the new arrangements there was no way of knowing whether young workers under the scheme would have been taken on anyway without Government assistance. I am on record as asking the Minister of Industrial Affairs to establish the exact position for me, and he cannot do so. All he can say is that 1 000 more jobs were created. Those young people might have been taken on in any case and probably would have been taken on.

Under the SURS scheme, on several occasions that scheme employed directly 2 000 people. Since the spin-off would probably have been between 700 and 800, you could say that almost 3 000 jobs were created under that scheme. I remind honourable members that, although our ideologies differ, any sensible capitalist country in the world has adopted a job creation scheme. They are the schemes which are working, which give direct employment, and which give spin-off employment.

There is no way of preventing employers under the Government's scheme from obtaining windfall gains in these circumstances. For example, large retail stores taking on staff for the Christmas rush could have gained rebates for additional staff who would have been taken on anyway, without the scheme's help, and who would be laid off later. That is hardly a master plan for long-term employment generation. In addition, there is no way of preventing unscrupulous employers from replacing older staff with younger workers to reap the benefits of the scheme.

No-one can deny in all honesty that that is not occurring—older workers being retrenched or retired, and as a consequence young employees would be needed to replenish the work force. Young workers are then being taken on under the Government scheme. What the Government is doing is giving a further handout to the big employers of this State. The scheme is for the benefit of the big employers, who do not need a scheme of this nature. In short, the scheme does not provide for the proper policing arrangements to ensure that real job creation occurs in the youth sector or to prevent moneys from being frittered away in an empty gesture.

I would be the first person in this State to congratulate the Government if that scheme was working because I believe in job creation. I believe in a Government's acting to assist private enterprise to find its way during a period of economic down-turn. However, I am critical of a scheme which is not working but which is really there for the sole benefit of employers, and not for the workers alone.

Unfortunately, it seems the Premier believes his own rhetoric. On 27 February this year he claimed, with characteristic music hall finesse, that the Government had already created at least 1 000 new jobs through its pay-roll tax concessions for young people. On 26 March, he told the House that there had been a trend towards a reduction in the number of unemployed young people.

Let us look at the reality, not the rhetoric, at the facts, not the fantasy. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the unemployment rate among persons aged 15 to 19 years has risen from 24.1 per cent in April 1979 (when the Premier, as Leader of the Opposition, was preaching doom and gloom for this State) to 24.9 per cent in April 1980. They are indisputable facts. It is no good the Premier's trying to deny the allegations. They are based on A.B.S. and C.E.S. figures. He has previously quoted such figures at random in this House, and we are at liberty to quote them, too. They are factual figures, not the product of fantasy or rhetoric. The Premier can get his staff to check my figures. The C.E.S. figures show 777 more unemployed people in April this year compared to the position last April. They are not the Labor Party figures; they are the C.E.S. figures. They are an indictment on the ability of this Government to generate the economy.

The Government's so-called whiz-kid, the Minister of Industrial Affairs, has been about as successful with the pay-roll tax incentive scheme as he was in organising the numbers for extended shopping hours. We know the setback he got in relation to that policy.

Mr. Becker: What did you do?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I fixed them. If the Minister of Industrial Affairs wants to beat the Minister of Transport in his plots for the throne, he will have to spend more than a week on the river sorting himself out.

The Premier says that he has got the State moving again, that South Australia is back in business. A few people in the building industry would disagree. Since the present Government came to office, private sector building and construction employment (according to the A.B.S. figures for the September 1979 to March 1980 period) has fallen 1 200 from 31 300 to 30 100. Under Labor, private building and construction employment rose 200 over the September 1978 to March 1979 period, the same span of months.

We have seen a succession of South Australian building and housing firms going out of business: the Swan Shepherd group, Glenross Constructions, Gold Crest Constructions, Ikos Constructions, Madrid Investments, to name a few, and R.D.C. has seen the writing on the wall. The Premier, on 26 March, said the first of these were but isolated occurrences. I think it is about time that the Premier accepted that they are no longer isolated occurrences, and started to do something about them.

Recently we have seen the closure of the Golden Grove plant of Hallett Brick Industries Limited and the retrenchment of 54 workers. The company's General Manager, Mr. P. R. Shergold, is in little doubt about the true situation in the industry and his analysis is in stark contrast to that of the Premier. In a letter to those directly affected by the closure, Mr. Shergold described the industry as being at its lowest level for 30 years. That is an indictment of the Government.

Mr. Lewis: The previous Government.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: The honourable member cannot go on blaming the previous Government. The Liberal Party has been in Government for nine months; it is about time it took the reins and started to do something positive. The Premier will be well aware that Hallett Brick, prior to the closure of the Golden Grove plant, made a vigorous effort to promote its products and stimulate demand. In his letter, Mr. Shergold points out:

For a time during 1979 [when the Labor Party was in office] these measures appeared to be having a good result but during the last few months the building industry has deteriorated markedly. The inability of many builders to continue operations on a profitable basis, in many cases

finishing in liquidation, has affected many young home-buyers, tradesmen and suppliers.

Again, in Mr. Shergold's words, clearly the industry is facing a serious crisis which the Premier not only chooses to ignore but also chooses to hide behind a smokescreen of bravado. Let us look at building approvals, which are a forward indicator of changes in the level of building work. I must get my figures from sources different from the Premier's sources. My figures clearly conflict with those of the Premier, and I am prepared to back mine.

The Premier said in this House in March that his analysis of the level of building approvals "confirmed the emerging growth trends in the South Australian construction industry and the building and finance industry". He also said:

There is no question in my mind that the industry itself believes that it has turned the corner.

In April, in an address to the London Chamber of Commerce, the Premier went on to say that our manufacturing and construction industries were beginning to chart ascending curves. Either the Premier should sack his speech writers or he should start reading his monthly reports from the Department of Trade and Industry. The fact is that the average monthly rate of South Australian approvals for new private houses in January, shown by the three-monthly average (figures that I am sure the Premier had analysed for his confident remarks in March), was 414 houses, a reduction of almost a quarter from the total of 542 houses approved in August.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY (Deputy Premier): Unfortunately, this debate concludes in five minutes, so I will get on with the more important task of trying to educate the Leader of the Opposition, particularly. He would do far better if he was prepared to stick to the truth.

The Deputy Leader did say in this House once that I had managed to frighten off all exploration and activities of major mining companies. That speech was lauded in some quarters in this House. In fact, there is record activity in the areas for which I am responsible. Their five-point plan, of course, is complete nonsense. It has been tried and found wanting. In essence, they intend to spend more money and keep charges level, he says, something they were not able to achieve in any one of the 10 years when the present Opposition was on the Treasury benches. Let me educate the Leader in the area for which I am responsible.

I heard last week Mr. Willis deliver a brilliant speech for their minerals man, Mr. Keating. They intend to introduce a resources tax which will raise more funds, he said, than will the present levy. This was not going to apply to diminishing wells, so that someone is really going to pay through the nose. However, I do not have time to develop that; I wish that I had. A total of 355 exploration licences has been applied for in South Australia, compared with 123 under tenure at the end of 1979. The sum of \$15 000 000 is committed for mineral exploration and \$10 000 000 for petroleum exploration. The number of companies involved in June 1979 was 42, and there are now at least 70 in a wide range of activities. Offshore exploration has been resumed for the first time since 1975. We know that the former Federal Minister Connor managed to kill that off. Mr. Keating, if he ever gets there, will do likewise. The fact is that I made the first announcement of activity in this area since 1975, and I will be making much more significant announcements in the next week or two.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: That is a fact. We have got it in the office, and are just waiting for Federal approval.

Mr. Keneally: Nothing happens about these announcements.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: It will happen. Design and cost studies on the liquid pipeline are proceeding with a view to an early start on construction. We have managed to crank this up at Government level. The Roxby Downs expenditure will be \$60 000 000 to \$70 000 000. Recently, they announced that they will spend another \$15 000 000 putting down an exploration shaft. In fact, they have accelerated their activities as a result of the change of Government.

If our policies are followed, there will be a 10-fold increase in royalties in this State by the middle of this decade. The multiplier effect of mining activities is well known. We in South Australia have the lowest royalty per head of any State, and that occurred during the term of our predecessors. We know that they are bitterly disappointed that we have been able successfully to negotiate an agreement with the Pitjantjatjara which will allow for exploration and mining activities in those lands. Labor members promoted a completely unworkable Bill, as the level-headed members in their Party realised. That is why Mr. Hudson did not carry on with the Bill. He got a Crown Law opinion which showed that it was unworkable. We have managed successfully to negotiate an agreement that will unlock in that part of the State vast areas that will be most important to us. This debate shows the immaturity of the Leader of the Opposition. He leads with his chin, and he is asking to be knocked down. I realise from my dealings with Opposition members that, if they were prepared to stick to the truth and the facts, they would get on much better.

At 3.15 p.m., the bells having been rung, the motion was withdrawn.

APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 1), 1980

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act for the further appropriation of the revenue of the State for the financial year ending on 30 June 1980 and for other purposes. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

I propose to make a few brief comments about the State's general financial situation before explaining the items in the Supplementary Estimates. In presenting the Revenue and Loan Budgets to the House in October last, I said that the Government planned for a small surplus of about \$2 100 000 on the combined operations of the two accounts for 1979-80 and, accordingly, the small accumulated surplus of \$600 000 held on the combined accounts as at 30 June 1979 was expected to increase to about \$2 700 000 as at 30 June 1980.

It was the Government's intention to hold those funds in reserve and to use them towards major developments of economic and social importance to the State. Infrastructure for the Redcliff proposal was first in order of priority. I am happy to say that recent reviews now indicate that, despite the difficult financial and economic background against which the Budget was framed, its position has improved steadily and substantially over the year. The improvement is a reflection of two main factors: namely, the tight restraint which the Government has applied and is continuing to exercise over all public expenditure, and the improvement in some receipts and repayments.

As to the Revenue Account component, the original plan was to achieve an effective surplus of \$6 000 000, to transfer this to Loan Account to supplement capital programmes, and thus to finish the year with a recorded balance (neither surplus nor deficit). Now, for receipts, recent reviews suggest that pay-roll tax is likely to be up by about \$2 000 000 and succession duty by about \$2 000 000 also, due largely to the finalisation of some outstanding transactions. Because of the improved rural conditions, receipts from marine and harbor charges are expected to exceed the Budget estimate by as much as \$4 000 000. After allowing for a number of other minor variations, both above and below budget, it now seems likely that, overall, revenue receipts will be above budget by some \$5 000 000.

Although the Supplementary Estimates appropriate a total of \$35 000 000, much of this is either accounting arrangements or simply to provide specific departmental appropriations in respect of the round-sum allowances included in the original Budget to cover salary and wage increases and price rises. These arrangements, together with some other special appropriations, including the provision for an interim payment in respect of our indebtedness to the Commonwealth Government on account of Monarto and natural disaster relief to cover storm and bushfire damage, are explained in later comments on the details of the Supplementary Estimates. Suffice to say for the moment that, putting on one side the matter of transfers to Loan Account, there is likely to be a net saving of at least \$2 000 000 against the original Budget expectation for payments. There may be more.

In summary, an expected improvement of some \$5 000 000 in receipts, coupled with an expected saving of some \$2 000 000 in payments, would result in an overall improvement of \$7 000 000 on Revenue Account for 1979-80. Such a result would make possible the transfer of \$13 000 000 to Loan Account to support capital programmes. However, the result for the month of May 1980, just to hand, shows some further improvement, and it may be possible to transfer even more. In the hope that the underlying trend in May will continue into June, the Government proposes to make provision for a transfer of as much as \$20 000 000 to Loan Account.

As to the Loan Account component, the original plan was to receive a transfer of \$6 000 000 from Revenue Account and finally to have about \$2 100 000 unspent so that it could be held against future needs. For several reasons, however, including a more critical examination of projects before entering into firm commitments and the letting of contracts to competitive tender, it now seems likely that savings of some \$16 000 000 will emerge on payments from Loan Account.

The main details of the expected savings are about \$7 000 000 on waterworks and sewers, \$2 000 000 on school buildings, \$3 000 000 on other Government buildings, and \$5 000 000 on hospital buildings. Taken in conjunction with other minor variations, both above and below budget, it seems that payments in aggregate may fall some \$16 000 000 below estimate. A slight improvement of about \$1 000 000 in repayments and recoveries from departmental sources is expected. It now seems likely that a surplus of as much as \$17 000 000 could be achieved on the 1979-80 operations (before providing for any transfers from Revenue Account).

While relatively small percentage variations could change the results on both the Revenue and Loan Account components by several million dollars, it does seem likely that the Government could show a surplus of at least \$30 000 000 on the 1979-80 operations of its combined accounts—and it could be as high as \$35 000 000. It is the

Government's intention to record the surplus as being held on Loan Account, by transferring the prospective surplus on Revenue Account to Loan Account. The Supplementary Estimates make provision for the transfer of \$20 000 000 from Revenue Account to Loan Account on the assumption that the unexplained improvement in May continues into June 1980.

I am sure that I need not remind members of the major development projects which confront this State, nor of the immense economic and social benefits which those developments will bring to South Australia and the nation as a whole, although after what has happened in the last half hour or so I think that it should be spelt out more clearly for the benefit of the members opposite.

In the case of Redcliff, I believe that development is close at hand. While the Australian Loan Council has approved special borrowing arrangements for this project, there will still be a heavy demand on State funds for such infra-structure components as port and harbor facilities, water and sewerage services, schools, health services and housing. As to the north-east transport corridor, substantial funds from State sources will be required to meet the costs involved. With this in mind, the Government proposes to set aside in 1979-80 the surplus expected to be recorded on Loan Account by transferring some \$20 000 000 or more to the Housing Advances Account towards the demand for Redcliff and to meet an expected increase in demand for housing funds generally, and some \$10 000 000 to the State Transport Authority towards the expected demands for the north-east transport corridor.

I seek leave to have the remainder of the explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

Remainder of Explanation of Bill

APPROPRIATION.

Turning now to the question of appropriation, members will be aware that, early in each financial year, Parliament grants the Government of the day appropriation by means of the principal Appropriation Act supported by the Estimates of Expenditure. If these allocations prove insufficient, there are three other sources of authority which provide for supplementary expenditure, namely, a special section of the same Appropriation Act, the Governor's Appropriation Fund and a further Appropriation Bill supported by Supplementary Estimates.

APPROPRIATION ACT—SPECIAL SECTION 3 (2) AND (3).

The main Appropriation Act contains a provision which gives additional authority to meet increased costs resulting from wage awards. This special authority is being called upon this year to cover most of the cost to the Revenue Budget of a number of salary and wage determinations, with a small amount being met from within the original appropriations. However, it is available only to cover increases in salary and wage rates which are formally handed down by a recognised wage fixing authority and which are payable in the current financial year.

The main Appropriation Act also contains a provision which gives additional authority to meet increased electricity charges for pumping water. Rainfall early this financial year exceeded expectations and, despite the dry period over recent months, it will not be necessary to call on this special appropriation. In fact, I expect that savings of about \$1 000 000 will be made against the original provisions for pumping.

GOVERNOR'S APPROPRIATION FUND.

Another source of appropriation authority is the Governor's Appropriation Fund which, in terms of the Public Finance Act, may be used to cover additional expenditure. The operation of this fund has been explained to the House several times previously. The appropriation available in the Governor's Appropriation Fund is being used this year to cover a number of individual excesses above departmental allocations and this is the reason why some of the smaller departments do not appear on Supplementary Estimates, even though their expenditure levels may be affected by the same factors as those departments which do appear.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Where payments additional to the Budget estimates cannot be met from the special section of the Appropriation Act, or excesses are too large to be met from the Governor's Appropriation Fund, Supplementary Estimates must be presented. Further, although two block figures were included in the Budget as general allowances for increases in salary and wage rates and in prices, they were not included in the schedule to the main Appropriation Act. To cover the costs of higher prices or of wage increases not falling within the special Section 3 (2) of the Appropriation Act, the House is being asked now to appropriate moneys specifically for some part of these general allowances. I point out to members that, as usual, release of funds provided on Supplementary Estimates will be subject to my specific approval.

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The details of the Supplementary Estimates are as follows:

TREASURY

An additional \$640 000 is required to provide for remissions of stamp duty. Late last year, the Government decided to provide an exemption from stamp duty, to a maximum of \$580, on the purchase of a first home. In addition, it was decided to exempt life offices from payment of duty on the investment portion of their deposit administration business. In each case, these concessions have been implemented prior to the enactment of amending legislation by payment of the duty from Treasury appropriations.

TREASURER—MISCELLANEOUS

The Government is seeking to increase the provision for Treasurer, Miscellaneous in five areas. First, it will be necessary to provide \$1 485 000 to cover the first repayment to the Commonwealth Government in relation to loans received for natural disaster relief in 1977-78. This amount will be recouped from surpluses in the Farmers Assistance Fund as soon as the necessary amendments to the Primary Producers Emergency Assistance Act are made.

Second, an additional contribution of \$230 000 to the Electricity Trust of South Australia for subsidies in country areas is required, due chiefly to increases in oil prices. Third, an additional transfer of \$565 000 to the Government Insurance Fund is required as a result of several large school fires and extensive damage to the Mylor Recreation Centre during the Adelaide Hills bushfire.

Fourth, the Government is presently negotiating a revised financial arrangement with the Commonwealth Government in respect to the future use of land at Monarto. Members will recall that this joint venture was

entered into between the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments of the day in 1974. Negotiations about disposal of land and sharing of obligations are still proceeding and we hope to be able to finalise the extent of the State's indebtedness shortly. The proposed allocation of \$2 000 000 merely makes provision for an interim payment in respect to the State's indebtedness as may be agreed with the Commonwealth.

Finally, a further \$14 000 000 is being sought for a transfer to Loan Account to supplement capital programmes. The original provision was \$6 000 000. The total authority to be available is now proposed to be \$20 000 000.

SUPREME COURT

A decision to recharge costs incurred by departments using the services of the Government Reporting Division of Law Department will increase payments by the Supreme Court Department in 1979-80 by about \$350 000. The receipts of Law Department will be increased correspondingly and, therefore, the payment will have no effect on the Revenue Account overall.

INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT

Similarly, additional appropriation of \$300 000 is required for the reporting services used by the Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment.

EDUCATION

As in previous years, the amount required to cover incremental steps in teachers' salaries and the effect of new degrees and diplomas has been provided within the round sum allowance for salaries and wages increases. Specific appropriation for Education Department is now sought to cover these costs, as well as flow-ons, from national wage increases which did not qualify for automatic increases to appropriation. In addition, the cost of long service leave and terminal leave payments has increased substantially over the 1979-80 provision. Further, there has been an increase in fixed charges incurred by schools, particularly in respect to fuel and power. The additional appropriation requirement to meet all of these costs is \$8 300 000.

FURTHER EDUCATION

Additional appropriation of \$620 000 is sought for Further Education. The provision covers incremental payments due to lecturing staff (for which provision was made in the round sum allowance in the original Budget), increased incidence of long service leave, extension of the Adult Migrant Education programme and the effect of price increases on goods and services. In the case of the migrant education programme, there will be no Budget impact as this expenditure is subject to reimbursement by the Commonwealth.

POLICE

An additional \$650 000 is required for this department. Of this amount, \$515 000 is required to cover increased salary costs and \$135 000 to cover additional contingency charges. The payment of a bonus to police officers (\$310 000), together with a lower level of staff separations than was originally anticipated, which has resulted in payment of additional increments, accounts for the additional salary requirements. An increase in the net cost of replacement of motor vehicles as a result of lower than anticipated resale prices, together with the effect of other price increases, will result in additional contingency

payments.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

The Supplementary Estimates provide for an additional sum of \$870 000 for this department. A continued increase in the number of offenders held in custody, higher than anticipated penalty payments to prison officers to ensure that prisons are manned adequately, and the effect of price increases, are the reasons for the additional requirements.

MARINE AND HARBORS

The department has faced additional costs arising from an increase in general cargo and bulk handling operations. Additional costs involved are recoverable from users of port facilities. It is estimated that additional appropriation of \$550 000 will be required.

AGRICULTURE

The Supplementary Estimates provide \$300 000 for this department to cover the additional costs associated with the fruit fly outbreak this year.

AGRICULTURE—MISCELLANEOUS

Additional appropriation of \$3 000 000 is sought to provide financial relief and emergency shelter for people affected by the Mid-North storm, the Port Pirie flood and the Adelaide Hills bushfire. In addition, appropriation of \$400 000 has been included to enable the State Bank of South Australia to make a loan to the Southern Vales Winery Co-operative Limited, so that it may finance the 1980 vintage and make payments to growers at a level comparable with that applying in 1979. The Government indicated at the time that this was a maximum level. Evidence now indicates that the intake of grapes has not been as great as expected and, consequently, the loan may now be in the order of \$250 000 only.

TRANSPORT

\$250 000 is required for this department, mainly to cover increased salary costs which have resulted from additional terminal leave payments and a lower level of staff separations than was expected.

HIGHWAYS

The further \$490 000 being sought for the Highways Department is attributable to an increase in the proportion of work being charged to Revenue Account rather than against other funds and a lower level of staff separations than expected. The additional provision has no budget impact as it will be offset by a corresponding reduction in the amount transferred to the Highways Fund under Special Acts.

Mr. BANNON secured the adjournment of the debate.

SUPPLY BILL (No. 1), 1980

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to apply out of the general revenue the sum of \$220 000 000 for the Public Service for the financial year ending on 30 June 1981. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill provides for the appropriation of \$220 000 000 to enable the Public Service of the State to be carried on during the early part of next financial year.

In the absence of special arrangements in the form of the Supply Acts, there would be no Parliamentary

authority for appropriations required between the commencement of the new financial year and the date, usually in October, on which assent is given to the main Appropriation Bill. It is customary for the Government to present two Supply Bills each year, the first covering estimated expenditure during July and August and the second covering the remainder of the period prior to the Appropriation Bill becoming law.

The Bill now before the House is for the same amount as that provided by the first Supply Bill last year. Despite the higher levels of costs now prevailing, I believe this Bill should suffice until the latter part of August, when it will be necessary to introduce a second Bill.

Clause 1 is the short title. Clause 2 provides for the issue and application of up to \$220 000 000. Clause 3 imposes limitations on the issue and application of this amount.

Mr. BANNON secured the adjournment of the debate.

CROWN LANDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD (Minister of Water Resources) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1929-1980. Read a first time.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

Explanation of Bill

The object of this short Bill is to remove current restrictions on the surrender of leases issued under the Crown Lands Act for the purpose of granting a perpetual lease or an agreement to purchase, or the fee simple of the land, so that the Government's freeholding policy, particularly in regard to shacks located in areas classified as acceptable, may be implemented.

The policy in relation to shacks erected on waterfront Crown lands is that holders of miscellaneous leases over sites classified as acceptable may, subject to the availability of satisfactory access, secure the freehold of their sites. Shack leases (that is, miscellaneous leases for holiday accommodation purposes) were first issued in July 1976, following an extensive investigation and rationalisation of the policy on the future use and occupation of waterfront Crown lands.

The Act, as it now stands, precludes the surrender of a lease for a grant in fee simple where the land concerned has not been held under lease for at least six years. This is an historical provision to ensure the satisfactory development of the State's agricultural lands and has no relevance to current circumstances and land management policies. Accordingly, this restriction is to be removed.

The sections of the Act dealing with surrender include provisos limiting the circumstances under which perpetual leases, agreements to purchase and fee simple titles may be granted on the surrender of existing tenures. These limitations have played their part in the satisfactory development of agricultural lands, and are now inhibiting the implementation of land tenure policies that are consistent with current land management strategies. This Bill removes these limitations and as a result, the Minister of Lands will simply exercise a discretion in relation to the granting of fee simple interests. For example, an application to freehold certain land may be refused if the Minister decides that the land is required for public purposes.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 amends the section of the Act that provides for the surrender of Crown leases for a perpetual lease or an agreement to purchase. At present, this section only applies to leases that are used for pastoral or agricultural purposes, or leases that are not required for subdivision or public purposes. These limitations are removed, with the result that the power to surrender under this section will be available in respect of any Crown lease.

Clause 3 removes the same restrictions from the section of the Act that provides for the surrender of Crown leases for a grant of fee simple. The restriction relating to leases that have been in existence for less than six years is deleted.

Mr. ABBOTT secured the adjournment of the debate.

FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. W. A. RODDA (Minister of Fisheries) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Fisheries Act, 1971-1977. Read a first time.

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill proposes amendments to the principal Act, the Fisheries Act, 1971-1977, that are designed to provide wider and more flexible powers for regulating the fishing industry and managing and conserving the fisheries of the State. More particularly, the Bill is designed to enable the marine scale fishery in South Australia (that is, the fishery for species such as whiting, snapper and garfish) to be managed separately from the tuna fishery and from the rock lobster, prawn and abalone fisheries, which are managed under the managed fisheries regulations made pursuant to section 36 of the principal Act.

At present, all licensed fishermen are entitled to equal access to the marine scale fishery by virtue of licences issued under section 30. With growing concern for the stocks of scale fish, it is necessary to restrict access to the fishery by persons whose fishing licences carry authorities or endorsements which allow access to the tuna, rock lobster, prawn and abalone fisheries. It is considered that the class A licensees, who are dependent for their livelihood on the marine scale fishery, should be given preferential access to the marine scale fishery over class B licensees, who merely supplement their incomes by fishing, and over those with access to the tuna and other managed fisheries.

The most effective way to do this is to provide powers to specify for all licences the species of fish that may be taken pursuant to the licences and to impose appropriate differential gear and seasonal restrictions to apply to class A as opposed to class B licensees, to general licensees as opposed to licensees permitted access to species other than scale fish, and to licensees whose licences should be restricted to particular geographic areas, such as the lakes, the Coorong and the Murray River. These flexible controls cannot be imposed by the making of further regulations under section 36, which must in the terms of that section differentiate between species of fish.

Accordingly, the Bill proposes an amendment to section 28 of the principal Act which will allow the Director of Fisheries, as the person issuing licences, to endorse any condition on any particular licence without necessarily having to make those conditions apply to all licences. In particular, the Director would be able to limit the taking of fish pursuant to a licence by reference to species, sex, size or other factors and, if necessary, impose quotas and restrict the seasons and circumstances in which species

may be taken under any particular licence.

The Bill also proposes an amendment to section 32 of the principal Act which will allow the Director to require a licence holder to be on board his fishing vessel and responsible for all operations involved in taking fish for sale. Appropriate exceptions would be made to such a requirement to cater for contingencies such as illness. The intention of this amendment is to eliminate the practice of unlicensed persons taking fish and selling them in the name of another person. In effect, this will restrict each licensee to the use of one fishing unit at any one time. It will ensure that employees do not operate independently from the licence holder and outside his control.

I stress that the conditions that will be added to licences under these powers will apply initially to activities in the marine scale fishery, while action under the proposed amendments will have consequences for persons who hold entitlements to the tuna, prawn, rock lobster or abalone fisheries. No further action is proposed in those fisheries at present. Fisheries currently covered by the managed fisheries regulations will continue to be managed under those provisions until there has been the opportunity for specific consultation with the affected sectors. I seek leave to have the explanation of the clauses inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

Explanation of Clauses

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the measure is to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Clause 3 amends section 28 of the principal Act which provides for the classes of fishing licences and the conditions of such licences. The clause amends this section by expanding the power to make conditions so that it would authorise conditions relating to the areas within which fishing may be carried on pursuant to a licence; the species, quantity, sex or size of fish that may be taken; the periods during which specified devices may be used or specified species or classes of fish may be taken; the number of boats that may be used for fishing and their use; or any other matter relating to the taking of fish pursuant to a fishing licence.

Clause 4 amends section 32 of the principal Act which provides for the grant to a fishing licensee of a further licence authorising him to employ another person to take fish on his behalf. The clause amends this section by empowering the Director of Fisheries to impose, upon granting such a licence to employ, conditions relating to the circumstances in which employees may take fish on behalf of the holder of the fishing licence. The clause also inserts a provision providing that it shall be an offence for the licensee to cause, suffer or permit any employee of his to take fish in contravention of a condition of the licence to employ.

Mr. SLATER secured the adjournment of the debate.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMISSION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 27 March. Page 1832.)

Mr. HEMMINGS (Napier): Believing that waste management in South Australia is essential, the Opposition supports the Bill. I should like to raise briefly a point canvassed in another place. There was a lack of explanation in the second reading speech relating to this

Bill. The Opposition was forced (with the permission of the Minister) to contact senior public servants in the Local Government Office to get clarification of what the Minister was trying to do in this Bill. I should like to think that in relation to future Bills a greater explanation will be given of why amendments are put before us.

I found, after contacting senior public servants for clarification of this matter, that the amendments contained in this Bill were proposed by Treasury. The Opposition would like to think that, once these amendments are carried (and the Opposition will support the Bill through all its stages), the commission will get its act together and off the ground so that in a short time the subject of waste management in this State can be effectively controlled through the commission. The Opposition supports the second reading.

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

CROWN PROCEEDINGS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. H. ALLISON (Minister of Education): I move:
That this Bill be now read a second time.

It proposes an amendment to section 7 of the principal Act, the Crown Proceedings Act, 1972-1977, that is designed to ensure that the Crown may, where it is the successful party to proceedings, recover costs in respect of court fees without being required actually to pay the fee to itself as is presently the case.

The Bill also proposes an amendment to section 12a of the principal Act which provides for cases where the right of the Crown to legal representation is restricted. The amendment is designed to make clear that the Crown may be represented in proceedings in, for example, the small claims jurisdiction of the local courts by any officer or servant of the Crown, not only by officers of the Public Service of the State within the meaning of the Public Service Act, 1967, as amended. This doubt has been raised by the Police Department where it has been the practice that police officers appear in the small claims courts in matters relating to the Police Department. I seek leave to have the explanation of the clauses inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

Explanation of Clauses

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the measure is to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Clause 3 amends section 7 of the principal Act by inserting a new subsection providing that the Crown shall not be required to pay any fee or charge for commencing or taking any step in any proceedings, but shall be entitled to costs in respect of any such fees and charges as if it were required to pay and accordingly paid such fees and charges.

Clause 4 amends section 12a of the principal Act so that it provides that the Crown or the Attorney-General may be represented in proceedings of a kind in which legal practitioners may not appear by any officer or servant of the Crown not holding legal qualifications who has been authorised to appear on behalf of the Crown or the Attorney-General.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): No Labor member seems to be present and ready to speak to this Bill, although I understand that a couple of members, including the Leader, wish to do so. Perhaps I could comment on the

Bill. The Minister of Education was kind enough to let me have a copy of the explanation of this Bill before he gave it. I have had a quick look at the principal Act and the amendment, so I know something about it.

Mr. Randall: Are you the Opposition?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: As a rule, and it has been like that for quite some time I can assure the member for Henley Beach: since well before the last election, in case the honourable member and his Party preen themselves. I have one reservation, even on the quickest of quick looks at this Bill, namely, the proposed amendment to section 12a of the principal Act. I do not much like the Small Claims Court; I think that it is quite wrong that in any court anyone should be deprived of the opportunity of legal representation.

Some of the stories I have heard about the way in which palm tree justice is administered in the Small Claims Court make me rather uneasy. It is often the roughest of rough justice, and many people are left discontented. A lot of people are very nervous about having to go into court to speak up for themselves in any case. However, I do not want to go into that.

The effect of this amendment (and I see that the member for Norwood is now here and he, I know, is interested in this Bill; perhaps, when he speaks, he can make some comment on it) would be to allow the Crown to send to the Small Claims Court to appear not only a policeman but also a lawyer, which would mean that the Crown would not be under the disability that the general public is under, because the amendment in clause 4 to section 12a of the Act will strike out the words "an officer of the Public Service of the State" (that is, allowing a public servant to go to the Small Claims Court) and will insert in lieu thereof the passage "any officer or servant of the Crown".

Even as I speak I realise that, as the Bill stands at present, it is possible for the Government to be represented by a legal practitioner because plenty of public servants are legal practitioners. While the Bill is widened to allow for policemen to attend, it will be a good idea also to provide that legal practitioners who are officers or servants of the Crown should not be able to appear any more than a private practitioner can appear for a private litigant.

The relevant part of the section, if the amendment is made, will read as follows. It is all right; all that I have said has been a complete waste of time. I have just had a better look at the provision and it is stated, in brackets, "not being a legal practitioner". It actually reads:

Where any Act removes, or imposes any restriction upon, the right of the Crown or the Attorney-General to be represented in proceedings by a legal practitioner, the Crown or the Attorney-General may (without prejudice to any other rights and privileges) be represented by [and this is the amendment] any officer or servant of the Crown (not being a legal practitioner, an articulated law clerk, or a person who holds legal qualifications under the law of this State. . .

It is all right; I now realise that I have no objection. The only possible objection to the clause is that the Government proposes that policemen do this job; I have a doubt whether those people come within the ambit of the clause and whether they are officers of the Public Service. I think clearly that they are not.

I wonder whether it is a good thing for police officers to be able to represent the Crown, because many of them, who are police prosecutors or who have had some experience in the courts, are far more competent at this sort of thing than is the ordinary lay person. The Crown will gain some advantage in using policemen for this purpose, even if they are not legal practitioners. I have

some reservations as to whether that is a good thing. I will wait to see what the member for Norwood has to say about this. If he is inclined to suggest any amendment or to oppose the Bill, I could easily be convinced. However, I have found my main objection to be groundless.

Mr. CRAFTER (Norwood): I express similar concern to that expressed by the member for Mitcham in that the expressed intention of this amendment is to overcome some difficulties that have been experienced when police officers have attempted to appear in the small claims jurisdiction. It is worth recalling that that jurisdiction prohibits legal practitioners from appearing. It does so to put the parties on an equal footing. In matters where it is uneconomic for a litigant to brief a legal practitioner, it is thought that it is in the best interests of the parties and for the resolution of the dispute that the parties involved appear themselves. This becomes difficult when the Crown is one party to proceedings. The difficulties that have been alluded to by the member for Mitcham, and in debate in another place, show that there is a real danger that a skilled officer of the Crown could, in fact, bring about a position of considerable disadvantage to a person who wished to have his or her case heard in the small claims jurisdiction.

The Attorney-General has stated that this is a matter over which he believes that he has no control. This is an unsatisfactory situation in considering the state of justice for the community; and there should be more control over the matter. I do not intend to oppose the passage of this Bill. However, I want to issue a warning and have it recorded that the Opposition believes that this measure requires a greater degree of supervision and more watching by the Government than the Attorney in another place has indicated he is prepared to provide.

If highly skilled police prosecutors appear in this jurisdiction, the public would be at a severe disadvantage. Likewise, other officers of the Crown, although not legal practitioners, can develop skills that may on occasion exceed the skills possessed in this jurisdiction by legal practitioners. The purpose of the small claims jurisdiction would then be defeated.

Although there is a desire to allow administration of the State in this area to proceed, and it is believed that there should not be hindrances to officers appearing, this Bill falls somewhat short of achieving the aim that has been requested. It is obviously a case of a problem's being met with an answer that does not really bring about a satisfactory solution. I ask the Government to undertake that it will not bring about an unfair situation in the small claims jurisdiction and that officers will not be specifically assigned and trained in this area to become lawyers.

Mr. Millhouse: The prohibition is against anyone with any legal qualifications. What are legal qualifications? Police officers may have some legal qualifications. Have you thought about that point?

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. CRAFTER: As the member for Mitcham stated earlier, and as I have just said, this is a short-cut answer to a much deeper problem, and the interpretation given will obviously be examined when a litigant takes that point in the small claims jurisdiction.

Mr. Millhouse: It would be better if we cleared it up in advance.

Mr. CRAFTER: Another measure can then come before the House. There are considerable misgivings in the community about the efficacy of the prohibition on legal practitioners in the jurisdiction and the problems faced by litigants regarding small claims.

This is just another problem with which we are faced

when trying to tackle that rather vexed problem. It is an unsatisfactory measure, and I predict that it will not solve the real problem that it is intended to overcome; in fact, it will cause some hardship, but, hopefully, this can be minimised by proper supervision by the respective Ministers whose departments are prosecuting claims in this jurisdiction.

The Hon. H. ALLISON (Minister of Education): The interpretation that has been placed on this legislation is not one that I was anticipating. When I was making myself aware of the background to the legislation, it seemed clear that this Bill was designed to amend section 12a of the Crown Proceedings Act, 1972-1977, which provides the cases where the right of the Crown to legal representation is restricted. The amendment which has been drafted is designed to make clear that the Crown may be represented in proceedings in, for example, the small claims jurisdiction of the local court by any officer or servant of the Crown, not only by officers of the Public Service of the State within the meaning of the Public Service Act, 1967, as amended. At present certain police officers, having been selected to represent the Police Department in the small claims jurisdiction of the Local Court, have signed summonses "agent for the plaintiff". The summonses have been rejected by the Local Court on the basis that the officer was not an authorised person pursuant to the Crown Proceedings Act. The Crown Solicitor recommended that the Act be amended to make certain that such persons be eligible to appeal on behalf of the Crown. I hope that explanation satisfies the questions about the intention of the Crown.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 3 passed.

Clause 4—"Cases where right of Crown to legal representation is restricted."

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I cannot refer to it, but I listened to the second reading speech of the member for Norwood. I have some unease about this provision. Like him, I have reservations about the working of the small claims jurisdiction, and the prohibition of legal practitioners being in it. I am not certain (and this is a warning that I issue to the Government) as to the effectiveness of the amendment the Government has moved.

What the Government has done is to widen "from an officer of the Public Service of this State" to "any officer or servant of the Crown", so there is no doubt that police officers come within that latter description, but not within the former. So far, so good, and I see the point of it, although I do not necessarily concede its wisdom. If one looks at section 12a, it goes on after that amendment, as follows:

... not being a legal practitioner, an articled law clerk—obviously, a police officer is not ordinarily either of those—

—or a person who holds legal qualifications under the law of this State . . .

My recollection is that police prosecutors do some sort of course to equip them, or there is some sort of basic law course that police officers do. The term "legal qualifications" is very wide, and it may well be that the best qualified or equipped policemen will be ineligible to represent the Crown in these courts, because they have some sort of legal qualifications. I do not know whether the Minister, when he was making his diligent preparation for the handling of this Bill, thought of that point or whether even the draftsman or the Crown Solicitor thought of it, but it is a difficulty which the Government may find even with this amendment.

I was a little disappointed in some of the remarks of the member for Norwood. He talked vaguely about some greater degree of supervision of the way in which this system was working. That means nothing, and no Minister will do anything about it. If the Labor Party is uneasy about the working of this measure, the time to put it right is now. The member for Norwood has not been here long enough to realise that Parliament is the watchdog of these things, and it is a bad practice to take assurances from the Government that Ministers will do something, and then hand over power to them. Parliament should strike while it has the opportunity to get these things right, so that Ministers have only enough power to do whatever they have to do, and not too much power. I do not think that the member for Norwood is right in expressing the hope that there will be greater supervision: there will not be supervision by anyone.

It makes me uneasy that he has raised the matter, justifiably, and is not prepared (nor am I equipped at present) to do anything about it. I suppose I can express another vain hope, namely, that the Government will one day get down to the job, for which it was elected, of going through the Statutes for the past 10 years and cutting out those Statutes, or parts thereof, which are undesirable. The small claims legislation is certainly one of them.

Mr. CRAFTER: I add further to my comment regarding supervision of this matter. If we cannot rely on Ministers to supervise their departments and responsibilities, I think that we are in a sorry situation. Some statements made by the Attorney-General in another place do not indicate a preparedness to do that. We require, in Opposition, some statement from the Minister responsible in this House to say that there will be supervision of this matter. It raises serious imbalances in the administration of justice in our courts.

I cannot follow the point the member for Mitcham made about the elimination of officers or servants of the Crown with legal qualifications. Obviously, that is the point I am making. We do not want to see an imbalance brought about by those who possess these qualifications or skills in the courts. This is meant to be an informal procedure whereby there can be a resolution of the dispute. I am not concerned that there will be persons possessing legal qualifications in the courts but that there will be officers who do not have legal qualifications but who, because they do this work day in and day out (and there are officers in the Corporate Affairs Department, for example, who supervise thousands of prosecutions a year and who are extremely skilful, more skilful than legal practitioners) will become extremely skilled in this area, and be at a decided advantage when the matter is for resolution before a magistrate in the small claims jurisdiction. I do not see the evil that the member for Mitcham sees in that wording. The point will be taken to frustrate matters before the courts, and it will probably end up before the House again, and that is a most unsatisfactory situation.

However, I think that the general purport of the matter, not the specific purport, is of importance, and that is that there will be public servants or police officers who will be of a decided advantage in the resolution of these matters. When the State can take that advantage in the courts only harm can occur and the lessening of respect for the courts and for those officers who have been entrusted with the administration of justice in the State.

Clause passed.

Title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 2 April. Page 2089.)

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE (Mitchell): During the earlier part of this session, in his second reading explanation, the Minister said that the principal object of this Bill is to abolish drainage rates in respect of the South-East, the Millicent council district, and the Eight Mile Creek area. My examination of the Bill suggests that that objective can be achieved with the Bill in its present form, and the Opposition supports it in that aim.

The actual undertaking to abolish drainage rates in respect of the South-East was, if I remember correctly, an undertaking made by the Liberal Party during the last election campaign in 1979, and the Government subsequently confirmed that promise in the Governor's Speech at the opening of the session. The Minister went on to say:

The Government considers that the whole of the South-East area of the State has received some form of benefit from the drainage systems that have been constructed in the various districts over the past 100 years, and that it is difficult to determine the degree of benefit that drainage has bestowed on any particular rural or business activity in the area.

That is a form of philosophical argument which, if the Opposition did not support this Bill, I think the Minister would be the first to agree could be applied to any sector of society in South Australia with respect to any measure that obtains from persons who are citizens some form of charge or tax that the State might be entitled to recover by virtue of Parliament. I suggest to the Minister that, although I understand the thinking of the Government in this case, I suggest it is not particularly efficacious in support of its argument in this matter to put forward the principle to which I have referred. The Minister also said:

As the State is receiving a return from the revenue generated by the increased productivity made possible by drainage, the Government considers that the maintenance and administration of the system should be financed from State revenue.

As I was endeavouring to show earlier, it could also be said that in respect of drainage activity in the South-East the Government has been required to expend funds in environmental provisions, which, if the drainage had not been carried out over the 100-year period, may not have been necessary. I am simply trying to demonstrate that I do not believe that kind of argument is conclusive when putting forward the proposition we are considering, that is, that the Government intends to abolish the drainage rates. This is the wish of the Government and it has in this case been before the people on this matter, which has a long history. I believe it has been a running sore in the South-East, and probably the action that has been taken in the Bill is the right one in the circumstances. I would much prefer to put it that way than to attempt as the Government has done in the second reading explanation to bolster its argument on a platform of philosophy which is open at least to other interpretations, as I have tried to show. The Minister then said that the Bill seeks "to rationalise all drainage administration, construction and maintenance functions under one Act and to clarify and simplify administrative procedure".

The Opposition would have no quarrel with that concept, and I think the Minister would be the first to agree that the machinery to arrive at the concept involved in that proposition was already in motion during the term of the previous Government, and I am delighted to see

that the present Government and the Minister concerned intend to adhere to that policy in this matter.

The Minister said that the third aim of this Bill is "to enable the South-Eastern Drainage Board and the Minister to participate in water conservation and utilisation programmes in the board's area and the Eight Mile Creek area". Probably that would be the most important point in support of the Bill apart from the question of rates. The Minister has the honour to be responsible for the portfolio concerned with the water resources of South Australia. It is a portfolio for which I had a brief responsibility prior to his assuming that office. I believe that Minister would know that I had a strong feeling in relation to the department concerned, and the water resources committees and drainage advisory councils that have been set up throughout the State, and that more and more their activities will be directed towards conservation and restoration projects rather than major constructional projects that are simply concerned with the supply of water for human drinking and usage.

The one thing I was able to glean from the many reports and data that came before me, as the previous Minister, in respect of drainage in the South-East was how much water there really is on the surface of the ground and underneath in various aquifers. I believe that by now the Minister has been in the area and has become at least as familiar as I managed to become in a short time with the massive drainage system that exists in the South-East. I do not remember the figures but I know that during a two or three day tour I was constantly told about x million litres travelling in this drain to the sea, and y million litres travelling in other directions.

A tremendous amount of drainage water is involved. The question, of course, is whether the drainage would ever have been carried out if our forebears, going back a long time in the State's history, had been able to realise what drainage can really mean to the country, apart from its assistance to the development of the land for cropping and other purposes. I am not suggesting that if I had been alive then I would have been any more omniscient than they were. It is a pity that such things as we are all now familiar with, such as environmental impact statements, and so on, had not been more in vogue a number of years ago. Probably, some of the drainage work carried out in the South-East over the years, despite its developmental benefits, might have been looked at much more closely, and there could well be more natural vegetation remaining in the area. The environmental impact statement report prepared under the auspices of the South-Eastern Drainage Board released last year for public comment pointed out:

The pre-drainage winter water conditions of the South-East were a major inhibiting factor to the development of the land.

That is something we would all understand. In order to develop the land, drainage was proceeded with, in many cases perhaps without its being fitted into the whole concept of a plan for both conservation of water resources and an overall drainage plan for the South-East, as distinct from localities where, in an endeavour to proceed with land development in the area, drains were constructed that might not have been constructed today.

The report, under the heading "Conclusions", states that the natural vegetation has almost disappeared. I am sure the Minister will have seen, as I did, that that is an accurate statement about much of that area, that there is no longer any natural vegetation that would have been there before drainage. Lest the Minister feel that I am in a critical mood, I assure him and the House that that is not the case. I do not suggest that what was done before was

necessarily wrong, as seen at that time. It is much easier for us to be wise long after the event and suggest that perhaps other courses could have been followed.

Also, a number of very large swamp areas originally in the South-East drainage area have been fully and heavily drained. Of course, the remaining areas have become quite important and precious with respect to conservation of wild life, Bool Lagoon coming readily to mind. If I remember rightly, on my trip there we were flat out finding any water there because the level was so low. I understand that a replenishment aquifer scheme has been mapped, so that the likelihood of the level of water in Bool Lagoon improving is assured. It is not really a problem now.

Another interesting conclusion in that report is a statement which I am sure the Minister will have noted. I think that submissions on the report were to have closed last year at the end of August. The system will take care of it and bring to the Minister's attention later comments received. I thought that an alarming statement in the report, which was relatively recent, was that, in relation to the disposal of all drain waters for which the South-Eastern Drainage Authority is responsible, the effect on sea and shoreline has not been studied. Very little is apparently known as to the environmental effects; there may be other factors as well. Other conclusions are that the Coorong, which is not in the drainage area, has had very little work done on it, either.

I digress briefly to suggest that the time is perhaps not too far distant when all the work that has so far gone into that environmental impact statement in relation to the South-East drainage area needs to be proceeded with. Further work needs to be done, perhaps by a regional water resources group of some kind, with which the Minister would be involved. Perhaps there is a need to set up such a body, if that has not already been done, and to prepare a major management plan.

I appreciate your indulgence, Mr. Speaker, since these matters are perhaps not directly related to the Bill before us, but they are certainly involved in that they concern the South-East drainage area. One invaluable source of information for any member who wishes to become more knowledgeable on these matters and who has perhaps not been able actually to visit the areas is the annual report of the South-Eastern Drainage Board. Tabled earlier in the House was the report for the year ended 30 June 1979. From that we can see that the board members in the area concerned comprise two Government-appointed members and two elected members. Propositions in the Bill before us suggest how members may be elected. The existing system was that the two Government-appointed members were Mr. Geoff Roe, Chairman, who is Deputy Director-General of Lands, and the Deputy Chairman was Mr. J. E. Nitschke from the Engineering and Water Supply Department. Their worth as public servants in this State is well known. To my understanding they have done a very good job on the board of the South-Eastern Drainage Authority. The two landholding members were Mr. Sid Nosworthy, from Lucindale, and Mr. Lou Spehr, from Millicent. I had the pleasure of meeting them on more than one occasion on visits to the area last year. Their knowledge of drainage in the area was helpful to me. I enjoyed their company at a social function on one occasion when we were able to talk about matters other than drainage which, from the looks on faces of members of the House, is not considered one of the most exciting topics that comes before us from time to time.

Regarding the question of abolishing the rates, members, if they are in a cynical mood, might be entitled to say, "That is all right for the Government to want to

help out their farmer mates, and save them paying some rates." Just how much money is involved? I think that would be a fair question. The 1978-79 annual report shows that the figure for rates actually collected is about \$128 000. The Government proposes to forgo that amount by way of rate revenue from the area, and that is in the Government's province.

The Opposition understands in general what is behind the Bill itself. There is a need to restructure the legislation concerning the South-East, a need to co-ordinate and bring together the activities that have occurred in at least three different ways, albeit in some cases only by way of detail—through the Millicent drainage set-up, the Eight Mile Creek scheme, or the South-Eastern drainage scheme. The Minister before me, the Hon. Des Corcoran, who had a long association with this area, was very much in favour of what is contained in this legislation. I know that he supports the proposition that we have before us now in total.

There are some small queries that I would like to raise now so that the Minister may answer them when he closes the debate. I notice that there is a change to the long title of the Act, and I can fully understand the reason for that, because quite clearly there are other kinds of drainage systems in the South-East apart from what we might call the developmental land drainage scheme which has occurred over 100 years or so, and of course, it was never the intention of this Act to cover that area. That simply provides for the exclusion of other drains.

If we proceed through the clauses in the Bill we find that there is a reference in clause 7 that the definition of "petition drains" is unnecessary and so is repealed. The Bill we have before us proposes to remove petition drains from the definitions, which we are told is unnecessary. It may well be unnecessary, but at the moment it is not clear to me why it is unnecessary just because the second reading explanation says it is.

I have examined what is contained in the original Act and also what is in the Bill before us and there is still considerable reference to petition drains. It may be argued that there is no need to have such a definition, but that is not argued in the second reading explanation, so I would like the Minister to enlighten members on why it is unnecessary, and not just have it given to us in the second reading speech as a statement of fact. I am not suggesting that there are not very good reasons for it; all I am saying is that at present I am unable to discern them.

The Minister may be wondering why I have slightly laboured the point. The second reading explanation states that clause 24 repeals and re-enacts two sections relating to petition drains. It would seem to me that presumably one might also repeal and re-enact the definition of petition drains if we are going to keep references to these drains in the Act.

In clause 17, the Minister proposes to make the board subject to the general control and direction of the Minister instead of being merely responsible to the Minister. In view of this, and bearing in mind what was said by members opposite when we were in Government, I am tempted to ask the Minister whether or not this is an unwarranted intrusion into the area of operation of the board. I well remember on an earlier occasion when a Labor Government Minister, no longer in this House, had to weather a veritable fusillade—attack after attack—when he wished to place a particular board subject to general control and direction of the Minister. It was maintained that that was the worst thing in the world that could happen. In light of this, I think I am entitled to say that the boot sometimes gets on to the other foot. I take it that he believes that it is necessary, yet it was said not to be

necessary in other cases only a few years ago. I believe we can be charitable and consider perhaps that the Minister's education had not been completed at that time and that he has now learned something from the previous Government, even though it took a long time for that principle to filter through. Much of the remaining second reading explanation is of a machinery and semi-machinery nature. I have examined the statements that have been made in conjunction with the Bill, and as far as I can see it does what it is stated to be doing in the explanation that we have been given. I will raise other queries I have in the Committee stage.

I now refer to the fact that there is another matter where fairly large changes are proposed by the Bill, and I refer to clause 56. The Minister states that it effects consequential amendments (and I have no quarrel with that) and increases the penalty for building bridges without a licence from \$100 to \$1 000.

When speaking about clause 55, he said that it increased the penalty for cutting drains through roads without a licence from \$40 to \$1 000. They are very large increases, and I understand the reasoning behind them; but I am once again tempted to mention that quite often, when we were in Government and found it necessary to make these sorts of increases in penalties, we were castigated for being so hard and so severe on the people involved in primary production in this State. Opposition members in those days told the Government that we were most unfair and that we were coming down far too hard on the hard-working people in the country, yet we have before us the same sort of proposition from the Government of today, namely, that there be very large increases in penalties, and the persons most likely to have to pay those penalties, if ever, are those same hard-working members of the rural population. I draw this matter to the Minister's attention.

The Opposition understands the reasoning behind these sorts of increases in penalties, but we also remind the Minister that, when he was in Opposition, he was not so charitable as to agree that there was a need to have the penalties equate reasonably with the kind of inconvenience or interruption which might occur with the law of the land with respect to those matters, such as the building of bridges where not permitted, and the cutting of drains in places where not permitted without a licence. The Bill proposes to forgo relatively modest amounts of the State's revenue which is collected by way of rates in the South-Eastern drainage area. Perhaps the activities of the board in other areas besides rate collection are worthy at least of some small mention. As I explained earlier, I was impressed with their headquarters in Millicent and with the work they have done on what is a very large area of drains in the South-East, even with the limited number of people employed. Much of the work of the board is concerned with the maintenance of bridges over the drains throughout the area. From the annual report I note that 111 were worked on during 1978-79 in some way or another just by way of maintenance requirements. I know from what I was told in the area that this area of maintenance will not go away. I understand that there are still bridges which have not been replaced and which need replacement. Many of them were constructed of timber in earlier days, and they are reaching the end of their useful working life. This is another area that Parliament needs to consider before giving up this modest sum of money, namely, there will still be some requirements and commitments to spend money in the area of maintenance.

Another activity that is ever on-going by the board and the people employed on a part-time or casual basis is the clearing and weed control of the drains. During the visits to which I have referred I saw examples of this activity

being carried out. I conclude my remarks by stating again that the Opposition supports the second reading of this Bill. I have raised with the Minister a few small queries which the Opposition has and to which he may be able to reply. I support the Bill.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD (Minister of Water Resources): I appreciate the honourable member's comments, which gave a very clear indication that the honourable member, during his comparatively short time as Minister of Water Resources, made himself fairly conversant with the South-Eastern Drainage Act, through the visit that he undertook to the South-East. I also undertook a very similar tour of that area.

The Hon. R. G. Payne: You probably received the same package tour.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: Yes, we probably received exactly the same package tour. In fact, I only returned from that trip last Thursday, when I inspected the South-Eastern Drainage Board facilities in Millicent. I also had a general look at the environmental effects of drainage in the South-East. The honourable member mentioned what has happened in the South-East as a result of drainage and bringing the land into agricultural use. Many people have considered for a long time that there have been some quite dramatic environmental effects in the South-East as a result of draining that area. However, the charter given to the South-Eastern Drainage Board pursuant to the Act has been carried out almost to the letter.

With the amendments proposed at this stage the board will have the opportunity to take into account the effects of some of those past actions and to take into account a balanced view of the need to drain the South-East to a degree that enables viable agricultural industry to proceed. At the same time, the board will be able to take into account environmental matters in relation to the effects on wildlife and native fauna and flora generally. The South-Eastern Drainage Board will be able to look at those aspects.

Approval has been given for the construction of two regulators or weirs that will enable the South-Eastern Drainage Board to regulate the level of the water in "M" drain. Hopefully, that action will control any excessive draining as a result of the different interests that farmers have in that area. The degree of drainage that will be undertaken will depend on the type of crop that farmers want to produce. The Government hopes that the regulators will enable the water table in the area to be controlled to a greater degree than it is at the moment. Some areas in the South-East are drying out too much and, as a result, it is not possible for farmers to produce some of the crops that they would like to produce. Hopefully, not only will the regulators enable the water table to be controlled in the South-East, but also it will help in rehabilitating some of the wildlife areas, such as the wet lands.

The former Minister will probably recall that as far back as 1973 I moved in this House motions in relation to the rehabilitation of former wet lands in South Australia and amendments to the Control of Waters Act, which was introduced in this House by the former Minister of Works as a result of my motion. That action resulted in the present Water Resources Act, and also included consideration of environmental matters. I have always been concerned about this, and these amendments will enable the board to carry out such work. The Government has also given an undertaking that it will establish a committee comprising the Chairman of the South-Eastern Drainage Board, a person nominated from the Engineering and Water Supply Department, and a person

nominated from the Environment and Planning Department—probably a representative from the National Parks and Wildlife Section. This will be an advisory committee that can take into account comments and proposals put forward by various groups, including the Nature Conservation Society, the Field and Game Association, or other bodies. The establishment of this committee will give an entree to those environmental groups that have not really had an opportunity to have a direct input into the wildlife and environmental aspects in the South-East. This very important committee will be established almost forthwith.

I have already had discussions with the South-East region of the Field and Game Association and explained the Government's intention. As I have said, that group will be able to meet with this committee and put forward various points of view. It will also be able to look at areas of the South-East that can possibly be rehabilitated as wet lands and wildlife habitats, without upsetting present farming pursuits. I believe there is ample opportunity in the South-East to enable all requirements to be met. There is no doubt that the South-East was a unique area in relation to water-fowl in particular. Migratory birds, such as snipe, have been affected to some degree. I believe that pressure on Bool Lagoon game reserve will be relieved if other permanent wet-land areas are established in the South-East when Bool Lagoon is being operated as a game reserve. That aspect is very important.

The honourable member also mentioned on-going maintenance, particularly in relation to bridges. Many old wooden bridges in the South-East still have to be replaced. An on-going maintenance cost will have to be borne from Consolidated Revenue by the State Government. I suppose one could argue indefinitely whether or not those bridges should be maintained as a result of one's receiving benefits from drainage for the general use of the public through road bridges, and so on. Whether that could be carried through to road bridges generally throughout the State—

The Hon. R. G. Payne: We used to get some revenue back through succession duties.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: Once upon a time we had a toll on ferries, but that has now been dispensed with.

Mr. Keneally interjecting:

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: Only in the Port Augusta area, and they were commonly referred to as "punts". Many years ago, in the interests of all concerned, it was decided in South Australia that they be paid for from general revenue or from Highways Department funds.

The Hon. R. G. Payne: Virgo did it.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: That is so. A number of these things have occurred over the years, and I believe the correct action has been taken in the interests of the general operation of the State, as well as in the interests of all concerned. Although it can be argued that some persons will receive direct benefits from the actual drains, and those persons have been paying rates, we then move into the grey area where it is hard to decide just what degree of benefit is being derived by a person who is not paying any rates at all and how his property would be affected if the drains that are there were not maintained.

As the honourable member commented earlier, it may appear to be a handout to a certain section of the community. Many agriculturalists in the South-East definitely gain a benefit from the drain but they have not been required to contribute in any way. Other matters raised by the honourable member concern the various clauses, but I will leave those matters until the Committee stage, when undoubtedly the honourable member will again draw them to our attention.

Bill read a second time.
In Committee.
Clauses 1 to 6 passed.
Clause 7—"Interpretation."

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: In my second reading speech I referred to clause 7 (e), which seeks to delete from subsection (1) the definition of "petition drains". As I stated previously the activity associated with that definition still remains in the Bill. What is the need to remove the definition?

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: The reason for that change is spelt out in clause 24, which deals with petition drains and construction work. These are amalgamated into one definition. Thus there is no need to retain that definition.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I trust I am in order in referring to clause 24, which replaces existing sections 28 and 29 of the principal Act under the side heading of "Petitions for drains and drainage work". If the argument is that there will be no such thing in the future as a petition drain, I could understand the reason for removing the definition, but if such a thing is still to exist in the future, and I believe that that will be the case, why should we take out this definition? It is not a major point about which I intend to call a division, but there is no reason for this.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: The petition for a drain or drainage works, or capital construction works, is spelt out in clause 24. It is considered that it is an explanation in itself. It stands by itself without an actual definition of "petition drains" being required. In the principal Act this definition is specifically set out.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: They are not prevented from existing in the future.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: It now involves specific works to be undertaken.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I will not worry any longer, because it is a question of semantics. As I intend to be in this House for a good few years yet, when we return to Government I will further examine the matter.

Clause passed.
Remaining clauses (8 to 73) and title passed.
Bill read a third time and passed.

EIGHT MILE CREEK SETTLEMENT (DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE) ACT REPEAL BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 2 April. Page 2090.)

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE (Mitchell): In his second reading explanation the Minister stated:

This Bill is consequential upon the proposed amendments to the South-Eastern Drainage Act.

As this House has passed those amendments, I indicate that the Opposition supports this Bill.

Bill read a second time.
In Committee.
Clause 1 passed.
Clause 2—"Commencement."

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Will the Minister say what his time table is on this matter? The clause we are considering states that the Act will come into operation on a date to be fixed.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: The Bill was introduced at this time so that the South-Eastern drainage rates could be abolished from 1 July 1980. It is a matter of introducing this as soon as possible.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: That was my understanding. I am glad to hear from the Minister that there has been no change in Government thinking.

Clause passed.
Clause 3 and title passed.
Bill read a third time and passed.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: GENERAL MOTORS-HOLDEN'S

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I have to report to the House that General Motors-Holden's has chosen South Australia as the site for a new plastics components works. The works, to be located at the G.M.H. Elizabeth plant, will involve initial expenditure of \$8 000 000 and is only the first stage of further growth in G.M.H.'s South Australian operations.

The giant vehicle manufacturer's commitment to build the plant here after considering a number of interstate sites is a major accomplishment for South Australia. It proves that South Australia can attract substantial manufacturing ventures in competition with cities like Melbourne and Sydney. Our better industrial relations, lower cost and wage structure and central position were big points in our favour.

The State Government was also able to offer G.M.H. more attractive incentives to build the works here. The G.M.H. decision is a tangible illustration of its confidence in South Australia and its vehicle manufacturing operations here and throughout the nation. With the recent announcement by Mitsubishi to take over Chrysler Australia, South Australia's future in the automobile industry has now been guaranteed.

In the eight months since my Government came to office, maximum effort has been put into building a vigorous and confident investment environment in South Australia. Achieving this has required a complete change in direction and emphasis from public to private sector involvement. It is a course of action that has been continually criticised by members opposite and others who refuse to accept that South Australia, as a free enterprise State, is on the threshold of an exciting development decade.

We had more of it here today. I say how inappropriate was the motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition today. The temptation to counter the pessimists by premature announcements in the style of the previous Government has been rejected as unfair to the people of South Australia. Mr. Speaker, today's announcement is a positive development and one which all South Australians will welcome. As I have already said, the plastics components manufacturing plant will be located at G.M.H.'s Elizabeth manufacturing assembly complex. Initially, about 50 people will be employed at the new plastics operation.

The G.M.H. plastics factory will utilise existing buildings refitted with new machinery to produce plastic interior and exterior moulded parts. Installation of the new machinery will begin late this year.

New facilities and tooling for engine moulding and extrusion processes will cost \$7 900 000. Volume production of plastics components is scheduled to begin towards the end of next year. G.M.H. Managing Director, Mr. C. S. Chapman, has told me G.M.H.'s decision to establish its own plastics factory will not mean a sudden loss of business for G.M.H.'s current suppliers of plastics components. He has assured me that future work to be undertaken will obviously depend upon the progress made during the initial phase, but that it is expected that selected

components required for future vehicle programmes will be the basis of G.M.H.'s manufacturing programme. As a consequence, there will be no immediate change in the nature of G.M.H.'s purchases from existing suppliers.

Mr. BANNON (Leader of the Opposition): I seek leave to make a statement about the matter just raised by the Premier.

Leave granted.

Mr. BANNON: Thank you for that indulgence, Sir. I should like briefly to make a statement on the matter raised by the Premier. Certainly, it is to be welcomed that a development, which means the addition of capital to this State and some jobs, is going to take place. I would certainly, consistent with what I said in the debate this afternoon (which apparently the Premier chose to overlook), say that we believe that any industrial development in this State is something that we must seek and welcome so that basic confidence in the economy can be restored.

I raise the following matters so that they go on the record. First, this development will be located at G.M.H.'s Elizabeth manufacturing complex. It will not involve the building of any new factory or complex; it will use existing buildings. Secondly, it does mean some confidence (as the Premier said) in the future of the motor vehicle industry in South Australia. However, the Premier, while in Opposition, constantly criticised the heavy dependence of South Australia's economy on motor vehicle manufacture, and I think that one should always have that question mark of warning before oneself.

Indeed, development is to be welcomed, but we must look at the overall state of the vehicle industry and ensure that we diversify as much as possible.

Thirdly, I was pleased to hear the Premier's comment about our better industrial relations. That has come about because of enlightened and good relationships with the trade unions, which I hope will continue. The Premier says that 50 jobs will be created. That is certainly to be welcomed, but I am concerned that the component manufacturer is at present South Australian based.

I understand that this work is presently being done by Kelvinators. If G.M.H. is to do the work itself and employ people to do it, while at the same time Kelvinator must retrench a similar or greater number of workers, there is no net gain to the State. I think the Premier should have elaborated on that more than he did. The cost of creating each of these jobs is over \$160 000 per worker, which indicates the nature of much of our development. However, it does not overcome the unemployment problem. I do not wish to say any more about this matter. I thank the Premier for his indulgence in allowing me to make these brief statements. My welcoming of this move is to an extent modified by some of these finer details, which the Opposition thinks ought to be looked at.

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

That the House do now adjourn.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): One matter on which I wish to grieve relates to the trade union movement, its power, the sum of money it has under its control, and the way in which it uses that money in some cases to take people out on strike, and then to blackmail society. A report in the *Advertiser* on 2 June stated that the Victorian Employers Federation had produced a report, the accuracy of which,

to my knowledge, has not been denied, showing the wealth of the top trade unions within this country.

That report stated that 100 top unions in this country had an amount of \$83 000 000 in funds and a similar amount in property values under their control. The top 20 unions in this country had \$53 000 000 in funds under their control. That money can be and is used by those organisations to blackmail our society because they have enough funds to pay their employees a substantial part of their salaries while they are out on strike, taking away from society basic essential services, in some cases.

Those organisations have compulsory membership. It is impossible for people to obtain jobs in most areas of the work force in this country unless they join these associations, and yet the rank and file members of these associations do not know what wealth is under the control of the association. They do not know exactly how much the Secretary receives in perks and salary, and they do not know how much the organisers receive. These associations do not submit to rank and file members every year a complete annual report, as do big businesses.

Mr. Whitten interjecting:

Mr. EVANS: No annual report is posted out to rank and file members, and I say to the honourable member, who says that they do, that he is wrong, because two members of my family belong to trade unions (they are forced to belong, because they could not obtain a job unless they became members) and no statement of how moneys are spent and how moneys are invested by that trade union movement is posted out to them. Yet members opposite know that, within the power struggle of their own organisation, unless they have trade union support, they cannot get endorsement. Many of them have used the trade union movement as a basis on which to enter this Parliament and other Parliaments within Australia by working their way up in the structure, but at the same time they have denied rank and file members an annual report of how the money is invested and how it is used. In fact, it is true to say that when union members are asked to go on strike by the Secretary or the organiser, they make sure that the Secretary and organiser not only go on receiving their salary in total, but at times, if they have to move around the community to carry out extra activity, they ask for an increase in the perks that they receive.

The Australian Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union is fighting for a 35-hour-week; that union states that Australia, as a country, can afford to introduce it. At the same time, representatives of that organisation state, as did the Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader today, that more jobs must be created, yet they know that, in fighting for a 35-hour-week, they are pricing Australian commodities out of the world market, and eventually the State's commodities will be priced out of the Australian market in the Eastern States. At least 11 500 000 of Australia's 14 000 000 people live in the Eastern States, 500 miles from South Australia's major market; yet, members opposite and the A.L.P. (in many cases by silence, if not by vocal support) support the 35-hour-week application. Members opposite are not prepared to say in this House that the metal workers are setting out to destroy the economy not only of Australia but also of this State. They know that that will happen, but they cannot voice their opposition because, if they do, that massive resource of funds, the hundreds of millions of dollars that are held throughout Australia, will be taken from their use for election campaigns and any other campaigns that they may wish to conduct in the community.

Members opposite know that they have the support of the unions and that the unions have power within their organisations to have members, if not elected, at least put

forward as candidates. Mr. Apap came to grief, and quite rightly, even though he was put forward for a seat by the trade union movement. Congratulations to the person who defeated him. The community woke up to the system and simply rejected Mr. Apap. The trade union movement ensures that it uses its funds to get its people into Parliament so that its views can be put. Unfortunately, a large section of our society looks to the A.L.P. for fair representation, but those people are being misled because the A.L.P. does not represent the rank and file people in the community; it represents only the power and philosophy of the trade union movement. The A.L.P. tries to put the philosophy of the trade union movement into operation through the Parliament.

I refer again to the money that these people hold and what is done with it. A union is an association of people. People are forced to join unions. Virtually every person in this society who wants to work for a wage or a salary is forced to join one of those associations. The association sets the fee. If one looks at the A.C.T.U.'s latest proposal in regard to fees that shall be paid and the way in which its structures shall be set up, one will find that, in one year, the total contribution from the work force to the trade union movement will be \$300 000 000.

A lot of that will go in administration because trade union secretaries do not receive insignificant amounts. We have seen examples of people coming into this House who have had superannuation and other pay-outs given to them when they came into Parliament amounting to many tens of thousands of dollars. We know of one case when this occurred and caused a lot of embarrassment and put the union in some difficulties for some time. That was the case of a member who came into this House a few years ago. That \$300 000 000 that people are forced to pay is a tax on their salary which is compulsory but which is not imposed by Parliament or the laws of the land but by a form of blackmail. If you do not join the union, you will not get a job, and yet those people who do not wish to join, but who are forced to join, never ever receive a clear indication of how that money is spent.

If you ask a rank-and-file member of a union how much the union secretary earns, what are his perks and how often his car is changed, he could not tell you. However, unions are supposed to be associations of people with a common goal. Members do not know what is going on within their organisation. However, when it comes to company legislation, the previous Attorney-General and the one before him in this Parliament used to fight to make sure that in company reports even the most finite detail was made available to shareholders. Does that happen within the trade union movement, which is supposed to represent the rank-and-file people within the community? No, it does not. The trade union movement ignores its members.

However, members opposite know how to hold out their hands at election time. They say, "You have put most of us up as candidates and we need funds to fight the campaign." Members opposite say, "We are the candidates; you have got some of the biggest resources of funds, as the trade union movement behind you, and we expect you to make the funds available." In doing that, every member of the A.L.P. compromises his position in Parliament because he is obliged, because of the source of the funds, to be guided by the philosophies and policies of the leaders of the trade union movement.

The rank-and-file members do not, in the main, partake or practise any operation within the trade union movement. They pay the fee they are forced to pay, many of them unwillingly, but they pay it. Many of them are not really interested in what happens. If they try to get in and

express a point of view, Big Brother will lean on them and say that they should not be expressing a viewpoint that is contrary to the opinions of the hierarchy within the organisation. The opportunity of getting to be one of the top hierarchy within the union is very difficult, as members opposite know. We should be conscious of what happens in the trade union movement in this State.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Mr. KENEALLY (Stuart): Once again the member for Fisher has indicated his appalling ignorance of matters within the trade union movement. Again we have heard that officials are standover merchants who blackmail and have no consideration for their members. They are people like the member for Gilles, the member for Peake and other honourable members on this side. When we point this out to Government members, they say, "It is not those blokes; they are all right. It is the other trade union officials who do that." The member for Fisher's contribution is not worthy of a reply at this time, as I have a much more important matter to bring to the attention of the Government.

I hope that the Minister in the House at the moment will listen to me and advise the appropriate Minister of my concern. On 13 November 1979, I received an answer to a Question on Notice about damage that had occurred to buildings at Port Pirie resulting from the installation of the sewerage scheme. At that time the Government, through the Minister of Water Resources, said that it was accepting liability for damage that could be proved to be as a result of Engineering and Water Supply Department activity.

The Government also pointed out that it had accepted responsibility for 38 such premises and that it had paid out \$7 117.50. Also in the reply, the Minister said that he knew of no Government buildings that had been affected by the installation of the sewerage scheme. I suggest that he have a look at the community college, the Port Pirie High School, and other community facilities constructed in Mary Ellie Street. I believe the answer to this question is but the tip of the iceberg and that there exists in Port Pirie a tragedy of considerable proportion which has not been made public to anyone as yet. In Port Pirie there are houses that have been so badly affected by the installation of the sewerage scheme that they are practically uninhabitable, and there is absolutely no resale value for them. People who have bought houses in recent years as an investment or as security for their old age now find that these houses are falling down around them. When they make compensation claims to the Engineering and Water Supply Department, the compensation offered to them is at the maximum of about 10 per cent of the cost of repairing the houses and, in many instances, less than 1 per cent of the cost of repair. This is a most unfortunate situation indeed, because it has affected the provision of an essential facility at Port Pirie: the sewerage scheme. Large areas of Port Pirie have a high water table, and the previous system of disposing of sewage was not working because of the high water table.

When you install a sewerage scheme and reduce the water table from about 2 ft. 6 in. to about 15 feet so that you are able to put in the sewerage facility, it has the effect of drying out the soil around these houses, and, as the soil compacts, it affects the foundations. So, the damage I have spoken about occurs. I appreciate that the Government is in a difficult position as regards this matter, because it is difficult to determine the extent of its liability as regards damage. I ask the Government not to run away from its responsibility, or hide from it, because a tragedy

of considerable proportion exists. I notice that one Government member is laughing at what I am saying. I will not mention his name, because I do not want to embarrass him. I am sure that, if he were a pensioner and living in a house that was falling down, that had gaps 2 in. to 3 in. wide in the walls where the ceilings were coming away, where there is a drop of a considerable number of centimetres in the foundations, he would not find it something to laugh about. I hope that, if his constituents ever find themselves in this situation, he will take up the matter for them and not act in the manner in which he is acting now.

I am disgusted with him, because this is a serious problem. These houses are continuing to deteriorate. Even though some people have accepted some compensation from the Government, they now find that what was a minor crack in their house has developed into a serious construction fault. The degree of compensation given them by the Engineering and Water Supply Department allows them to plaster over the minor cracks and, in some cases, to cover them with one coat of paint. What we have is houses actually falling down. They need underpinning. We also have houses to which no useful repairs can be effected. These people have absolutely no idea where to go or what to do in order to get assistance. Many of them are unemployed, many are on pensions, and the only security they have in the world is tied up in the houses they own.

The house is falling down, destroyed as a result of an action by the Government. I think the Government has a responsibility in this area, and I call upon the Minister and the Government to have an exhaustive inquiry into the situation in Port Pirie, with a view to resolving the problem. I recognise the difficulties, and I realise what an enormous drain this could be on Treasury funds. I am not talking about the \$7 000 granted to date; that sum would not be a quarter of the cost of repairing some of the houses that have been damaged. I hope the Government will heed what I am saying, respond to the letter I have written to the Minister, and do something concrete about this.

I turn now to a matter which I draw to the attention of the Minister of Transport in the hope that he can take action regarding the recent reconstruction of National Highway No. 1 and the by-passing of Port Germein. The town has always had two access roads, a northern and a southern access, but now the southern access has been closed and the northern access partially closed. The one existing access is in the wrong place.

The Highways Department constructed the new access road to Port Germein to take advantage of an existing bridge. Although the fact that the bridge was in the wrong place might have been of some concern, it did not convince the department that it should upgrade the existing access road. The people of Port Germein are outraged. They have taken no notice of the Highways Department, and over a period of many months they have cut down the fences which the department has constructed to stop use of the old routes, and they have driven over the gutters put there by the department to prevent those old routes from being used. The people of Port Germein have shown in every way that they believe that they are entitled to the old road system to which they were accustomed.

The effect on business and tourism in the town has been dramatic. As the local member, when I have driven from Port Augusta to Port Pirie I have always called at Port Germein. Now, however, I have to make a conscious decision to divert and go to Port Germein, because the siting of the new road simply does not work. Anyone travelling from a southerly direction will have passed Port Germein before he reaches the access road. People who

might otherwise make an impromptu decision to go to Port Germein now cannot do that.

The Highways Department officers say that records show that the volume of traffic in and out of Port Germein has not deteriorated. I will not argue about the figures, but the local people do not agree. I think this was a bad decision on the part of the Highways Department. I hope the Minister of Transport will accept the representations I have made on behalf of the people of Port Germein, and that he will find time to look at the matter.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Mr. RANDALL (Henley Beach): Earlier this afternoon, when I was approached to participate in this grievance debate, I was not aware of the topic that would be canvassed by my colleague who spoke earlier. Had I known, I may have added some conscious weight to his comments on unions and their role in the community. However, I shall save my comments for a later date, when I shall present to the House what I believe are some of the perks within the Labor movement and some of the irresponsible attitudes.

I am pleased to see that the member for Peake is in the House, because he has done it again; he did not learn from his last lesson. I will not slip off my topic at this stage to point out what he has done, but later I shall refer to some of the abuses that I believe are occurring within our community on the part of members of Parliament.

Unfortunately, the member for Albert Park is not with us. However, I am sure that he will be here shortly, and I will outline again a confusing technique that has been used to communicate with people in his area and my area.

I will now deal with the petrol resellers' programme of putting their cause before the public. I, with other Liberal colleagues, have attended resellers' meetings, where a large number of small business people concerned with the petrol resale trade gathered together over lunch and highlighted the sorts of problems they were having in their trade. They are small business people who employ people and who need the help we can offer them. On Friday the Leader of the Opposition made a statement to the effect that the South Australian Government had done and was doing nothing to help these people. Earlier this week I was pleased to see that the Premier reinforced a press release which was released earlier this year and which stated that the South Australian Government does support the implementation of the Fife package. When told that, the petrol resellers became aware that the Government does support that proposal. The Government has listened to their point of view, has formed an opinion, and has made a public statement on the matter. When first elected as a member of Parliament in September, I was approached in relation to the problems faced by petrol resellers.

Mr. Whitten: You should talk to your Federal counterparts.

Mr. RANDALL: The honourable member may talk about my Federal counterparts. The member for Hindmarsh, his Federal counterpart, did not come to the meeting. I doubt that he cares.

Mr. Whitten: He was not invited. Labor members were not even invited.

Mr. RANDALL: That is not my fault; I did not set up the meeting. I will check this, but I believe that all members of Parliament from all Parties were invited to those meetings.

Mr. Whitten: That is not correct, and you know it.

Mr. RANDALL: As a new member, I was informed of the problems that these people were having, so I asked for a copy of the Fife package to be sent to me, and it was

provided. Those people talked to me and convinced me of the merits of the implementation of that package. Other Liberal Party colleagues and I sat down and listened to their case, got together with the Chamber of Commerce, and heard their point of view again. Then, as a Party, we resolved the approach which we were to take as a Government. We have declared publicly that we support the Fife package and its implementation.

I agree that there are some problems in the area. However, we are working on them, not just sitting back and doing nothing, as the Leader has said. We are concerned for the small business people in that trade.

I will now speak about what I believe to be an abuse by members of Parliament, and particularly by members opposite. Two interesting letters have come into my electoral office since the Parliamentary break. One was enclosed in a Parliamentary envelope, and it states:

The Australian Labor Party. Peake District Assembly.

Members are reminded that fees are now due for the year 1980-81 for the Hindmarsh and Peake South sub-branches. Here is a demonstration of public misuse of Government stationery, which is not to be used for political purposes. I believe the member for Peake has got something to answer for. Earlier this year the member for Glenelg called the notice of this House to the fact that the member for Peake had sent something to his electorate that had not been appropriate. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition said that he would look after the matter, that he would speak to the member for Peake, and that the honourable member would not do it again. The member for Peake has learned one lesson and I hope that he has learned another today, namely, that Government stationery is not to be used for political propaganda.

Mr. O'Neill: You're dobbing some of your colleagues in it.

Mr. RANDALL: Name them.

Mr. O'Neill: I will.

Mr. RANDALL: I believe that all members send out letters to new constituents. This practice is quite all right, and it is done to welcome them to the district and to acquaint them with the services we offer. However, the member for Albert Park also sends his letters into my area, so the new constituents in the Henley Beach District get letters which welcome them to the Albert Park area. People come into my office and want to know which electorate they live in, and who their elected representative is. I believe that this is a demonstration of misuse of the privilege of Parliamentarians.

I leave that subject and hope that members opposite to whom I have referred have got the message, because, if they have not, I will bring the same message back here

again and again until they do get it and until the member for Albert Park stops sending his letters to my district.

Mr. O'Neill: What about the member for Todd claiming to be the member for Florey?

Mr. Ashenden: What on earth are you talking about?

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! It is not Question Time.

Mr. RANDALL: I believe that the member for Florey will have the opportunity to express his grievance, and we will look forward to hearing his submission. My last point is the campaign launched throughout the various districts in the metropolitan area about education cuts. It is still going on, and, there again, misrepresentation has occurred. The Opposition has sold the story of all sorts of problems occurring because of these cuts. However, when I go to a school and talk over a cup of tea or coffee, or when parents invite me to a meeting, they hear both sides of the story and become not so concerned.

I agree that there is some concern. There needs to be concern if we are to progress and modify the system. Various things about the education system concern me, just as I am sure things concern the Minister regarding the problems with which he has to grapple daily. I do not doubt that the Minister could list a large number of problems with which he has to grapple daily and which he inherited. I know that he has a check list and is checking the problems. An amount of \$1 000 000 a day is being spent on education in South Australia. No wonder we have to look at trimming back some expenditure! Of that amount, 89.8 per cent is spent in salaries. How much of the money is getting down to the grass roots area of our children that members opposite say they are so concerned about? This is the result of the system that they set up over the past 10 years. What sort of education system is that, with 89.8 per cent being spent on salaries?

Mr. ASHENDEN: I rise on a point of order. I have been grossly misrepresented by the member for Florey, and I point out to the House that there is no way in which I would wish to be associated with that member.

The SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. I point out to the honourable member that occasions have arisen in the past when members from both sides have endeavoured to use a point of order for what really is a personal explanation. I indicate to all members that, where they believe they have been grossly misrepresented, they should take the next available opportunity to seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Motion carried.

At 5.30 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 4 June at 2 p.m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 3 June 1980

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

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

1. What were the lump sum payments paid to the former Director of the Public Buildings Department at the time of his retirement for accumulated long service leave and accumulated annual leave?

2. What does the Government estimate its total financial commitment is for untaken long service leave for all Government employees?

3. What guidelines will be laid down to prevent accumulation of long service leave and annual leave by Government employees?

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

1. Long service leave \$42 372

Pro rata recreation leave \$2 356

2. The information available on computer personnel files is not in a form which would enable the Government's financial commitment for untaken long service leave to be calculated. It would be an enormous task to arrive at an accurate figure and, in any case, it would change daily as employees' years of service increase and as leave is taken.

3. Current practices and procedures in relation to the taking of long service leave are currently under review. Public servants take their annual recreation leave entitlement in the year in which it falls due. It can only be deferred for up to one year by the Permanent Head. Any further deferral must be submitted to the Premier, through the Public Service Board.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

330. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs: What major Government office construction is proposed over the next five years and for which departments and in which financial year is construction proposed in each case?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: It is not expected that there will be a major additional demand for Government office accommodation over the next five years. As any specific office construction proposals are finalised and funds approved by Cabinet, appropriate announcements will be made.

ADELAIDE RAILWAY STATION

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

1. Did the Chairman of the S.T.A. say that the future of the Adelaide Railway Station building is unknown and, if so, is it necessary to expend nine million dollars to upgrade the northern side of the building?

2. What does the proposed expenditure of nine million dollars entail?

3. What portion will be spent on the upgrading of the Catering and Trading Services Section and, if none, what are the reasons?

4. Has the Government or the S.T.A. entered into any negotiations with private enterprise for the leasing of that section of the building currently used by the Catering and Trading Services Section and, if not, what are the Government's plans for the section?

5. What are the intentions of the Government for the future development or use of the remainder of the building and if there is to be development—

(a) when will it commence;

(b) when will it be completed;

(c) what firms will carry out each project; and

(d) what are the estimated costs of each project?

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

1. The Chairman of the State Transport Authority advised union representatives at a meeting of the Authority's Joint Consultative Council that architects had been engaged to develop proposals and accurate estimates for the reconstruction of the interior of the northern half of the Adelaide Station building for use as the Authority's administrative offices. He said that the ultimate use of the southern portion of the building was yet to be resolved. He does not recall saying that the future of the Adelaide Railway Station is unknown.

2. No decision has yet been taken to proceed with the work and the Authority is currently investigating possible alternatives at a lower cost.

3. Not yet determined.

4. The dining room at the Adelaide Station building will be converted to provide a bistro-type service and operate in conjunction with the Tavern Bar and a staff canteen. Consideration has been given to the introduction of a fast food outlet into the existing public cafeteria which will be upgraded in the process. Inquiries will be made with a view to arranging for this to be operated by one of the well known fast food chains. The stalls on the concourse and ramp which are presently operated by the Authority will be changed to private operation.

5. Not yet determined.

TRANSPORT AUTHORITY EMPLOYEES CLUB

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

1. Will the Minister advise why STA employees are compelled to join the Employees Club as laid down on page 14 of their handbook?

2. Will the Minister advise what STA Rail Division suburban stations will be closed within the next two years and the reasons for such closure?

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

1. The State Transport Authority provides facilities for the sporting, recreational and leisure activities of its employees and the Employees' Club operates and maintains these facilities. The Authority assists the Club financially to conduct these activities. The Club sponsors a variety of associated sporting and social clubs and provides a Retirement and Benevolent Scheme for employees.

Because the benefits provided by the Club are available to all employees, the Authority considers it essential that all should be members. Consequently it is in agreement with the Club's constitution which requires all employees to be members. Former rail employees of the Authority have not been asked to enrol, but the general committee of the Club is currently considering the matter of membership.

2. There is no programme for the closure of suburban railway stations, although viability of such stations is kept under close scrutiny by the Authority and their manning is discontinued when the business conducted at the station does not justify the employment of a station assistant or clerk. The travelling public are still able to purchase their tickets from staff on trains.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE

557. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Has the Educational Services Planning Sub-Committee been disbanded and, if so, why, and how are the needs which it was meeting currently being satisfied?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The Education Services Planning Committee was convened by the former South Australian Council for Educational Planning and Research which was disbanded by the previous Government. The committee's two major tasks were collection of data on existing education facilities, and consideration of issues relating to the efficient collection, description and dissemination of information relative to educational planning as it is carried out in the various education sectors. These two tasks have been carried out by two special committees convened by SACEPR—the Education Spatial Facilities Inventory Group and the Education Forecasting Working Group respectively. These two groups following the demise of SACEPR have continued to operate through the office of the Minister of Education. The Education Forecasting Working Group will continue to carry out its task and will report to the Minister from time to time on relative issues. The Education Spatial Facilities Inventory Group is currently not proceeding with its task as a feasibility study has been commissioned by the Minister of Public Works to determine the need for a Government asset register. The major proportion of that register would, of course, be educational facilities and the study is, in the first instance, concentrating on educational facilities. It is estimated that a report will be brought down by the end of 1980 indicating whether such an asset register is desirable or feasible and at that time a firm decision will be taken on the continuation of operations of the Education Spatial Facilities Inventory Group, or if it should be disbanded.

INSTITUTE FOR FITNESS RESEARCH AND TRAINING INC.

569. **Mr. SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: What financial support has the Government given to the Institute for Fitness Research and Training Inc. and will that support be continued or increased?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The Commonwealth Government has approved the inclusion of the Institute's Health Promotion Medical Support Programme in the Community Health Programme; \$45 000 will be provided in 1979/80.

STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

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

1. Is the State Government proposing to curtail the catering activities of the State Transport Authority?
2. How many employees are at risk of losing their employment if any such action is taken?
3. Did the S.T.A. act in contradiction of a previous Minister's directive to give employees and their union organisations adequate notice of any impending change?
4. Was any such directive countermanded by a directive from the present Minister?
5. Are any losses attributed to the S.T.A. catering section actually the result of different accounting procedures now applied, particularly for superannuation

and refrigeration plant costs?

6. Did the section actually show a net profit of \$94 000 for the first five months of the 1979-80 financial year?

7. Would the transfer of the catering section's activities to a private firm provide an opportunity for lucrative profits for any such firm and a financial loss to the Government and the community and would this also mean a diminution of the services provided to S.T.A. and A.N.R. passengers?

8. Did the Australian Railway Union encounter difficulties with the S.T.A. in getting access to suitable premises for a mass meeting on this issue?

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

1. The catering activities of the State Transport Authority will be continued but on a different basis than that which currently exists. The dining room will be converted to provide a bistro type service in conjunction with the Tavern Bar and staff canteen. Inquiries will be made with a view to arranging for one of the well-known fast food chains introducing an outlet into the existing public cafeteria which will be upgraded in the process. Stalls operated by the authority will be let to private enterprise. Catering will continue to be provided for such purposes as special trains, Adelaide Dining Car, functions held in the bistro and limited outside functions that may be required by Government and Government instrumentalities, but private outside catering will be progressively phased out.

2. On no account will there be any retrenchment of employees as a result of these changes.

3. No. Several meetings have been held between members of the catering staff, concerned unions and officers of the authority to discuss problems associated with current and future activities of the catering section.

4. No.

5. Financial reporting procedures have been revised to reflect the financial results of the Catering Section on a normal commercial basis and these include superannuation and plant maintenance costs.

6. No. The State Transport Authority's financial statement for this period showed a loss by the Catering and Trading Section. However new accounting procedures were adopted in December 1979, following an investigation by the Public Service Board.

7. Any transfer of the Catering Section activities to the private sector would convert a present financial loss to a financial gain in the form of operating licences, rental, etc. It is expected that a similar level of service will be provided for STA and ANR passengers.

8. A shop steward of the ARU summoned a meeting of all catering staff to be held in the public dining room at the Adelaide Railway Station. The authority informed the steward and the State Secretary of the union that the public dining room was not considered to be a suitable venue for such a meeting. It is understood that the meeting was subsequently cancelled.

"DEMAC" PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS

596. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. What is the future of the Construction Division of the Public Buildings Department and their manufacture of "Demac" prefabricated buildings?
2. Will the "Demac" factory be shut down?
3. Is the manufacture of "Demacs" a viable business and does it generate some revenue which subsidises other Government operations?

4. Have private firms attempted to manufacture similar buildings to the "Demac" and if so, how did their costs compare?

5. Have the Fire Brigade and the Police Department expressed satisfaction with the design of the "Demac" and a desire to use more of them?

6. Have "Demacs" been successfully used as cells and court rooms in country areas?

7. Were four "Demac" units recently sold to the Hopetoun Primary School in Victoria and if so, under what circumstances and was a desire expressed for more units and was any such order accepted?

8. Has the firm of Blakiston-Gibb operated a successful enterprise with the transport of "Demac" buildings and is its South Australian section now closing down as a result of a decline in the number of "Demac" buildings to be carried by the firm?

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

1. In accordance with Government policy to undertake as much construction work as possible by public tender, the activities of the Construction Division are being reduced as opportunity occurs. Because of the reduced demand for "Demac" buildings the production of "Demac", as a major activity, will cease on or about the end of June.

2. Yes.

3. The cost of "Demac" construction is charged against the particular project with the objective of recovering all costs. The "Demac" manufacture does not generate revenue subsidising other Government operations.

4. So far as is known, no private firms have attempted to manufacture buildings of the same nature as "Demac".

5. Yes, the Police Department has successfully used "Demac" buildings. No "Demac" buildings have been supplied to the Fire Brigades Board.

6. No "Demac" buildings have been used for this purpose in country areas.

7. Four units were sold to the Victorian Public Works Department as an experimental exercise so that the Victorian authorities could determine the suitability of "Demac" for their purposes. No formal requests have been received for further units.

8. The success or otherwise of the Company to which the member refers is a matter which should be taken up with Blakiston-Gibb direct.

PHOTOCOPY MACHINES

603. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Has the Minister prepared a reply to my correspondence of 11 January seeking further information on two questions put to him on 31 October during the Budget debate concerning photocopy machine costs in schools?

2. Has the Minister prepared a reply to my correspondence of 11 January seeking further information concerning the impact of the new Copyright Act on the use of departmental photocopying machines?

3. Has the Minister prepared a reply to my correspondence of 11 January seeking further information concerning the line "Imperial Relations Trust Fellowship"?

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

1. Yes.

2. Yes.

3. Yes.

BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL'S OFFICE

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

1. Has the closure of the British Consul-General's office, announced on 18 October, yet taken place?

2. Did the Premier write to the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Thatcher, seeking the retention of the office and, if so, what response did he receive?

3. How many local and British-based employees are affected and what notice was given to the staff?

4. Did the British Minister for Trade, Mr. Nott, say when he was in Australia in October, that Britain intended to work for an expanded share of the Australian market?

5. What effects will the closure of the office have on South Australian trade with Britain?

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

1. Yes, on 15 February.

2. Yes, through the High Commissioner in Canberra, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The U.K. Government has expressed regret and will keep the position under review. The decision was taken in the middle of last year, before the State Election.

3. Three British, eight locally employed staff. Adequate notice was given.

4. Yes.

5. Continued liaison will be maintained through the office of the Consul-General in Melbourne, through South Australia's Agent-General in London, and direct representations to be undertaken by the Government will ensure that any adverse effect on South Australian trade will be minimal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FILM CORPORATION

612. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. Does the South Australian Film Corporation hold the copyright on all original educational audio-visual material produced by education authorities such as the Department of Further Education and what exemptions are granted?

2. Are videotapes produced by the Department of Further Education merchandised by the South Australian Film Corporation?

3. What is the turnover of this operation and what size profit is generated?

4. Does any of the revenue from this operation that is made possible by the work of the Department of Further Education return to that department?

5. Who supplied blank videotapes for the duplication for the South Australian Film Corporation of programmes produced by them and who carries out the duplication process?

6. Has a cut-back in funding made it difficult for new audio-visual material to be produced within the Department of Further Education?

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

1. Yes, so far as films (including videotape material) are concerned. No exemptions are provided under Section 11(aa) of the South Australian Film Corporation Act, 1972-1975.

2. Yes.

3. Turnover—12 months to 30 June 1979 \$19 248, 6 months to 31 December 1979 \$16 728. Profit—The South Australian Film Corporation does not allocate its documentary selling and marketing overheads among its several income classifications of documentary sales. The net profits on sales of Department of Further Education material, calculated by pro-rating total documentary sales

profit to turnovers, would be: 12 months to 30 June 1979 \$3 285. 6 months to 31 December 1979 \$2 734.

4. No.

5. The South Australian Film Corporation buys videotapes and supplies them to a local company, Southern Video, which currently does the corporation's video copying. The cost of the videotape is passed on to the South Australian Film Corporation's customer.

6. Less time is available from teaching staff to provide an input for the development of programmes which is a step in the production process. More time will be spent in the future, keeping existing equipment operational.

FILM LIBRARY

615. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. How many films per annum were borrowed from the Film Library:

- (a) in the 10 years before its transfer from the Education Department; and
- (b) for each year since it has been operated by the South Australian Film Corporation?

2. Before its transfer from the Education Department:

- (a) how many staff members were involved;
- (b) what was the total budget for staffing; and
- (c) what were the costs of any rented premises?

3. Since its transfer to the South Australian Film Corporation:

- (a) how many staff members are employed in the Film Library and in what are they involved;
- (b) what is the total budget for staffing;
- (c) what are the costs of any rented premises; and
- (d) what costs have been involved in the computerisation of the Film Library's cataloguing systems and borrowing systems?

4. What has been the average turnaround time for films borrowed from the Film Library before and since the transfer?

5. What has been the average rate of unavailability for films requested from the Film Library before and since the transfer?

6. What action has the Film Library taken to make films available in video formats?

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

- 1. (a) 1965—44 874
- 1966—49 316
- 1967—50 694
- 1968—52 982
- 1969—54 874
- 1970—64 375
- 1971—66 172
- 1972—68 151
- 1973—69 548
- (b) 1974— 71 972
- 1975— 75 808
- 1976— 81 000
- 1977— 85 740
- 1978—105 851
- 1979—122 716

Statistics can only be provided for nine calendar years.

2. (a) Twelve staff were involved in the daily running of the Film Library before the transfer. Also, up to five Education Department office assistants (typists) and a shared receptionist were utilised by the Film Library on a needs basis.

(b) \$40 688 p.a.

(c) No rent was paid, as the Film Library was housed in the Audio-Visual Education Centre at 221 Wakefield Street. These premises were owned by the Government.

3. (a) Library Manager	1
Education Officer	1
Community Officer	1
Information Officer	1
Computer Programmer	1
Assistant Computer Programmer	1
Library Supervisor	1
Clerical and Film booking	10
Film checking and dispatch	9

Total 26

(b) \$331 800.

(c) \$16 064.

\$

(d) Capital cost to date	128 269
Staff, per annum	32 601
Maintenance, per annum	17 250

4. Before the transfer—four days. Since the transfer—three days.

5. One booking request in three cannot be met by the South Australian Film Corporation without offering an alternative film or date. Information prior to transfer date not available.

6. The South Australian Film Corporation Film Library has 85 film titles available on 3/4 inch U-matic cassette.

LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION

624. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. In the preceding financial year, how much money was made available to the Legal Services Commission by—

- (a) the Commonwealth Government;
- (b) the State Government; and
- (c) from any other source, including payments from the public?

2. How much of that money was expended in salaries and wages of employees of the Commission, and for the renting and maintenance of premises, and how much was allocated to private practitioners in respect of work done?

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

1. In 1978-79 the following funds were made available to the Legal Services Commission from:

	\$
(a) Commonwealth Government ...	802 600
(b) State Government	345 000
(c) From other sources—including payments from the public	179 929

Total..... \$1 327 529

2. From the above source \$352 597 was expended on salaries and wages, \$25 112 on rent and maintenance of premises, and \$297 973 on payments to private practitioners for work done.

The Commonwealth Government allocated \$460 000 to fund payments to private practitioners and of this amount \$269 571 was expended. The State Government did not make a specific allocation for payments to private practitioners but \$28 402 was paid. Portion of the unspent State appropriation in 1978-79 was retained by the Commission to meet payments to practitioners in 1979-80.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TEACHING COLLEGES

630. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Can the Minister advise how many persons are

currently engaged in courses at South Australian Teaching Colleges with a view to becoming career teachers this year and for each of the preceding seven years and what are the projected numbers for each of the ensuing seven years?

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

1973	4 350
1974	4 849
1975	5 370
1976	5 373
1977	5 369
1978	4 762
1979	4 267
1980	3 950
1981	3 540
1982	3 220
1983	3 000
1984	2 890

The above figures include students undertaking teacher education courses at universities as well as the colleges of advanced education. Projections have not been calculated for years after 1984 as current investigations into teacher demand in the 80's could result in a substantial impact on student places made available in those years.

SCHOOLS

632. **Mr. McRAE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Can the Minister advise the current ratio in average and median terms of students to teachers:

- (a) in State schools; and
- (b) in private schools,

and further can the Minister advise whether this reflects Government policy?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows: Pupil-teacher ratios:

Year	Government		Non-government	
	P.	S.	P.	S.
1979(a)	19.7:1	12.6:1	21.3:1	14.7:1
1980(b)	19.1:1	12.3:1	20.9:1	14.6:1

- (a) Based on actual numbers of teachers and pupils in schools.
- (b) Based on actual numbers of teachers in Government schools in February 1980, plus estimations of the remaining factors.

The above ratios reflect system-wide figures. It is not possible to provide accurate median figures as schools vary considerably in overall size and this affects individual school ratios. For example, the ratio ranges from 15.0:1 in a secondary school with an enrolment in excess of 1 200 to a low of 5.0:1 for the secondary pupil component of a small country area school.

In so far as the overall pupil-teacher ratio has fallen slightly this year, it reflects Government policy which is to reduce the ratio further as resources permit.

PRIVATE CLEANING CONTRACTORS

638. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. Does the Government plan to let Government cleaning to private contractors and, if so—
 - (a) how far advanced are these plans; and
 - (b) have the present cleaning staff been consulted about the proposed plans and, if not, why not?
2. Is security of employment guaranteed to employees affected by the proposed plan?
3. Where will displaced employees be relocated?
4. Will these employees be directed to work for private

contractors?

5. In the event of relocation of employees, will their present wages and conditions be maintained?

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

1. The bulk of Government cleaning administered by the Public Buildings Department is already undertaken by private cleaning contractors. It is planned to increase the number of buildings cleaned by private contractors as the opportunity occurs.

(a) No new cleaning contracts have yet been let as substitution for cleaning by Government employees.

(b) Cleaning staff have been advised of the plan.

2. Yes.

3. Employees are not being displaced. They are being asked to consider applying, on a voluntary basis, for vacant positions elsewhere in Government employment.

4. No.

5. Any transfers, on a voluntary basis, will be in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Government and the United Trades and Labor Council. This includes income maintenance in accordance with agreed criteria.

OVERLAND TAVERN

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

1. Does the Government intend to transfer the Overland Tavern licence to private enterprise and, if so, to whom and by what special arrangements, if any?

2. Will any such transfer require the endorsement of the Licensing Court and, if not, why not?

3. Will any such transfer be made by an Act of Parliament?

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

1. No.
2. Not applicable.
3. Not applicable.

A.N.R.C.

667. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Has the Minister been advised by the Federal Minister of Transport and/or the A.N.R.C. of any reduction or proposed reduction of country or interstate passenger trains and, if so, what services will be curtailed and when will such curtailments commence and, if not, will the Minister ascertain whether the A.N.R.C. has plans to reduce the following services—

- (a) Adelaide to Gladstone PS91 and return;
- (b) Adelaide to Peterborough and return;
- (c) Adelaide to Mount Gambier daylight and return;
- (d) Adelaide to Mount Gambier night passenger and return;
- (e) Overland from Adelaide to Melbourne and return,

and the date of curtailment, if any, of each?

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

Following considerable negotiation with A.N.R.C. regarding the passenger service on the Adelaide to Victor Harbor railway line, I agreed to the introduction of a new timetable as from Monday 28 April 1980. From mid-February and during the May and September school holidays, the Victor Harbor trains will operate daily. At other times of the year they will operate:

Departing Adelaide at 8.50 a.m. on Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Departing Victor Harbor at 5.00 p.m. on Sundays, Mondays and Saturdays.

Departing Victor Harbor at 7.40 a.m. on Fridays.

Departing Adelaide at 5.45 p.m. on Fridays.

I have been advised that the A.N.R.C. has proposals to cease the passenger services between Adelaide and Gladstone and to reduce the services to Peterborough by cancelling the following passenger trains:

Departing Adelaide at 7.00 p.m. on Monday; departing Adelaide at 8.42 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday; departing Adelaide at 6.40 p.m. on Saturday; departing Peterborough at 4.15 p.m. on Monday; departing Peterborough at 6.00 a.m. on Tuesday; departing Peterborough at 1.55 p.m. on Wednesday.

However, I have not agreed to the cancellation of these services and am currently assessing their possible impact.

No proposals for reduction of the Mount Gambier and Overland rail services have been submitted to me and, if they should be so submitted, the honourable member can be assured that the effect of any proposed reductions on the South Australian community will be very carefully assessed before a decision is taken to either agree or disagree with the proposal.

MANGROVE AREAS

671. **Mr. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Is the Minister aware that there has been a deterioration in the environment of the mangrove and seagrass areas between North Arm and Port Gawler over the past 20 years and, if so, what are the speculated causes of such deterioration and what can be done to limit or eliminate further deterioration due to these causes?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The Department for the Environment is aware that some deterioration of mangrove and seagrass areas has occurred between North Arm and Port Gawler over the past 20 years. Relatively small areas of mangroves have been degraded at several locations in this region and a number of causative factors appear to be involved. Certain areas have apparently been killed because of disturbance of local drainage patterns by embankments associated with the ICI salt pans and the Torrens Island power station. Little can be done to correct this situation although the Department for the Environment has investigated possible action at specific sites.

Other mangroves have deteriorated along the St. Kilda boating channel as a result of erosion. However, the channel is currently being upgraded by the Coast Protection Board and the Salisbury Council and this should result in the stabilisation of the adjacent mangrove area. In other areas the influx of sediment has apparently been the major factor in mangrove degradation through the smothering of air breathing roots. The cause of this sediment instability is not yet known.

The Department for the Environment is currently monitoring several mangrove areas in the region and is endeavouring to elucidate some of the above problems.

With regard to seagrass, an intertidal area of *Heterozostera* has been degraded near the outfall of the Bolivar Sewage Treatment Works during the past 10 years or so. This deterioration may be associated with the discharge of treated sewage effluent, but the precise mechanisms involved are as yet unknown.

Subtidally, in the same region, some degradation of *Posidonia* sp. has occurred, apparently through excessive sand movement in the area. Again the cause of this sand movement is not yet known.

The causes of seagrass degradation may be clarified through the studies being conducted by the Engineering

and Water Supply Department. Little can be done to limit or eliminate further deterioration of seagrass or mangrove until the factors involved are better understood.

CURRICULUM DIRECTORATE

703. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Is the Minister now in a position to provide the information sought during the Appropriation Bill (No. 2) debate regarding the line "Curriculum Directorate" (*Hansard*, page 559)?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: Provided below are the amounts approved in 1979-80 for each of the lines mentioned (excluding data processing charges and purchases of motor vehicles expenses) under the Curriculum Directorate. Data processing charges and purchase of motor vehicles expenditure were included under the Directorate of Management and School Services budget and total \$650 000 and \$736 000 respectively.

	\$000's
Books for Free Scholars	868-0
Data Processing Charges	—
Equipment	141-5
Fuels—	
Electricity	2 077-6
Oil	289-2
Grants—	
School Purposes	1 048-0
Grounds Maintenance	205-0
Supplies—Cash	3 229-5
Foundation	699-0
Library Books and Materials	83-0
Maintenance of—	
Equipment	64-8
Facilities	133-7
Materials	362-8
Motor Vehicle Expenses	69-9
Postal Charges	45-3
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	—
Purchase and Rental of Office Machines ..	50-7
Rates—	
Water	956-0
Water Usage	928-0
Swimming	2-0
Transport of Handicapped Children	471-0
Travelling Expenses	358-2

MINOR GRANTS

704. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice): Is the Minister now able to provide the information sought during the Appropriation Bill (No. 2) debate regarding minor grants (*Hansard*, page 606)?

The Hon. H. ALLISON:

<i>Minor Grants</i>	\$
Australian Association for Better Hearing ..	2 100
High School Councils Association	250
S.A. Association of State School Organisa- tions	9 500
S.A. Technical Certificate	3 000
Specific Learning Difficulties Association ...	7 500
Women's Studies Resource Centre	7 370
S.A. Debating Association	700
Ministerial Inquiry Into Physical Education and Sport	4 000
S.A. Association Screen Education	1 000
Isolated Children's Scholarship Scheme	11 500

<i>Minor Grants</i>	\$
Federation of Parents and Friends Association of S.A. Catholic Schools	7 000
National Study School Building Costs	3 000
S.A. State Association of School Parents Club	2 000
Australian Music Examinations Board	12 000
	<hr/>
Total	\$70 920
	<hr/>
Held On Reserve for new Grants ...	1 757
	<hr/>
	\$72 677
	<hr/>

DEMARC UNITS

714. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. How many people were employed in constructing Demarc units at the end of the last financial year?
2. How many people are presently employed in that section?
3. Where will these people be employed after the closure of the Demarc section?
4. What employment will be available to those who have not found suitable alternative employment after 30 June 1980?
5. What materials and equipment will be left in stock after that date?
6. Have any orders for Demarc units been cancelled because of the Government's decision to cease production and, if so—
 - (a) by whom were they placed; and
 - (b) what is the value of each?
7. Will the Minister provide estimates of the loss of revenue that is expected by those companies that until now have supplied the Public Buildings Department with materials, furniture and fittings for the production of Demarc units?

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

1. 95.
2. 51.
3. In other areas of the department by way of internal transfer, or in other departments by way of inter-departmental transfer.
4. See 3. above.
5. It is estimated that materials to the value of \$625 000 will be in stock as at 30 June 1980. In addition, plant and equipment to the value of \$64 000 and the Demarc construction buildings at Netley will be available for other purposes.
6. The decision to cease Demarc production has naturally meant that those buildings which were part of the normal departmental building programme and which were originally proposed to be built in Demarc will now have to be built by other means. The original departmental proposal cannot be considered as "orders for Demarc units".
- In the past, however small numbers of orders have been placed by other departments and outside bodies for Demarc units not forming part of the normal departmental building programme. No such orders have been cancelled.
7. Private contractors supply and process materials for the production of Demarc units to the value of about \$18 000 per unit.

MIXED TRAINS

718. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Has the Minister negotiated with

the Australian National Railways to ensure that mixed trains could operate on the Victor Harbor line and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Considerable negotiation has been conducted with the Australian National Railways Commission with regard to passenger and freight services, including the use of mixed trains on the Adelaide to Victor Harbor railway line. It is not possible to operate a mixed train, as "Blue Bird" railcars are often used for the passenger services and these units are not normally capable of hauling goods waggons. To provide a regular mixed service a diesel-hauled train would always be required, and diesel locomotives are not always available. In addition, numerous complaints have been lodged regarding the standard of the non-air-conditioned passenger cars which must be used on diesel-hauled trains. There are also logistic problems associated with loading goods at Mile End and then attaching the waggons to a passenger train prior to its departure from the Adelaide station.

VICTOR HARBOR RAILWAY LINE

721. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Did the Minister enter into consultations with affected people on the Victor Harbor railway line before agreement was reached with the Australian National Railways regarding the following matters—

- (a) that new timetables would commence after 3 March;
- (b) that no freight would be carted beyond Strathalbyn;
- (c) that the residents of Strathalbyn would not be able to travel to and from Adelaide in the one day;
- (d) that the Railway Station at Victor Harbor would be closed; and
- (e) that the closure of the Victor Harbor Station would not endanger the lives of passengers?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: State Cabinet agreed on 31 March 1980 to revised proposals by the Australian National Railways Commission to reduce passenger and freight services on the Victor Harbor railway line. Before this date, considerable discussions took place with interested parties and as a result of those discussions, and representations that I made to the A.N.R.C., the original proposals were considerably revised.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS

757. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier: What is the estimated cost of dismantling and/or rendering safe a nuclear plant which is no longer commercially viable? What methods are available to carry this out, and, is this factor included in the quoted costs of a nuclear power station?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: The cost would depend on many factors, e.g., size and extent of decommissioning. To date 65 reactors of various sizes have been decommissioned in the U.S.A. No.

OVERLAND

761. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Will the Minister ascertain from the A.N.R.C. if there are any plans to reduce sleeper accommodation on

the Overland service between Adelaide and Melbourne and, if so, what will that reduction entail, when will it occur, and how will it affect the number and classifications of staff on the train?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The A.N.R.C. advises that there are no plans at this stage to reduce sleeper accommodation on the Overland.

INFORMATION CENTRES

779. **Mr. ABBOTT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: How many multi-purpose information centres, in addition to other community facilities, have been established in key areas for:

- (a) collecting, maintaining and providing up-to-date information covering community health and welfare, legal services, education, housing and transport, which are relevant to that local community for the purpose of helping individuals and the community as a whole; and
- (b) receiving and referring to the appropriate Government, community and voluntary agencies, information from individuals and the local community relevant to other areas and to overall planning needs?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The full report of the Working Party on Information Services detailing the range and extent of information provision in South Australia will be completed shortly and forwarded to the Minister of Local Government, as Minister responsible for community information services, by the end of May.

During the course of its inquiry the working party has listed the 21 multi-purpose bodies as centres located in key areas which fulfil the functions of collecting, maintaining and providing up-to-date information on the full range of services available to the community and forwarding referral information to relevant Government and non-government organisations:

Organisations have been supported to varying degrees by the Government; however, the majority have been established on a co-operative basis as a community response to the need for accurate and up-to-date information on the availability of services. Many other existing agencies and community facilities play an information and referral role as a secondary part of their operations.

The Working Party on Information Services will be providing advice on the needs for various types of information services and the most effective means for developing further appropriate information initiatives.

As it has been previously stated, the Government is committed to supporting the development of information services in co-operation with all spheres of government, voluntary organisations and community groups.

HOUSE OWNERSHIP

781. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. Has agreement been reached between A.N.R. and S.T.A. as to which owns the houses formerly used for the employees of the South Australian Railways and, if not, why not?

2. Are delays in finalising this situation preventing the houses being let to tenants who urgently require accommodation?

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

1. Agreement in principle was reached in June 1979 between the State Transport Authority and the Australian National Railways Commission with regard to the ownership of railway houses.

2. Although the question of ownership of former South Australian Railway houses was finalised in June 1979, the Australian National Railways Commission subsequently found that some houses transferred to it were surplus to its requirements. These houses were then transferred to the authority in accordance with the railways transfer legislation. The houses are then let on a short-term basis pending their disposal.

PARKS COMMUNITY CENTRE

782. **Mr. BANNON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Have the swimming pools at the Parks Community Centre been out of commission at any time since their opening and, if so, when, what was the cause and how long will it take to rectify the problem?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The swimming pools at the Parks Community Centre were out of commission for the following periods: Internal pool: one day to enable precautionary check. External pool: from 20 February 1980 to 18 March 1980. The closure of the external pool was due to the breakdown of individual cells of the filter bed caused by incorrect operation of the filtration plant. The pools are now available to the public.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT ASSISTANCE

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

1. What assistance has been provided by the Fisheries Department to Nigel Buick of Kingscote or his family or family companies since 15 September 1979?

2. What is the purpose of the assistance, and what are the terms and conditions on which it is provided?

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

1. Nil.
2. See (1).

FISHERY RESEARCH

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

1. What research is being conducted into squid, pilchard and leatherjacket fisheries in South Australia?

2. What is the nature and cost of the research program for each fishery?

3. Are funds being supplied from State or Federal sources?

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

1. Squid—Offshore—Feasibility fishing and biological sampling by foreign fishing and research vessels.

Pilchards—Offshore—Feasibility fishing by foreign fishing vessels.

Leatherjackets—Nil.

2. Costs of biological sampling and feasibility fishing have been borne by foreign companies and their Australian partners. Funds have been made available and are used to provide Australian observers and collate results from these programmes. Expenditure on squid work has been approximately \$27 000.

3. Both.

FORESTS

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

1. What proportion of the Woods and Forests Department forests are harvested by contractors operating under a tender system?

2. Is it intended to expand or contract the use of this system?

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

1. The department is successfully operating a harvesting and haulage contract issued under an open tender system introduced in May 1979. About 20 per cent of departmental log contracts are under various forms of negotiated written contract with the remainder under licence issued by the department.

2. It is intended that the system be expanded.

PINE PLANTATIONS

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

1. What area of land held by the Woods and Forests Department is suitable for pine plantations but is unplanted?

2. What area is intended to be planted in 1980 and 1981, respectively?

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

1. 4160 ha.

2. 1980, 388 ha; 1981, 482 ha.

FUEL RESEARCH

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

1. What research is being carried out by the Woods and Forests Department into utilising forest products for fuel?

2. What is the nature of this research?

3. What is the current allocation for such research and what will be the future allocations?

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

1. None at present.

2. Not applicable.

3. (a) Nil.

(b) Not decided.

AGROFORESTRY

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

1. What research is being carried out by the Woods and Forests Department into agroforestry?

2. What is the cost of this research?

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

1. The Woods and Forests Department is currently evaluating ways and means of increasing use of stock to ensure maximum utilisation of land consistent with fire hazard reduction under pine forest and on associated firebreaks.

For 10 years the department has been experimenting with the use of stock and pasture between pine crops as a means of assisting the maintenance of soil fertility and is now establishing a pilot area of widely-spaced pines over pasture with a view to its concurrent use for stock and wood production.

2. At this stage of expenditure is intermittent and is partly inseparable from routine forest management.

Expenditure over the past three months has been approximately \$3 000.

DEMONSTRATION FARM

790. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Has the Minister negotiated a new contract with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for the demonstration farm at El Marj and, if so, when will the new contract be signed and, if not, what is the future of the project?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: A new contract has not been negotiated with the Libyan Government: the South Australian Government has served notice of intention to conclude the existing contract on 10 June 1980, in the absence of any indication by the Libyan Government of their willingness to negotiate a new contract.

LIQUID FUEL USAGE

791. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Has the Department of Agriculture achieved the planned reduction in liquid fuel usage for the first half of 1979-80 and, if not, why not?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: No. The reduction achieved in the first quarter of 1979-80 was eroded because of increased travelling involved in the Plague Locust Control programme and Fruit Fly Eradication activities.

SOIL CONSERVATION BOARDS

792. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Does the Minister intend to declare any new soil conservation boards and, if so, where and when?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Yes. Where and as required.

FUEL RESEARCH

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

1. What research is being carried out into the conservation of conventional fuels by more efficient cultivation and harvesting methods?

2. What is the nature of this research?

3. What funds have been allocated to this research?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The replies are as follows: The details sought may be ascertained by reference to *Hansard* of 6 November 1979 at page 714; reference, Question on Notice No. 242.

SAMCOR

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

1. What is the profit or loss of SAMCOR for the first half of the 1979-80 financial year?

2. How much of the profit or loss is attributed to the Port Lincoln works and how much to Gepps Cross?

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

1. Net total loss, \$239 000.

2. Gepps Cross, \$175 000 profit; Port Lincoln, \$414 000 loss.

NOTE PAPER

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

1. What was the cost of new notepaper for the Department of Agriculture following the separation of the Fisheries Division into a new department?

2. How much of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries notepaper was in stock at the time of printing the new notepaper and what was its value?

3. Why was not the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries stationery used with "and Fisheries" stamped out?

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

1. \$10 603.

2. 160 reams, value of \$800.

3. The remaining stock of suitable stationery was used by the Department of Fisheries with "Agriculture and" stamped out.

GROWERS' GRANTS

796. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Why does the provision of grants to growers affected by the storm in November 1979, in the words of the Minister of Agriculture, "open a Pandora's box", while the provision of grants to primary producers affected by the hills and Coonalpyn fires is acceptable to the Government?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: No grants have been provided under the Primary Producers Emergency Assistance Act to primary producers affected by the Adelaide Hills and Coonalpyn fires.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION

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

1. How many officers were in the Market Development Section of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries on 1 July 1979, who were they and what were their duties?

2. How many are there now, who are they and what are their duties?

3. Has the Minister decided to run down the Market Development Section of the Department of Agriculture and, if so, why and were any producer organisations consulted before this new policy was introduced?

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

1. There were three permanent officers, Principal Agricultural Economist, Senior Agricultural Economist (Market Development), and Agricultural Economist, and one temporary officer employed on secondment. The duties of these officers included the planning, initiation, co-ordination and evaluation of projects aimed at facilitating development of commercially viable new crop enterprises in South Australia.

2. One officer: Principal Agricultural Economist.

3. No. Market Development is now conducted within the new Plant and Animal Industry Divisions of the department.

ALEXANDRIA REGION

798. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many officers of the Department of Agriculture will be in the new Alexandria region of the department, who are they, and what will be their duties?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: There is no "Alexandria" region of the department.

RURAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

799. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Has the Commonwealth Government agreed to the request of the former Labor Government to increase its contribution to the cost of administering rural assistance funds?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: For 1979-80 the Commonwealth has agreed to contribute 2 per cent toward the administration of parts A and C assistance paid under the Rural Adjustment Agreement. This contribution will be based on the level of programmed funds as approved by the Commonwealth. However, after 1 July 1980, the Commonwealth's contribution will be related to sum total (i.e. including the amount contributed by the State) of loans approved under parts A and C.

BRANDY INDUSTRY

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

1. What representations has the Minister of Agriculture made to the Commonwealth Government to provide more effective relief to the brandy industry from the present taxation?

2. When was the representation made, and, to whom?

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

1. On 25 February this year I wrote to the Federal Minister for Primary Industry advising him that available statistics on brandy sales indicate that no stimulus has been given to the industry by the reduced excise introduced in the 1979 budget. I also raised the matter at the last Agricultural Council meeting in Melbourne. I implored the Federal Government to consider reducing the excise on Australian brandy to \$12.50 per l.a.l. as requested by South Australia in several past submissions to the Industries Assistance Commission.

2. See 1.

FOOTROT

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

1. How many outbreaks of footrot have been identified by the Department of Agriculture since 1 July 1975, where were they located and how many properties are still under quarantine?

2. How many outbreaks were identified at sale yards?

3. Has the Minister reviewed procedures for notifying buyers when footrot is identified at saleyards and, if so, when will the changes be implemented?

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

1.	Lower S.E.	Mid. S.E.	Upper S.E. Hills and Plains	Adelaide	K.I.	Total
1975.....	11	5	3	8	2	29
1976.....	23	13	1	—	1	38
1977.....	25	6	—	1	—	32
1978.....	13	4	2	—	—	19
1979.....	19	19	6	4	—	48
1980 (to 27/3/80)	3	2	—	—	—	5
Quarantines in force 27 March						
1980:	18	12	3	4	—	37

2.	
1975.....	1
1976.....	3
1977.....	2
1978.....	—
1979.....	7
1980.....	1

3. It is routine procedure at sale yards to inform buyers that footrot has been detected and subsequently to keep under surveillance particular purchases which might have had contact with the footrot infected lot. No changes to this procedure are intended.

SOUTHERN VALES CO-OPERATIVE

802. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Did the Minister have verbal or written approval from the Treasurer or Cabinet before offering financial assistance to shareholders of the Southern Vales Co-operative on Friday 22 February?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: No offer of financial assistance was given to the shareholders of the Southern Vales Co-operative on Friday 22 February. An undertaking to present their case to the Treasurer and Cabinet was given on that occasion and subsequently upheld.

SAMCOR LAND

803. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Does the Government intend to develop surplus SAMCOR land on the east side of the Main North Road for housing or industrial purposes and if so, is it intended to sell the land to private developers and what compensation will SAMCOR receive for the loss of this land?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: A proposal to sell that surplus land has been accepted in principle by the Government. However, a decision is yet to be made on the optimum use of that land.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

1. What was the cost of producing and printing a new logo for the Department of Agriculture?
2. What was the cost of new signs for Department of Agriculture vehicles following the development of a new logo?
3. What was the cost of altering all signs outside regional offices, research centres, etc., following the change to Department of Agriculture of the previous Department of Agriculture and Fisheries?

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

1. No additional cost.
2. 36 cents each.
3. Regional office signs are in the course of being altered at a cost of \$3 and signs at research centres are being altered as departmental labour becomes available.

WOODS AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

805. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: What is the planned increase or decrease in manpower positions for the Woods and Forests Department for the year ending 30 June 1980 and how many of these changes will be public service positions and how many will be weekly paid?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: There are no plans to vary significantly the number of manpower positions within the department. It is expected that the number of positions on the establishment list will remain around the approved staff ceiling of 260. The number of weekly paid personnel is expected to decline slightly by 30 June, at which time projects utilising temporary personnel taken on for limited periods are expected to be completed.

PEST PLANTS COMMISSION

806. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Does the Government intend to merge the Pest Plants Commission and the Vertebrate Pest Control Board and if so, when?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Investigations are in progress.

STOCK JOURNAL

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

1. How many officers of the Department of Agriculture are involved in monitoring the livestock market reporting service provided by the *Stock Journal*?
2. What is the estimated annual cost of this monitoring?
3. Will such a monitoring service be available to other newspapers?
4. Is any charge made to the *Stock Journal* for the provision of the monitoring service?

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

1. Three, on a part-time basis.
2. \$4 000.
3. Yes.
4. No.

BARLEY MARKETING ACT

808. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Did the Minister consult with graingrower organisations before introducing amendments to the Barley Marketing Act and, if so, when, and with whom?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The proposal was discussed by the Australian Barley Board and United Farmers and Stockowners prior to the introduction of the amending legislation. A copy of the Bill also was forwarded to United Farmers and Stockowners.

PEST PLANT BOARDS

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

1. What assistance have councils outside Pest Plants Boards received from the Government for weed control over the last three years?
2. What assistance would they have received if they had formed Pest Plant Boards?

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

1. Fourteen councils not in pest plant control boards as at 25.3.80 received \$125 000 over the last three years being half salary subsidy for the officers employed on pest plant duties.
2. It is not possible to accurately estimate the subsidy for the 1977-78 year but in 1978-79 it could have been \$75 000 to \$80 000 and \$95 000 for 1979-80. Whereas only salary and associated "on" costs qualify for subsidy under

the old Weeds Act, the 14 councils, once in boards, would indirectly receive subsidy on salary and all non recoverable costs legitimately needed to provide an inspection, advisory, regulatory and administrative service at a viable level. Councils participating in pest plant control boards are required to contribute, to their board fund, an amount of up to 3 per cent of their general rate revenue and the Pest Plants Commission may provide subsidies to bring the fund to a financially viable level. In addition a grant is initially available to boards for the purchase of inspection vehicles.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

810. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: What change of manpower is expected in the Department of Agriculture during the year ending 30 June 1980 and how many of these changes will be public service positions and how many will be weekly paid?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Manpower changes expected in the Department of Agriculture during the year ending 30 June 1980 are:

Public Service Act positions: a reduction of six.

Weekly-paid positions: a reduction of 180.

STORM FINANCIAL AID

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

1. How many applications have been received for financial aid following the storm in November 1979?

2. What State funds have been allocated to this purpose and how much has come from the Commonwealth Government?

3. How many applications have been refused on the grounds of insufficient profit being generated in a normal year to service additional borrowing?

4. How many requests for grants have been received?

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

1. 282.

2. The funds have been provided by the State. To attract contribution by the Commonwealth Government in a natural disaster situation the South Australian Government must first contribute \$3 000 000 in any financial year.

3. 16.

4. The Rural Assistance Branch has not received any official requests for grants, but verbal requests for grants were adequately covered by me at meetings with industry representatives and public meetings.

SALVATION JANE

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

1. Has the Minister now developed detailed guidelines for compensation to beekeepers whose income may be reduced by the introduction of biological control of Salvation Jane?

2. Will such compensation be extended to graziers also affected by biological control measures?

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

1. No. It will be a considerable time before the effects, if any, of the proposed Australia-wide biological control programme are known.

2. See answer to 1. above.

WAR SERVICE SETTLERS

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

1. Has the Minister received the report of the working party into the problems of Kangaroo Island War Service Settlers?

2. Will the report be made public and, if not, why not?

3. What were the recommendations of the report and have they been accepted by the Government?

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

1. Yes.

2. In view of the Johnson v State case, the matter of releasing the report is being considered by the officers of Crown Law.

3. See 2.

GRAPE JUICE

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

1. With grape surpluses again causing hardship to many growers, will the Minister investigate and seek to remedy the shortages of grape juice alleged by Mr. Harold Williams on the A.B.C. *Country Hour* on 7 March 1980?

2. Does the Minister intend to allow the Department of Agriculture to continue work on developing increased markets for grape juice?

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

1. Yes.

2. Yes.

BARLEY MARKETING ACT

815. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Does the Minister intend to introduce further amendments to the Barley Marketing Act to change the Barley Board's responsibility towards supplying domestic consumers of oats?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The matter is under consideration.

GOVERNMENT NOTEPAPER

817. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What was the cost of printing personalised notepaper for each Minister?

2. What was the value of notepaper used by the previous Government still in stock at the time of printing the new notepaper?

3. What was the benefit to South Australia from the printing of this personalised notepaper?

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

1. The cost of examining all Government Printer's invoices since October 1979 cannot be justified.

2. Not known.

3. Personal stationery has been used by Ministers in previous Governments with similar benefits. Existing stocks of stationery have been utilised for departmental use.

MEDIC IDENTIFICATION PROJECT

818. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Did the Government compete for the medic identification project in Libya now awarded to the Western Australian Overseas Project Authority and, if not, why not?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: No. The project was not open to competitive tender by other parties.

IRAQI PROJECT

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

1. When did the Department of Agriculture project identification mission visit Iraq and who were the members of the mission?
2. When did discussions on the cost of the proposed Iraqi project first begin with the Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform?
3. When did the Ministry indicate that the South Australian price for the project was too high?
4. What evidence does the Minister have that the Iraqi Government had stopped negotiations with the previous Labor Government?
5. Did the Commonwealth Minister for Special Trade Relations inform the Minister of Agriculture of his discussions in Iraq and the high standing of both the South Australian and West Australian Governments at the time of his visit in September 1979?

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

1. The Mission visited Iraq for four weeks in November-December 1979. It comprised the following departmental officers:
Director of Agriculture (Industry); Assistant Executive Officer; Principal Extension Officer; and two Senior District Agronomists.
2. In December 1979 a site was selected for a demonstration farm in Iraq. It was only at this stage that a firm development proposal including costs could be placed before the Iraqi Government. Prior to that general discussions had been underway since 1977.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform had not specifically indicated to the Government that the price of the proposed contract was too high. However, the Iraqi Minister of Trade indicated, during a recent discussion with me, some concern over price.
4. None.
5. Yes.

FIRE UNITS

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

1. How many fire units are owned by the Woods and Forests Department and in which regions are they situated?
2. How many units have been purchased during 1979-80 and what other units have been ordered but not yet delivered?
3. What is the cost of each unit either on hand or to be delivered during the 1979-80 year?

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

1. 49. The regions in which they are situated are as follows:

Region	Fire Units			Water Tankers
	Small 500/1	Medium 500-1 500/1	Heavy 1 500/1	
South East	—	8	12	7
Central	2	4	3	3
Murray Lands	2	—	—	2
Northern	1	2	1	1
Western	—	1	—	—
Total	5	15	16	13

2. Four medium units have been purchased and delivered in 1979-80. There are no outstanding orders.
3. \$20 600 per unit.

**WOODS AND FORESTS
VACSOLE PLANT**

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

1. What is the capacity of the Woods and Forests Department Vacsole plant at Mount Gambier?
2. What was the throughput for the first half of 1979-80 and what is the estimated total throughput for the year?

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

1. The Vacsole plant in Mount Gambier is owned by Koppers Aust. Pty. Ltd., not the Woods and Forests Department. The company has advised that the plant capacity is 5 500m³ per annum.
2. The total throughput for the first half of 1979-80 is unknown as the plant as well as treating for the Woods and Forests Department also treats for other radiata pine producers including Softwood Holdings Ltd. and Southern Australia Perpetual Forests Timber Mills Ltd. For the period July-December 1979, a total of 588.25m³ was treated for the Department. The Department estimates that for the full year 1979-80 it will have approximately 1 000m³ of timber treated by the plant.

WOODS AND FORESTS VEHICLES

822. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many Woods and Forests Department officers have permission to take departmental vehicles home on a regular basis?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Departmental vehicles taken home by officers is permitted within the guidelines laid down by Cabinet. The following list sets out the numbers by Divisions:

Division	No. Taking Vehicles Home	
	Regularly	Occasionally by Arrangement for Seasonal or Other Special Requirements
Forest Operations	20	8
Commercial	10	—
Harvesting and Marketing	8	—
Management Services	1	4
Administration and Finance	1	1
	40	13

NORTHERN FORESTS

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

1. What quantity of wood was cut from the northern forests for the first half of 1979-80 and what percentage was this of the sustainable yield?
2. What backlog of wood exists in the northern forests from previous undercutting?

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

1. 4 570 cubic metres; being 73 per cent of the sustainable yield.
2. 17 per cent not cut or approximately 1 700 cubic metres.

ABALONE

824. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Minister intend to allow abalone permits to be freely sold for profit and, if so, what are the reasons for this decision?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: It is intended that abalone permits be converted to authorities and be freely transferable in conjunction with authorised abalone vessels. This policy will allow a turnover of divers in the industry, thus ensuring that a diver will not be forced to continue diving to the detriment of his health because he is unable to sell his authority as a going concern. It will also allow the entry of efficient new divers into the industry.

825. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Will restrictions on the use of relief divers in the abalone fishery be lifted or altered and, if so, what are the reasons for this decision?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: Restrictions on the use of relief divers in the abalone fishery will be altered to improve administrative procedures and to constrain effort in the abalone fishery.

ROCK LOBSTER

826. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Government intend to alter the regulations allowing amateur fishermen to use rock lobster pots and, if so, in what way and what are the reasons for this decision?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: No.

FISHING NETS

827. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Government intend to alter regulations allowing amateur fishermen to use nets and, if so, in what way and what are the reasons for this decision?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The Government initiatives on management of the Marine Scale Fishery announced on 23 April 1980 provide that a recreational fisherman will be limited to using one net of maximum 75 metres length with a minimum mesh of 5 cm and a maximum depth of 50 meshes. It is proposed that a net may not be joined to another net or used in conjunction with any other net. Recreational fishermen will be required to use the net from the water's edge (but use of a boat to pull out one end of the net will be permitted).

The Government announcement followed consideration of recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee on the Marine Scale Fishery. The initiatives are aimed at providing a more equitable share of the resource for recreational and commercial fishermen, and to conserve fish stocks. Regulatory action will be taken to implement these new initiatives.

LICENSING OF FISH DEALERS

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

1. Has the committee reviewing the licensing of fish processors and fish dealers completed its report and, if so, what are the recommendations of the report?

2. Will the report be made public?

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

1. No.
2. No.

LIQUID FUEL USAGE

829. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Has the Woods and Forests

Department met the planned reduction in liquid fuel usage for the first half of 1979-80 and if not, why not?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: No, for the following reasons:

- (a) Increased clearing and establishment work to pursue replanting of the burnt out Caroline Forest area.
- (b) Timber demand led to a 14 per cent increase in production via extra shifts in departmental sawmills.
- (c) Involvement of departmental mobile equipment in parts of the construction phase of the new Mount Gambier green mill.
- (d) Implementation of mobile log-moving equipment in log yards of departmental sawmills.

LOW INTEREST LOANS

831. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Will the Government be making low interest loans available to farmers, or groups of farmers, or groups of farmers and local government wishing to undertake whole catchment soil conservation schemes?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: No.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

832. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Where will the headquarters of the Central Region of the Department of Agriculture be located?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: This matter is under consideration by the Government accommodation Committee and relevant Ministers who are seeking to determine a site within the square mile of Adelaide.

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

1. How many Public Service officers of the Department of Agriculture are located within the Adelaide Statistical Division and how many are located in the rest of the State?
2. What are the corresponding figures for weekly paid employees?

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

1. 524 and 230 respectively.
2. 242 and 246 respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

834. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many officers of the Department of Agriculture are employed within the Policy Research Unit, who are they, and how long have they been employed in that unit?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Two—Policy Economist, since September 1978, and Assistant Executive Officer, since January 1980.

835. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many positions within the Department of Agriculture have been filled by candidates from overseas within the last twelve months, what are those positions and who are the occupants?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Research Officer (Extension), Veterinary Officer, and Principal Agricultural Economist.

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

1. How many officers are employed in the Overseas Project Unit of the Department of Agriculture, who are they, how long has each been employed in the Unit and in what capacity are they employed?

2. How many officers have been "seconded" to the Unit but do not have permanent positions within the Unit, who are they and in what capacity are they employed both in their permanent position and during their "secondment"?

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

1. Three. The officers are: Chief Overseas Projects Officer, employed since 6 December 1979, Senior Overseas Projects Officer, employed since 18 December 1979, and Senior Agricultural Adviser, employed since 8 May 1978.

2. None.

2. Ten. The details are as follows:

Period	Name
29/9/79 to 13/10/79	Director of Agriculture (Industry)
25/11/79 to 20/12/79	Director of Agriculture (Industry)
22/11/79 to 20/12/79	Assistant Executive Officer; Senior District Agronomist; Principal Extension Officer; Senior District Agronomist
11/11/79 to 19/12/79	Senior Research Officer (Agronomy)
4/11/79 to 10/12/79	Chief, Land Use and Protection Division
11/11/79 to 10/12/79	Senior Agricultural Economist
18/11/79 to 17/12/79	Chief, Plant Industry Division
25/2/80 to 19/3/80	Chief, Plant Industry Division
12/2/80 to 5/4/80	Field Officer

Countries Visited and Reason

Algeria: regarding resignation of the Team Leader due to serious illness of the Team Leader's wife.
 U.S.A., Morocco, Iraq: for discussions with officers of the World Bank regarding funding of projects, also Moroccan and Iraqi authorities regarding proposed projects.
 Iraq: final site investigation, project planning and preparation of a draft contract for establishing a 5 000 ha demonstration farm in northern Iraq.
 Algeria: to prepare final proposal for programme to incorporate medics into Algerian farming system.
 Tunisia: to investigate a medic/cereal management and sheep improvement programme.
 Tunisia and Algeria: to assist other officers in areas of agricultural economics.
 Algeria: as Project Director for the Ksar Chellala project to sign contract and receive Order to Start.
 Algeria: to supervise preparation of initial report on Ksar Chellala project and U.K. for discussions with Agent-General and interviews re team members.
 Syria: to fabricate, assemble and demonstrate a belt thresher—contract with ICARDA.

PHOTOGRAPHS

838. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many photographs of the Minister are there in his office, what occasions do they celebrate, who took them, how much did they cost, and who paid for them?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: There are two photographs featuring the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests displayed in the Minister's Office, and they are:

(1) The swearing-in ceremony celebrated at Government House on 18 September 1979.

(2) An early meeting of State Cabinet.

The photographs were taken by the Senior Government Photographer and the Publicity Branch of the Premier's Department met the \$3 cost involved.

WINERY EFFLUENT

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

1. Has the Engineering and Water Supply Department studied the feasibility of disposing of winery and other effluent through the Noora scheme and, if so, will the study results be made public?

2. What is the estimated additional cost to the Noora scheme if it is adapted for effluent disposal?

3. What is the estimated cost of disposal if each winery or other source of effluent is forced to develop its own individual disposal scheme?

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

1. How many officers from the Overseas Project Unit of the Department of Agriculture have travelled overseas since 15 September 1979, who are they and where and why did they go?

2. How many officers from the department have travelled overseas since 15 September 1979 on business associated with the Overseas Project Unit's activities, who are they and on what business did they go?

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

1. One. Chief, Overseas Project Division, travelled to Indonesia, Italy, Algeria, U.K. and Syria from 13 February to 12 March 1980 to conduct interviews with prospective Algerian project team members, the Agent-General for S.A. in London and to solve serious management problems with the Team Leader in Algeria.

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

1. Yes, serious consideration has been given to this proposal. The results were presented to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works when examining this scheme and also to affected industries in the Riverland region.

2. If the industrial wastewaters were discharged to Noora, it would be necessary to provide protection of the pipeline from the corrosive effects of the wastes. The estimated additional cost of protecting the pipe is \$1 250 000 and this would not overcome the odour problem at the existing evaporation basins, and in turn would create an additional odour problem at Noora.

An extra \$1 000 000 would be added to the above \$1 250 000 if industrial wastes were by-passed around the Berri and Renmark evaporation basins with discharge directly to the Noora gravity pipeline.

3. A value of \$850 000 is estimated by the Engineering and Water Supply Department for what it would cost industries to dispose of their wastes other than to the saline drainage scheme. This estimate comprises the following:

\$750 000 for land disposal of organic wastes from the Berri Riverland industries currently discharging to the saline drainage scheme.

\$100 000 for land disposal of winery wastes from the Renmark industries currently discharging to the saline drainage scheme.

Distillery wastes from the Renmark wineries were not included as they are already upgrading their systems to handle these wastes. Loxton and Barmera industries were not included in the Noora proposal.

CHIROPRACTORS BOARD

841. **Mr. LANGLEY** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. Why is the Chiropractors Board composed of a solicitor, medical practitioner and four chiropractor members?

2. Why has the Australian Chiropractors Association three representatives and the United Chiropractors Association one representative?

3. Was an undertaking given for equal representation to the two associations and will the Minister grant equal representation?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Because of their respective skills and the requirements of the Chiropractors Act.

2. There are no representatives of any association members were appointed on the basis of merit, irrespective of association membership.

3. The Minister of Health gave no such undertaking and none was implied by the then Minister of Health when the Bill was before Parliament. Appointments have been made by Executive Council for a specified term and it is not intended to vary them.

HELICOPTER

842. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Government believe that its current lease of a helicopter has been a success and, if so, will it extend its lease indefinitely and, if not, why not?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The Government is pleased with the success of the trial period for the rescue helicopter service and recognises the contribution this service has made to the existing search, rescue, fire and emergency services. The trial period has been evaluated and the Government has approved a full-time helicopter rescue and emergency service with commercial sponsors on a three-year contract charter basis to commence 1 July 1980 or as soon as practicable thereafter.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MUSIC CULTURE

843. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. Did the Minister receive from the Musicians Union a copy of its document *Destruction of the Music Culture* and has he read it?

2. Does the Minister find the arguments therein persuasive and, if so, what action does he intend to take?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: The replies as follows?

1. Yes.

2. No. The Government does not believe that the arguments contained in the publication justify its intervention as contemplated by the Musicians Union.

SCHOOL THEFTS

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

1. Have any arrests been made following a series of thefts from schools as reported in the *News* of 26 February?

2. What measures have been taken since 15 September 1979 to further strengthen security at schools?

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

1. The only known arrests that have been made are in the Elizabeth and Thebarton areas. However, it is unknown whether the offenders were also responsible for the illegal entry into two of the schools mentioned in the newspaper article, namely, Elizabeth Field Primary and Thebarton High.

2. New contracts for the security patrolling of 50 metropolitan schools and six at Whyalla were let on 23 December 1979. The contract for the previous 12 months covered 20 metropolitan schools. Security surveys of schools by departmental officers are continuing to be carried out and measures such as the installation of alarms and monitoring systems, security lighting, equipment engraving, key control and provision of secure rooms for the storage of valuable equipment have been taken on a priority basis and within the financial resources available.

GOODS LOADING

845. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. On what basis is a 13 per cent loading applied to goods purchased by Government departments and instrumentalities from the State Supply Stores at Seaton?

2. What effect does this loading have on the cost structure of goods from the State Supply Stores compared to that which could apply to a department or instrumentality that is in a position to purchase in bulk directly from the retailer?

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

1. The State Supply Division is required to recoup all costs of operating its warehouse. This is achieved by applying an on-cost to the purchase value of all items issued from the warehouse.

2. Goods are normally purchased on a "bulk buy" basis. The price, plus the on-cost charge, is more favourable than that for direct purchase.

FISHING PERMITS

846. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: How many Ministerial Permits to take fish have been issued since 15 September 1979, who have they been issued to, and for what purpose?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: Fifteen Ministerial permits have been issued under Section 42 of the Fisheries Act, 1971-1976, as follows:

Name	Purpose
F. J. Alexander . . .	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters of Investigator Strait, from 1 October to 30 November 1979.
F. J. Alexander . . .	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters of Investigator Strait, from 1 December 1979 to 30 September 1980.
J. R. Antoney Snr.	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters of Investigator Strait, from 1 October to 30 November 1979.
J. R. Antoney Snr.	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters of Investigator Strait, from 1 December 1979 to 30 September 1980.
R. J. Brenton	To take rock lobster in Zone N from 29 to 31 October 1979 from the authorised rock lobster vessel <i>Turton Star</i> .
J. K. Hagen	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters of Investigator Strait, from 1 October to 30 November 1979.

Name	Purpose
J. K. Hagen	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters of Investigator Strait, from 1 December 1979 to 30 September 1980.
T. E. Holder	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters off the west coast of Eyre Peninsula, from 16 October 1979 to 31 August 1980.
P. J. Maher	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters of Investigator Strait, from 1 October 1979, to 30 November 1979.
P. J. Maher	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters of Investigator Strait, from 1 December 1979 to 30 September 1980.
K. E. Olsen	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters off the west coast of Eyre Peninsula, from 16 October 1979 to 31 August 1980.
K. Paleologoudias	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters off the west coast of Eyre Peninsula, from 16 October 1979 to 31 August 1980.
J. R. Swincer	To take prawns for sale in territorial waters of Investigator Strait, from 1 December 1979 to 30 September 1980.
L. L. Tyley	To permit another rock lobster authority holder to operate Mr. Tyley's rock lobster pots (valid for 25 January 1980 only).

SCALE FISHERY

847. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Has the Minister accepted the recommendations of the Joint Consultative Committee on the Jones/Gleeson Scale Fishery Report and, if so, when will they be implemented and, if not, what action will the Minister take to resolve the problems of the fishery?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee on the Marine Scale Fishery were considered by Cabinet which announced its decision on 23 April 1980. The initiatives will be implemented as soon as appropriate legislative and regulatory action is taken. Netting restrictions will be reviewed in six months. The new aquatic reserves will not be proclaimed until interested parties have had the opportunity to comment thereon. Investigations into the marine scale fishery are continuing.

FISHERIES PATROLS

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

1. What has been the cost of fisheries helicopter patrols?
2. How many prosecutions have been initiated as a result of evidence obtained on these patrols and how many of these prosecutions have been successful?

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

1. 1978-79 \$67 500.
1979-31/3/80 \$45 000.
2. Eight. All pending.

FOREIGN FISHERMEN

849. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Fisheries Department supply, or intend to supply, information to A.S.I.O. on the activities of foreign fishermen?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: No.

FARMERS' FUEL

850. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: What extension material is available from the Department of Agriculture to assist farmers in conserving liquid fuel for the following—

- (a) cultivation and sowing techniques;
- (b) harvesting;
- (c) heating;
- (d) transport; and
- (e) other uses?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: An extension brochure entitled "Using Energy Wisely in Agriculture" was prepared in late 1979 in co-operation with the Department of Mines and Energy.

EQUALISATION FUND

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

1. Has the Minister resolved legal problems surrounding the agreement to augment the incomes of South-East dairy farmers from the Adelaide Metropolitan Equalisation Fund?

2. Will the Minister honour the Liberal Party's election promise to give South-East dairy farmers continued access to the fund to augment their returns and, if so, when will the necessary legislation be introduced?

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

1. Yes.
2. Yes. Under the present terms of agreement proposed by the South Australian and South Eastern Dairymen's Associations no amending legislation will be necessary to put this claim into effect.

LOCUSTS

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

1. What was the cost to the Government of the locust control programme?
2. What contribution was made by the Australian Plague Locust Commission?
3. What is the Government's contribution to the commission's budget?
4. Has the Department of Agriculture done a cost/benefit study on the relationship between the Government contribution to the commission and the benefits to the State and, if so, what is the ratio and, if not, will the Minister have a study done to ensure that funds are spent in the best possible way to combat locust infestations?

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

1. Unknown at this time.
2. The Australian Plague Locust Commission contributions, which cannot be fully costed, included the following:
 - (a) Conduct of ground surveys in the far north in the summer of 1978-79.
 - (b) Operational research into sampling techniques for target definition and aerial application techniques.
 - (c) Training of four departmental officers.
 - (d) Provision of specialised technical information throughout the campaign.
 - (e) Control operations in the far north in January/February 1979.
 - (f) Control operations in the Peterborough/Manahill area in October/November 1979.

(g) Control operations in south-west New South Wales on locusts threatening our horticultural areas.

3. \$48 200 in 1979-80.

4. The department has not conducted a formal cost/benefit study. The value of many of the commission's services cannot be appropriately quantified.

RESEARCH POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE

853. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Is the Research Policy Review Committee of the Department of Agriculture still in existence and, if so:

- (a) who are its members;
- (b) how often has it met since 15 September 1979;
- (c) what are the fees paid to any or all members;
- (d) who receives fees and/or expenses; and
- (e) on what occasions does it report to the Minister?

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

- (a) Chairman Director-General of Agriculture; Members—Chief, Animal Industry Division; Chief Extension Officer; Principal Officer, Research Management; (all officers of the South Australian Department of Agriculture). Messrs. R. R. Cant, Agricultural and Farm Management Consultant of Renmark; N. Thomson, Associate Dean, Faculty of Economics, Adelaide University; C. J. Rowe, Farmer of Culburra and Dr. A. D. Rovira, Senior Principal Research Scientist, CSIRO Division of Soils.
- (b) Three times.
- (c) \$30 per half day sitting fees to eligible members and reimbursement of travel expenses.
- (d) Those members who are not South Australian Public Servants—i.e. Messrs. R. R. Cant, N. Thomson, C. J. Rowe and Dr. A. D. Rovira.
- (e) The Committee reports only to the Director-General of Agriculture."

COPEs REPORT

854. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Is the Minister continuing his discussions with the fishing industry on the Copes Report into the rock lobster industry and, if so, when does the Minister expect to implement some or all of the recommendations of the report and, if not, what are the reasons for not proceeding with the report and/or discussions relating to it?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: Discussions are continuing through the Australian Fishing Industry Council (South Australian Branch) Incorporated and its South-Eastern Rock Lobster Review Committee which has representatives from all fishing port associations in the southern zone of the rock lobster fishery. There are no specific discussions at present on recommendations for the northern zone.

The recommendations will be considered again after examination of the results of the "Socio-Economic Study of the Rock Lobster Industry in the South-East of South Australia", which has been carried out by the Centre for Applied Social and Survey Research of the Flinders University of South Australia. This study was funded by a grant from the Fishing Industry Research Trust Account to the South Australian Branch of the Australian Fishing Industry Council.

JORDAN PROJECT

855. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Has the Minister signed an agreement with the Australian Development Aid Bureau for a project in Jordan and, if so, what is the nature of the project and what is the value to South Australia of the contract?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: No.

MARINO TRAIN

858. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many passenger coaches are normally attached to the 10 a.m. train from Marino?

2. How many coaches were attached to this train on Tuesday 4 March 1980, and how many passengers travelled on it on that date?

3. Does the S.T.A. have a policy of reducing passenger accommodation and, if so, why?

4. When asked for identification, is an S.T.A. officer obliged to give his name to a passenger?

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

1. Two railcars.

2. Two railcars. The State Transport Authority does not undertake daily passenger counts, and there is no record of how many passengers travelled on that date.

3. To ensure that there is adequate passenger accommodation, I have established a working party to report and make recommendations to me, as a matter of some urgency, on the size and staffing of trains operating on the metropolitan railway system.

4. A uniformed employee of the authority is obliged to give his or her badge number to a passenger when requested. Salaried officers are expected to give their names to persons who have reasonable grounds to request it.

SCHOOL PERSONNEL

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

1. Will the Minister give an assurance that election promises will be honoured regarding no school ancillary personnel being made redundant?

2. Will this assurance include an instruction to the Education Department that the current scheme for a cut of approximately 2 000 hours in the metropolitan area be scrapped and, if not, why not?

3. If the cut is to proceed, what advice does the Minister have from primary and junior primary schools regarding potential problems in relation to grounds maintenance, accounting and library services and community involvement programmes?

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

1. No ancillary staff will be made redundant by the rationalisation. Its procedures will be introduced this year. The new procedures will allow for annual adjustments as enrolments and teaching staff numbers rise and fall.

2. The rationalisation will allow all schools, country and metropolitan, to be treated equally by the application of clearly defined formulae. Across the State there will be a shift in hours from high schools to primary schools and from metropolitan schools to country schools. It will allow the Education Department to treat all schools, both

metropolitan and country, equally.

3. The formulae treat all schools equally and they allow each school principal to allocate staff to schools to meet the needs of the school. Schools which have special difficulties may request additional assistance.

TEACHERS REGISTRATION BOARD

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

1. Why did the Teachers Registration Board hold no meetings in February?

2. How large is its backlog of business, and when can teachers expect to receive service from this board which they fund?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Although the new board was not gazetted until 6 March 1980, there has been no delay in the service given to registered teachers, and the backlog of applications from persons seeking registration has now been cleared.

SUNDAY MAIL REPORT

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

1. Has the Premier read the article "Your 'castle' at risk" written for the *Sunday Mail* of 9 March by the member for Fisher?

2. Does he agree with the member's conclusion that, in this context, "individuals are already being bludgeoned by the big stick of bureaucracy", and does he support the member's apparent belief that this problem stems from the Hall Liberal Government's introduction of the Land Acquisition Act, 1969?

3. What amendments to the Act are planned to allay the fears of the member and possibly others?

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

1. No.

2. See 1. above.

3. None at present.

PORT ADELAIDE PRIMARY SCHOOL

862. **Mr. WHITTEN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. What is the enrolment at Port Adelaide Primary School?

2. What is the projected enrolment for 1981 and 1982?

3. Is it intended to close the school?

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

1. The enrolment at Port Adelaide Primary School as at March 1980 was 320 students.

2. The enrolments at Port Adelaide Primary School in 1981 and 1982 have been projected for the August situation. It should be noted that enrolments in primary schools are normally higher towards the end of the year than they are in the beginning. The anticipated August 1981 enrolment is 280 students. The anticipated August 1982 enrolment is 270 students.

3. Because of the declining enrolments at the school and because of less than desirable features of its accommodation and location, consideration has been given to a range of options for the future of the school. The option of closing the school has not been seriously considered.

PORT ADELAIDE HIGH SCHOOL

863. **Mr. WHITTEN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Are there any plans to close Port Adelaide High School as a secondary school?

2. Has any consideration been given to making the school R-12?

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

1. Because of declining enrolments at Port Adelaide High School and also at Port Adelaide Primary School, and because of less than desirable features of the accommodation and location of the latter school, consideration has been given to a range of options for the future of both schools. The option of closing the school has not been seriously considered.

2. One option has been for combining the high school and the primary school into a single school on the location of the high school. However, none of the options for the future of the schools is committed at the present time. Investigation of the various options and a process of consultation with the schools, the community and a range of other interested parties have been commenced and are continuing. No decision will be made on the future of the schools until these processes are complete and as far as possible a consensus of views has been arrived at.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

864. **Mr. ABBOTT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Is it still the policy of the Government to allow teachers to take long service leave as it falls due and have all applicants thus far been accommodated?

2. How much money has been allocated for this purpose and what is likely to be the over or under spending on this line in the current financial year?

3. Does the policy extend to school assistants and, if not, why not?

4. Why has the Croydon Junior Primary School been denied a replacement for its School Assistant (grade 3) who is due for long service leave from 16 June to 29 August?

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

1. It is the policy of the Government to allow teachers to take long service leave as it falls due. All applications have been approved to date.

2. \$1 505 000 has been allowed in the budget to cover the employment of contract teachers who will replace teachers on long service leave. The expected expenditure for this year will be \$2 438 000. Treasury has agreed to meet the difference in cost between the provision and the expected expenditure in view of the policy of meeting all requests for long service leave.

3. The policy regarding long service leave for school assistants is that they may apply for long service leave as it falls due. Approval is dependent upon a favourable recommendation by the Principal. It is not the policy of the Education Department to replace school assistants who are on long service leave. When a Principal can demonstrate that exceptional hardship will be experienced by the school if the officer on paid leave is not replaced, efforts will be made to secure a replacement, subject to funds availability. However, replacements are not normally able to be provided having regard to the current financial situation.

4. No-one from Croydon Junior Primary School has applied for long service leave but a Mrs. B. A. Hopkins from Croydon Primary School has done so for the period

16 June to 29 August. The Education Department delegate cannot approve her request for long service leave until 1 June 1980, which is the day on which she becomes entitled to such leave. The delegate has written to Mrs. Hopkins explaining this matter to her. The school has been advised of the policy regarding replacements of school assistants on long service leave.

BONAIRE

865. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. Is the Minister aware that 40 employees were given 24 hours notice on Thursday 6 March that they would be retrenched from the Bonaire division of Dalgety?

2. Does the Government propose any action to remedy this problem?

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

1. The Minister was not given prior notification that 41 employees would be retrenched from the Bonaire division of Dalgety at the close of business on Friday 7 March 1980. No such notification is required by any statute or regulation.

2. The employees were given notice of dismissal in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Metal Trades Industry Award—Federal Part 1. All employees were paid 40 hours pay in lieu of notice. As the award requirements were met in full no further action is contemplated by the Government.

Mrs. VAL SCOTT

866. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Is the Minister aware of the front page report in the *Advertiser* of 18 March 1980 concerning the three days imprisonment of a Mrs. Val Scott for non-payment of a \$15 fine for not wearing a seat belt?

2. Is it correct that Mrs. Scott served her sentence at the City Watch-house instead of the Women's Rehabilitation Centre, Northfield, because of work bans by prison warders and, if so, is it correct that Mrs. Scott spent three days sleeping on a concrete floor and, if so, why could not the carrying out of a sentence for such a minor offence have been postponed until the industrial dispute was settled?

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

1. Yes.

2. Yes. Mrs. Scott was detained in the women's cells which are equipped with standard bedding. At no stage was she obliged to sleep on a concrete floor.

MARION-ADELAIDE RAIL SERVICE

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

1. Why has the 7.19 a.m. Marion-Adelaide train been reduced from two railcars to one and does this necessitate approximately 60 of the 150 passengers having to stand and does this overcrowding present a safety hazard and prevent the guards from collecting fares?

2. Why has the 7.39 a.m. Marion-Adelaide train been reduced from four railcars to three and does this present a similar overcrowding problem?

3. Is it a fact that passengers with bicycles have been refused access to the bicycle racks provided in trains because of the overcrowding?

4. Is it a fact that particularly severe overcrowding occurred with homeward bound trains at the Adelaide Railway Station after the opening night of the Adelaide Festival of Arts?

5. What action does the Government propose to take to alleviate the overcrowding problem?

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

1. This train was reduced from two railcars to one by the State Transport Authority for economy reasons. It was considered that the patronage offering could be accommodated in one railcar and still be in line with the Authority's normal loading standards. The Authority's view is that normal patronage does not present a safety hazard nor prevent the collection of fares. However, pending the receipt of a report from a Working Party I have established, as indicated in 5 below, this train will revert back to two railcars.

2. This train was reduced from four railcars to three for economy reasons. However, it will also revert back to four pending receipt of the report of the Working Party.

3. Occasions do occur when it is not possible to accommodate all bicycles due to available accommodation being occupied.

4. Patronage of metropolitan rail services was heavy following the opening of the Adelaide Festival of Arts. Some additional railcars were provided that evening and during the period of the Festival.

5. I have established a Working Party comprising equal representation from the State Transport Authority and the Australian Railways Union with an independent Chairman to report and make recommendations to me, as a matter of some urgency, on the size and staffing of trains operating in the metropolitan railway system.

EDUCATION BUSES

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

1. Does the current hire charge for departmental buses apply "across the board" or are there areas of partial exemption and if so, what are these areas?

2. When was the decision made to increase these charge from 43 cents to 63 cents per mile and why?

3. Has the Minister received protests about the scale of the increase and if so, does he intend to respond and if so, how and if not, why not?

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

1. The hire charges which are set from time to time apply to all schools except Aboriginal Schools and those defined by the Department as disadvantaged. Disadvantaged schools are those which have an approximate enrolment of one hundred or less, have approximately twenty per cent free scholars, and are situated more than 160 kms from the metropolitan area or country city. The present hire rate for these schools is under review.

2. The rates referred to are the charges for a large bus. The Department operates four sizes of buses, the hire rates for which are as follows: Large, 39c/km or 62c/mile (not 63c); Medium, 39c/km or 62c/mile; Small, 33c/km or 53c/mile; Mini, 21c/km or 34c/mile. The rates were increased from the beginning of the 1980 school year and are mainly attributable to substantial rises in fuel costs and increased hourly rates charged by servicing authorities.

3. At the time the increases were announced a few phone calls were received from schools which were advised of the reasons for the increases. Only one written protest has been received and this has been answered.

PORT PIRIE JOBS

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

1. Has the Minister been informed by the A.N.R.C. and/or the Federal Minister of the exact number of jobs that will be lost at Port Pirie due to the standardisation of that line and if not, will he obtain this information?

2. Will the Minister also ascertain:

- (a) the classifications involved and the respective numbers;
- (b) what alternative employment will be offered;
- (c) what compensation, if any, will be paid to those employees who own their own home in Port Pirie and who will be required to transfer elsewhere in South Australia; and
- (d) what redundancy payments will be paid to those employees who may be unable to accept a transfer?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows: I have been advised by the Commonwealth Minister for transport that, as a result of the proposed standardisation of the Adelaide to Crystal Brook rail line, about 300 Australian National Railway positions in Port Pirie and Peterborough will be made redundant. However, any reduction in staff members will be sympathetically and carefully planned from the inception of the project with consultation with the unions and employees concerned. In line with policy, employees will be offered alternative employment where necessary.

As Port Pirie and Peterborough will still be needed as railway operational centres by Australian National Railways, and should A.N.R.'s role as a carrier of passengers and, particularly, freight be expanded, there would be corresponding benefits to Port Pirie and Peterborough.

The South Australian Government has made strong representations to the Commonwealth Minister with regard to the need to preserve the economic and social status of Port Pirie and Peterborough following the completion of conversion of the line to standard gauge and, as a result, the Commonwealth Minister has requested the Chairman of the Commission to give sympathetic consideration to maintaining, wherever possible, the status of Port Pirie and Peterborough.

I suggest that the honourable member should approach the Chairman of the Commission for any specific details he might require with regard to any Australian National Railway employees who might be affected.

COUNTRY RAIL SERVICES

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

1. Will the Minister advise the annual amount of moneys received from the Commonwealth with respect to the sale of the State's non-metropolitan rail services?

2. Does the Minister consider it proper for the Government to subsidise the country rail services in this State from the amount received annually from the Federal Government and, if not, why not?

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

1. The estimated amounts received by the State Government as a result of the transfer of responsibility for the non-metropolitan railways to the Commonwealth are as follows:

	\$m.
1974-75	10.0
1975-76	29.8
1976-77	35.5

	\$m.
1977-78	41.7
1978-79	46.0
1979-80 (estimated)	51.8

2. The State entered into an arrangement to transfer responsibility for the operation of all non-metropolitan railways to the Commonwealth Government. As part of those arrangements agreement was reached between the Governments on adjustments to the entitlement of the State to general revenue assistance. It is not apparent why the State should now offer to use the benefits derived as a result of those adjustments to help the Commonwealth meet its responsibilities under the Transfer Agreement.

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

873. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. What disbursements of special or emergency assistance were made by the Woodville 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. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. 1977-78, \$41 398; 1978-79, \$38 419.

2. Applications approved—1977-78, 1 279; 1978-79, 1 449.

Statistics were not kept of the number of applications declined.

YOUTH ACCOMMODATION

874. **MR. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: What facilities, funded in part by the Residential Care Advisory Committee, are available, on the basis of beds per 1 000 head of population, for—

(a) emergency youth accommodation; and

(b) medium term (up to six months) youth accommodation, in the western region of the Department for Community Welfare?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

(a) None.

(b) None.

Youths from the region may be admitted to emergency or medium term accommodation located in other regions.

PATAWALONGA HAVEN

875. **The Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Is the Minister satisfied that the current dredging programme in progress off the mouth of the Patowalunga will provide better entry and exit facilities in the channel for boats using the Patowalunga Haven?

2. Has the Minister received complaints from boat owners and organisations that, to date, proposed improvements in the channel resulting from the dredging have not eventuated and, if so, what steps are proposed by the Minister to meet the complaints?

3. Is the Minister satisfied that on completion of the dredging programme safe and speedy entry will be available to the haven at times of sudden weather changes?

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

1. Yes.
2. No.
3. Yes—the dredging will give improved entry and exit to the Patawalonga Channel. A greater depth of water will be provided over the sand bar area. In the long term the depth will vary as a result of sand movement and the method of future maintenance adopted.

ABORIGINAL NURSES

876. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Further to the reply to the question without notice on 19 February 1980 (*Hansard*, page 1042) with regard to Aboriginals employed in the health service—

- (a) at what hospitals are the seven Aboriginal enrolled nurses employed; and
- (b) at what hospitals are the ten Aboriginal nurses' attendants employed?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: As stated in my answer of the 19th February "it was estimated that no more than 7 Aboriginal people were employed as enrolled nurses, and that no more than 10 Aboriginal people were employed as nurse attendants".

This estimate was provided by the South Australian Health Commission.

No hospitals in South Australia record the ethnic origins of their staff, and accordingly, it is not possible to trace the movements of any Aboriginal people employed in the health system.

ABORIGINAL HEALTH UNIT

877. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Oodnadatta and what are their classifications?
2. In each classification, how many are—
 - (a) Aboriginal; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal?
3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—
 - (a) Aboriginal staff; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal staff?
4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:
(Oodnadatta)

1. One: Community Health Nurse
2. (a) Nil Aboriginal*
(b) One Non-Aboriginal
3. \$14 000-\$15 000/year
4. One

878. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Coober Pedy and what are their classifications?
2. In each classification, how many are—
 - (a) Aboriginal; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal?
3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—
 - (a) Aboriginal staff; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal staff?
4. How many departmental vehicles are available for

use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

(Coober Pedy)

1. Three: One Community Health Nurse; one Resident District Health Surveyor; one Aboriginal Health Worker.
2. (a) One Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Worker);
(b) Two non-Aboriginal.
3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368.80/fortnight;
(b) Resident District Health Surveyor \$17 513/year;
community health nurse \$14 000-15 000/year.
4. Two vehicles.

879. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Point Pearce and what are their classifications?
2. In each classification, how many are—
 - (a) Aboriginal; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal?
3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—
 - (a) Aboriginal staff; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal staff?
4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

(Point Pearce)

1. Two: One Aboriginal Health Worker; one senior Aboriginal Health Worker (part-time).
2. (a) Two Aboriginal.
(b) Nil.
3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368.80/fortnight;
senior Aboriginal Health Worker \$409.50/fortnight.
(b) N/A.
4. One.

880. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Point MacLeay and what are their classifications?
2. In each classification, how many are—
 - (a) Aboriginal; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal?
3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—
 - (a) Aboriginal staff; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal staff?
4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

(Point MacLeay)

1. Two: One Community Health Nurse (part-time—also works in Aboriginal communities at Meningie, Tailem Bend and Murray Bridge); one Aboriginal Health Worker.
2. (a) One Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Worker).
(b) One non-Aboriginal.
3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368.80/fortnight;
(b) Community Health Nurse \$14 000-\$15 000/year.
4. One.

881. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are

employed in the Aboriginal community of Murray Bridge and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—
 - (a) Aboriginal; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal?
3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—
 - (a) Aboriginal staff; and
 - (b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

(Murray Bridge)

1. Two: One Community Health Nurse (see answer to Question 880); one Aboriginal Health Worker.

2. (a) One Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Worker).

(b) One non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368·80/fortnight.

(b) Community Health Nurse \$14 000-\$15 000/year.

4. Two.

882. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Gerard and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal; and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

(Gerard)

1. Two: One Community Health Nurse; one Aboriginal Health Worker. (N.B. Both these staff members also work in Aboriginal Communities adjacent to Gerard—e.g. Barmera, Berri and Loxton).

2. (a) One Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Worker).

(b) One non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368·80/fortnight.

(b) Community Health Nurse \$14 000-\$15 000/year.

4. One.

883. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Amata and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal; and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

(Amata)

1. Seven: Three Community Health Nurses; four Aboriginal Health Workers.

2. (a) Four Aboriginal.

(b) Three non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368·80/fortnight.

(b) Community Health Nurse \$15 000-\$16 500 (including allowances).

4. One.

884. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Nepabunna and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal; staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

(Nepabunna)

1. Two: One Community Health Nurse (also works in Aboriginal communities in Copley and Marree); one Aboriginal Health Worker.

2. (a) One Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Worker).

(b) One non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368·80/fortnight.

(b) Community Health Nurse \$14 000-\$15 000/Year.

4. One.

885. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Yalata and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal; and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

(Yalata)

1. Five: Two Aboriginal Health Workers; three Community Health Nurses.

2. (a) Two Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Workers)*

(b) Three non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$348·40/fortnight.

(b) Community Health Nurse \$14 300-\$16 500/Year.

4. One.

886. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Mimili and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal; and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for

motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Two: One Aboriginal Health Worker; one Community Health Nurse (visiting from Indulkana).

2. (a) One Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Worker);
(b) One non-Aboriginal (works mainly at Indulkana).

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368·80/fortnight;

(b) Community Health Nurse \$15 000 - \$16 500 (including allowances).

4. One.

887. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Indulkana and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal; and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Five: Two Community Health Nurses (one visits Mimili weekly); three Aboriginal Health Workers.

2. (a) Three Aboriginal.

(b) Two non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$348·40 - \$368·80/fortnight;

(b) Community Health Nurse \$15 000 - \$16 500 (including allowances).

4. One.

888. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Fregon and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal; and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Six: Two Community Health Nurses; four Aboriginal Health Workers.

2. (a) Four Aboriginal;

(b) Two non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$348·40-\$368·80/fortnight;

(b) Community Health Nurse \$15 000-\$16 500 (including allowances).

4. One.

889. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Ceduna and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal; and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Four: One Community Health Nurse; one resident District Health Surveyor; two Aboriginal Health Workers (all also work in Aboriginal communities adjacent to Ceduna).

2. (a) Two Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Workers)*;

(b) Two non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368·40/fortnight;

(b) Community Health Nurse \$14 400/year; Resident District Health Surveyor \$16 151/year.

4. Three.

890. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Port Lincoln and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal; and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. One Aboriginal Health Worker.

2. (a) One Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Worker);

(b) Nil.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368·80/fortnight.

4. One

891. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Port Augusta and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

(a) Aboriginal; and

(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

(a) Aboriginal staff; and

(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Six: One Community Health Nurse*; one Resident District Health Surveyor; four Aboriginal Health Workers.

2. (a) Four Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Workers);

(b) Two non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Worker \$368·80/fortnight;

(b) Resident District Health Surveyor \$17 552/year; Community Health Nurse \$15 000-\$16 000/year.

4. Six.

892. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Ernabella and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

- (a) Aboriginal; and
(b) non-Aboriginal?

2. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

- (a) Aboriginal staff; and
(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Ten: Two Community Health Nurses; one Resident District Health Surveyor (for whole N.W. area); one Maintenance Worker (for whole N.W. area); six Aboriginal Health Workers.

2. (a) Six Aboriginal (Aboriginal Health Workers);
(b) Four non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Aboriginal Health Workers \$348.40-\$368.80 fortnight;

(b) Resident District Health Surveyor \$17 552 year; Maintenance Worker \$10 000 year; Community Health Nurse \$15 000-\$16 500 year (including allowances).

4. Three.

893. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Leigh Creek and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

- (a) Aboriginal; and
(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

- (a) Aboriginal staff; and
(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows: Nil (see Marree). There are no Aboriginals resident at Leigh Creek.

894. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff from the Aboriginal Health Unit are employed in the Aboriginal community of Marree and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are—

- (a) Aboriginal; and
(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

- (a) Aboriginal staff; and
(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. One: Community Health Nurse (working in Marree, Copley, Nepabunna, etc.).

2. (a) Nil*;

(b) One non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Nil;

(b) Community Health Nurse \$14 000-\$15 000/year.

4. One.

895. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many staff are employed in the Head Office of the Aboriginal Health Unit and what are their classifications?

2. In each classification, how many are:

- (a) Aboriginal; and
(b) non-Aboriginal?

3. In each classification, what are the salaries of—

- (a) Aboriginal staff; and
(b) non-Aboriginal staff?

4. How many departmental vehicles are available for use by the staff and, if none, are private vehicles used and, if so, are staff who use their own vehicles recompensed for motor fuel used in the course of their duties?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

This includes head office staff for whole State and staff working in Aboriginal communities in metropolitan Adelaide.

1. Eighteen: One Senior Medical Officer; one Senior Sister; one Senior Health Surveyor; one Health Surveyor one Clerk; one Office Assistant (Clerical Officer); one Community Health Nurse*; nine Aboriginal Health Workers**; two Senior Aboriginal Health Workers.

2. (a) Eleven Aboriginal (nine Aboriginal Health Workers and two Senior Aboriginal Health Workers);
(b) Seven non-Aboriginal.

3. (a) Senior Aboriginal Health Worker \$409.50/fortnight; Aboriginal Health Worker \$292.80-\$368.80/fortnight;

(b) Senior Medical Officer \$30 149/year; Senior Sister \$16 107; Community Health Nurse \$14 611; Senior Health Surveyor \$16 150; Health Surveyor \$13 605; Clerk \$12 188; Office Assistant \$7 439.

4. Thirteen: One staff member uses own vehicle when necessary (mainly for out of hours work) and is recompensed in the routine way for running costs.

N.B. Head Office staff are all required to work "in the field" and all (except the Office Assistant (Clerical Officer)) spend some weeks/year supervising, advising, assisting, training, etc., resident staff in various areas of the State.

* An unfilled establishment position at the time of preparing this reply.

INSTANT MONEY GAME

896. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Premier: In 1978-79 and 1979-80, to date, respectively, what have been the sales of Instant Money Game tickets from each office licensed to sell such tickets?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The following list shows sales by agents during the periods December 1978 to June 1979 and July 1979 to April 1980.

The Instant Money Game was launched on 4 December 1978.

Lotteries Commission of South Australia
Sales by Agents—Instant Money Game

Agents No.	Suburb or Town	Sales	Sales
		(December 1978-June 1979) 7 months	(July 1979-April 1980) 10 months
		\$	\$
1979	Woomera	25 000	23 500
1653	Orroroo	16 500	10 250
2321	Valley View	—	9 000 January 1980 (c)
1168	Elizabeth Park	53 550	39 500
1785	Findon	58 750	48 500
1971	Mannum	41 000	36 000
767	Seaview Downs	55 750	40 000
1044	South Plympton	38 750	27 500
624	Adelaide	85 000	28 250
2023	Streaky Bay	24 250	22 000
2086	North Adelaide	36 000	22 750
866	Millicent	111 250	104 500
357	Fullarton	20 000	15 250
579	Kingscote, K.I.	32 250	31 250
1896	Prospect	44 000	32 250
256	Clovelly Park	82 750	63 750
294	Woodville West	61 000	47 750
1255	St. Morris	61 000	56 750
1650	Pasadena	34 250	31 000
116	Glenunga	24 250	2 250 August 1979 (f)
1253	Lobethal	42 000	35 500
2467	Tintinara	—	4 750 July 1979 (c)
996	Fulham Gardens	46 250	35 750
489	Brighton	26 750 June 1979 (f)	—
1490	Oaklands Park	592 500	388 750
2430	Lameroo	1 750 June 1979 (c)	20 500
220	Goodwood	73 750	60 250
753	Mount Gambier	284 000	360 000
2485	Two Wells	—	11 750 November 1979 (c)
58	Quorn	26 500	15 500
276	Grange	54 000	40 500
976	Hampstead Gardens	53 500	35 250
524	Riverton	19 250	19 500
2322	Dernancourt	—	8 250 November 1979 (c)
1273	Semaphore Park	15 750	1 332 August 1979 (f)
2312	Cummins	—	16 000 July 1979 (c)
2316	North Adelaide	—	8 250 August 1979 (c)
115	Torrens Park	96 750	102 250
243	Rostrevor	25 000	16 000
2496	Port Vincent	—	3 750 January 1980 (c)
880	Port Lincoln	400 500	317 000
245	Brooklyn Park	33 000	27 750
347	Strathalbyn	38 250	38 000
570	Blair Athol	40 500	26 250
119	Kilburn	65 250	43 500
627	Elizabeth Fields	59 250	45 250
410	Port Adelaide	22 000	17 500
2307	Norwood	1 250 June 1979 (c)	26 000
2313	Salisbury East	—	27 250 July 1979 (c)
1580	Mount Gambier	96 750	109 000
1726	Edwardstown	155 750	112 750
384	Para Hills	57 250	51 000
84	Parafield Gardens	36 000	29 000
418	Warooka	9 500	7 250
215	Burra	34 250	25 750
552	Gleneig	25 250	17 750
650	Brighton	80 500	59 750
1589	Magill	40 500	26 500
69	Blackwood	83 000	74 750
233	Athol Park	77 250	51 750
1769	Whyalla Norrie	268 250	237 814
1165	Woodville	58 250	41 000
118	Renmark	178 500	151 750
269	Crystal Brook	26 250	28 000
633	Torrens ville	48 500	39 750
1092	Port Adelaide	216 750	154 750

Agents No.	Suburb or Town	Sales	Sales
		(December 1978-June 1979) 7 months	(July 1979-April 1980) 10 months
		\$	\$
842	Prospect	207 000	213 000
582	Port Augusta	369 000	254 000
1825	Minlaton	23 500	24 000
867	Eudunda	8 750	7 500
785	Felixstow	50 000	25 000
513	Whyalla	51 750	42 250
2233	Wilmington	4 750	4 750
241	Daw Park	59 250	43 750
273	Gladstone	17 750	12 000
1273	Taperoo	—	23 000 December 1979 (c)
370	Christie Downs	46 500	40 000
1816	North Plympton	14 500	12 750
281	Murray Bridge	204 750	190 000
1039	Gawler	173 500	163 250
545	Kingswood	13 500	11 500
929	Port Augusta	36 000 March 1979 (c)	67 000
999	Eastwood	59 250	37 250
791	Moonta	43 250	54 250
2320	North Adelaide	—	20 500 December 1979 (c)
569	Clare	89 500	105 000
1289	Keith	19 750	13 250
327	Glenelg	107 750	83 500
234	Glenelg	90 000	93 750
987	Kilburn	44 750	33 500
990	Royal Park	40 000	27 500
2314	Aldinga Beach	—	12 250 July 1979 (c)
556	Naracoorte	122 000	147 000
672	Port Adelaide	66 750	45 750
720	Pennington	15 450 June 1979 (f)	—
601	Peterborough	74 250	50 750
504	Mitchell Park	35 250	28 250
938	Woodville	28 750	21 500
547	Tailem Bend	43 750	44 250
1761	Salisbury North	45 000	47 500
503	Kilburn	9 500	9 000
2355	Port Kenny	7 750	2 750
2172	Leabrook	16 500	14 000
713	Victor Harbor	120 500	94 500
1349	Robe	33 750	26 750
1112	Morphett Vale	125 500	106 250
2120	Elizabeth South	74 250	69 750
280	Adelaide	76 500	68 500
2324	Virginia	—	9 500 January 1980 (c)
1027	Hillcrest	90 750	68 250
2193	Whyalla	58 000	21 686 January 1980 (f)
82	Waikerie	124 250	102 250
2486	Andamooka	—	10 500 August 1979 (c)
144	Marden	91 750	88 250
1237	Henley Beach	55 500	33 250
912	Berri	138 500	108 750
364	Newton	35 500	31 250
2248	Hindmarsh	77 520	43 000
1467	Oaklands Park	43 000	30 250
186	Henley Beach South	29 750	24 750
153	Mount Gambier	116 750	128 750
73	Wirrabara	3 250	2 750
116	Glenunga	—	17 250 August 1979 (c)
1801	Meningie	26 500	19 000
1111	Goolwa	32 000	25 500
614	Warradale	39 750	26 250
529	Mount Gambier	79 750	77 000
1829	Findon	111 500	95 750
737	Adelaide	80 000	77 000
792	Nuriootpa	72 250	70 250
56	Barmera	108 750	95 750
2148	Warradale	31 250	27 000

Agents No.	Suburb or Town	Sales	Sales
		(December 1978-June 1979) 7 months	(July 1979-April 1980) 10 months
		\$	\$
720	Pennington	—	13 250 July 1979 (c)
686	Christies Beach	152 500	131 250
277	Hyde Park	38 000	23 500
301	Bordertown	38 500	57 750
2515	Ardrossan	—	20 250 August 1979 (c)
585	Elizabeth	320 750	348 500
2155	Welland	97 000	81 500
177	Parkholme	98 750	104 000
677	Torrensville	58 000	42 250
203	Port Pirie	196 750	159 500
400	Angaston	43 500	41 500
1138	Coober Pedy	18 750	8 500
74	Coonalpyn	7 750	4 500
514	Adelaide	230 750	117 500 December 1979 (f)
2193	Whyalla	—	9 250 February 1980 (c)
1060	Kingston	24 750	19 750
2469	Kyancutta	—	9 750
725	Elizabeth North	51 250	45 250
1030	Maitland	25 250	15 750
438	South Pinnaroo	18 500	12 250
1874	Ingle Farm	233 250	216 000
440	Kadina	70 500	57 750
1600	Holden Hill	45 000	35 000
852	Kapunda	21 250	22 750
758	Clearview	90 250	51 000
2042	Taperoo	74 750	65 250
2094	Glenside	42 250	36 250
1152	Kensington Park	45 500	32 000
1915	Modbury	373 500	363 250
362	Norwood	39 750	25 500
571	Klemzig	37 250	32 500
2154	Firle	61 250	51 250
2317	Brahma Lodge	—	4 000 February 1980 (c)
1794	Largs Bay	37 750	26 250
943	Semaphore Park	39 000	30 500
1308	Modbury	55 750	52 000
804	Elizabeth Downs	29 000	33 500
2310	Glandore	—	23 000 July 1979 (c)
710	Glennelg North	29 000	23 250
2394	Elliston	—	1 750 December 1979 (c)
1122	Unley	122 500	94 500
1282	Cleve	23 500	17 250
414	Woodville North	67 250	43 000
857	Elizabeth Vale	57 500	46 000
130	Salisbury North	93 000	73 000
2149	Plympton Park	35 500	29 750
1139	Stirling	67 500	62 500
2495	Poochera	—	3 000 August 1979 (c)
733	Semaphore	91 500	68 750
2382	Birdwood	7 750	5 750
1774	Morphett Vale	151 750	130 500
1869	Port Wakefield	—	15 500 August 1979 (c)
781	Whyalla	111 500	88 250
2305	Tumby Bay	4 750 May 1979 (c)	33 000
2315	South Brighton	—	14 500 July 1979 (c)
639	Loxton	100 250	100 750
1741	Collinswood	55 500	37 750
2443	Minnipa	—	10 950 July 1979 (c)
112	Prospect	50 250	32 000
2318	Port Noarlunga	—	100 750 October 1979 (c)
2308	Port Broughton	1000 June 1979 (c)	16 000
2162	Largs Bay	54 000	35 505
1031	Salisbury	236 000	242 750
981	McLaren Vale	31 000	34 500
800	Norwood	141 750	108 750
886	West Beach	34 250	27 250

Agents No.	Suburb or Town	Sales	
		(December 1978-June 1979) 7 months	(July 1979-April 1980) 10 months
		\$	\$
2309	Port Noarlunga	250 June 1979 (c)	12 250
2279	Balaklava	—	12 000 August 1979 (c)
1146	Campbelltown	67 750	46 750
576	Yorke town	33 750	27 000
966	Hindmarsh	56 000	34 250
648	Ceduna	67 750	47 250
1258	Hilton	73 750	53 750
442	Mile End	28 250	19 250
811	Glandore	15 500	14 250
786	Albert Park	67 250	48 750
1869	Port Wakefield	23 500	349 July 1979 (f)
1809	St. Agnes	107 500	97 500
967	Kilkenny	445 750	430 500
771	Highgate	24 500	19 750
1288	Plympton	95 500	77 250
61	Glenelg South	72 500	47 500
324	Jamestown	35 500	21 750
311	Hazelwood Park	14 000	10 000
338	Hope Valley	49 250	34 750
827	Port Pirie	107 000	85 750
2244	West Lakes	361 000	375 000
1901	Seaton	48 750	36 250
2306	Fullarton	2 000 May 1979 (c)	27 250
723	Edwardstown	26 500	21 000
977	St. Peters	32 000	21 250
858	Alberton	32 500	21 250
1630	Marleston	58 500	45 250
463	Flinders Park	36 250	29 250
51	Leigh Creek	20 750	18 500
598	Kimba	15 250	10 000
974	Plympton	12 500	7 500
96	Prospect	12 750	7 500
550	Rosewater	107 750	78 750
2311	Adelaide	—	28 250 July 1979 (c)
776	Klemzig	66 750	61 750
506	Campbelltown	77 500	48 000
221	Walleroo	43 000	35 500
1149	Fairview Park	32 500	25 750
2323	Port Lincoln	—	25 000 November 1979 (c)
514A	Adelaide	—	3 750 April 1980 (c)
2304	Lockleys	—	750 April 1980 (c)
2617	Alice Springs	—	17 500 March 1980 (c)

(c) Commenced.
(f) Finished.

ART EXHIBITIONS

897. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: What exhibitions of works of art owned by the Art Gallery Board have been held at places other than the Art Gallery since 1 July 1978, for what period did each exhibition last, and how many people were estimated to have attended each exhibition?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The answer is in schedule form with detailed times and dates as requested by Mr. Arnold. I have summarised the major points of the answer here but emphasise that the attached schedule contains the detail.

Since 1 July 1978 works of art owned by the Art Gallery Board have had the following exhibitions at places other than the Art Gallery, Adelaide.

1. Naracoorte Regional Art Gallery
(List of exhibits, times and attendance numbers follow).

2. Travelling Art Exhibition
Exhibits—Art in Focus; The Art of Craft
(A list of places, times and attendance numbers follow).
3. Outlook (Exhibits at schools, community organisations, factories, etc.)
(A list of places, times and attendance numbers follow).
4. Special Exhibit—Fifty years of South Australian Art 1928-1978.
At Myers Store—Rundle Mall, 18 September 1978-13 October 1978; Attendance unknown.
5. Special Exhibit—Etchings of Cornelius Bega
Lent to Art Gallery of Western Australia February-March 1980.
Naracoorte Regional Art Gallery Incorporated, Naracoorte, S.A.
10 x 10: South Australian Ceramicists and Print-makers, 16 July-7 September 1978; Attendance—463.

Sentiment and Sensibility, 15 December-26 January 1979; Attendance—447.

The Dissolving Image, 16 March-11 April 1979; Attendance—498.

Interiors, 3 August-4 September 1979; Attendance—480 (approximately).

Harold Cazneau—the Father of Pictorial Photography, 14 December-13 January 1980; Attendance—460.

Sunrise and Sunset, 24 March-20 April 1980; Currently on view.

Travelling Art Exhibition

In addition the Art Gallery conducts a Travelling Art Exhibition which tours selected country centres of South Australia for periods of one to four days with set exhibitions of works of art from the Gallery displayed on screens. Since 1 July 1978, the following exhibitions have been on tour:

Art in Focus

21 August 1978-May 11 1979

Centre Visited	Dates	Attendance
Lameroo, Institute Hall	21/8/78 and 22/8/78	264
Pinnaroo, Main Institute	23/8/78 to 25/8/78	319
Renmark, Institute Hall	26/8/78 to 30/8/78	567
Berri, Methodist Hall	11/9/78 and 12/9/78	227
Loxton High School, Community Hall	13/9/78 to 15/9/78	890
Barmera, Bonney Theatre	18/9/78 to 20/9/78	599
Waikerie, Institute Hall	20/9/78 to 22/9/78	341
Moonta, Town Hall	25/9/78 and 26/9/78	233
Kadina, Town Hall	27/9/78 to 29/9/78	398
Whyalla, Institute Hall	2/10/78 and 3/10/78	816
Whyalla, Viscount Slim Hall	4/10/78 to 6/10/78	
Cleve, Institute Hall	10/10/78 and 11/10/78	319
Tumby Bay, Memorial Hall	12/10/78 and 13/10/78	320
Port Lincoln, Civic Hall	16/10/78 to 20/10/78	1 374
Cummins, Area School	23/10/78 and 24/10/78	496
Streaky Bay, Institute Hall	25/10/78 to 27/10/78	266
Minnipa, Memorial Hall	30/10/78 and 31/10/78	93
Ceduna, Memorial Hall	1/11/78 to 3/11/78	488
Wudinna, Institute Hall	6/11/78 and 7/11/78	244
Kimba, Institute Hall	8/11/78 and 9/11/78	329
Hawker, Institute Hall	13/11/78 and 14/11/78	174
Quorn, Town Hall	15/11/78 to 17/11/78	325
Port Augusta, Cooina Hall	20/11/78 to 24/11/78	1 075
Kingscote, District Hall	28/11/78 and 29/11/78	212
Parndana, Community Hall	30/11/78	186
Kapunda, Institute Hall	5/2/79 and 6/2/79	387
Burra, Town Hall	7/2/79 to 9/2/79	547
Peterborough, Town Hall	12/2/79 to 14/2/79	369
Jamestown, Memorial Hall	15/2/79 and 16/2/79	444
Gladstone, District Hall	19/2/79 and 20/2/79	459
Clare, Town Hall	21/2/79 to 23/2/79	714
Tanunda, Institute Hall	26/2/79 and 27/2/79	230
Nuriootpa, Institute Hall	28/2/79 to 2/3/79	344
Murray Bridge, Town Hall	5/3/79 to 7/3/79	951

Centre Visited	Dates	Attendance
Tintinara, Institute Hall	8/3/79 and 9/3/79	264
Keith, Institute Hall	12/3/79 and 13/3/79	557
Bordertown, Institute Hall	14/3/79 to 16/3/79	534
Naracoorte, Art Gallery	19/3/79 to 21/3/79	371
Penola, High School	22/3/79 and 23/3/79	559
Mount Gambier, City Hall	26/3/79 to 30/3/79	1 032
Millicent, Civic Arts Centre	2/4/79 to 4/4/79	265
Robe, Institute Hall	5/4/79 and 6/4/79	239
Kingston, District Hall	9/4/79 and 10/4/79	369
Tailem Bend, Institute Hall	11/4/79 and 12/4/79	424
Balaklava, Institute Hall	16/4/79 and 17/4/79	270
Port Pirie, Town Hall	17/4/79 to 20/4/79	585
Ardrossan, Town Hall	23/4/79 and 24/4/79	305
Maitland, Town Hall	26/4/79 and 27/4/79	648
Minlaton, Town Hall	30/4/79 and 1/5/79	446
Yorketown, Town Hall	2/5/79 to 4/5/79	433
Yankalilla, Masonic Hall	7/5/79 and 8/5/79	356
Victor Harbor, Town Hall	9/5/79 to 11/5/79	692
The Art of Craft		
25 September 1979—currently on show		
Parndana, Community Hall	25/9/79	228
Kingscote, Area School	26/9/79 and 27/9/79	382
Tanunda, Institute Hall	1/10/79 and 2/10/79	309
Nuriootpa, Institute Hall	3/10/79 to 5/10/79	521
Kapunda, Institute Hall	9/10/79 and 10/10/79	380
Eudunda, District Hall	11/10/79 and 12/10/79	432
Waikerie, Institute Hall	15/10/79 and 16/10/79	677
Barmera, Bonney Theatre	17/10/79 and 18/10/79	511
Glossop, High School	19/10/79	222
Berri, Town Hall	22/10/79 and 23/10/79	464
Renmark, Institute Hall	24/10/79 to 26/10/79	1 163
Loxton, Community Hall	29/10/79 to 31/10/79	807
Pinnaroo, Institute Hall	1/11/79 and 2/11/79	397
Lameroo, Institute Hall	5/11/79 and 6/11/79	317
Karoonda, Institute Hall	7/11/79 and 8/11/79	279
Mannum, Primary School	9/11/79	555
Balaklava, Institute Hall	12/11/79 to 14/11/79	738
Burra, Town Hall	15/11/79 and 16/11/79	456
Peterborough, Town Hall	19/11/79 to 21/11/79	531
Jamestown, Memorial Hall	22/11/79 and 23/11/79	388
Gladstone, District Hall	26/11/79 and 27/11/79	359
Clare, Town Hall	28/11/79 to 30/11/79	666
Port Pirie, Geddes Hall	1/12/79 to 4/12/79	619
Booeroo, Civic Centre	5/12/79 and 6/12/79	326
Laura, Institute Hall	7/12/79	266
Perspectives Gallery, Grenfell Street, Adelaide	Festival period 1/3/80 to 30/3/80	Not yet known

OUTLOOK

The Gallery also conducts an OUTLOOK programme whereby original works of art are taken to schools, community organisations, factories and shopping centres within the metropolitan area. This programme is heavily booked and cannot meet all the demands for its services due to the Gallery's limited staff and facilities.

Since 1 July 1978, the following venues have been toured in the Adelaide area:—

1978

- 10 Junior Primary Schools
- 51 Primary Schools
- 18 High Schools
- 16 community venues

Complete details of which are not readily available for the purpose of this exercise, but can be provided, if required, upon further research being undertaken.

1979-80

- 6 Junior Primary Schools
- 53 Primary Schools
- 40 High Schools
- 36 community venues

Including the following venues of which details have been recorded:

Venue Visited	Dates	Attendance
Norwood High School	9/8/79	100
Keller Road Primary School	10/8/79	150
Townsend School for the Blind	12/8/79	50
Hawthorndene, Primary School	13/8/79 and 11/10/79	125 75
Gawler High School	13/8/79	150
Nailsworth High School	14/8/79	100
Norwood High School	16/8/79	125
Salisbury Junior Primary School	20/8/79	150
Virginia Primary School	21/8/79	150
Highgate Primary School	22/8/79	100
Glenelg Junior Primary School	23/8/79	100
Hartley College of Advanced Education	24/8/79	50
Kahlyn Private Hospital	25/8/79	20
Menz and Co.	6/9/79	50
Australian National Railways	7/9/79	26
Salisbury College of Advanced Education	10/9/79	70
Gepps Cross Girls School	12/9/79	135
Willunga High School	17/9/79	100
Fairview Park Primary School	18/9/79	175
Salesian College	21/9/79	100
Electricity Trust of South Australia	24/9/79	50
Children's Hospital School	25/9/79	40
		children 200 adults (approx.)
Burns for Blinds	26/9/79	25
Playford High School	27/9/79	100
Broadmeadows Primary School	28/9/79	175

Venue Visited	Dates	Attendance
Blackwood Primary School	2/10/79	125
	23/10/79	125
	6/11/79	150
Port Adelaide Central Mission	3/10/79	30
Mitcham Village Art and Craft Group	4/10/79	50
Elizabeth Community College	9/10/79	125
Ingle Farm Centre Primary School	10/10/79	200
Bedford Industries	15/10/79	40
Fullarton Community College	18/10/79	25
Adelaide High School	19/10/79	250
	22/10/79	175
Our Lady of the Pines Primary School	24/10/79	125
Modbury West Primary School	25/10/79	150
	26/10/79	150
Glenunga High School	29/10/79	125
Thursday Group, Seaforth	1/11/79	50
Glenelg Primary School	2/11/79	75
Payneham Red Cross	4/11/79	20
Woodside Kindergarten	5/11/79	25
Colonel Light Gardens Primary School	5/11/79	50
	7/11/79	50
Thebarton Primary School	8/11/79	125
Torrens Power Station	13/11/79	100
Fairfield Primary School	14/11/79	75
Para Hills Primary School	15/11/79	150
	23/11/79	75
	30/11/79	100
Glenelg Community Crafts	16/11/79	25
Onkaparinga Woollen Mills	16/11/79	100
Salisbury North West Primary School	19/11/79	150
Mothers and Babies', Torrens House	20/11/79	75
Southwark Brewery	20/11/79	50
Gumeracha District Hospital	21/11/79	125
Jean Bonython Kindergarten	22/11/79	60
Modbury Primary School	28/11/79	175
Christies Beach High School	4/12/79	125
Torrens House	29/11/79	50
Townsend School for the Blind	5/12/79	200
Unemployed Students	21/1/80	25
Daws Road High School	20/2/80	50

Additional Loan Exhibitions

(a) Fifty Years of South Australian Art: 1928-1978

An exhibition of 39 oil paintings, watercolours, prints and sculptures by South Australia artists entitled *Fifty Years of South Australian Art: 1928-1978* was displayed

in a new art gallery at Myers South Australia Stores Ltd., Rundle Mall, Adelaide, from Monday 18 September to Friday 13 October 1978, as part of its 50th anniversary celebration. The attendance at this exhibition is unknown.

(b) Etchings of Cornelius Bega from the Collection of the Art Gallery of South Australia

A collection of 60 etchings from the 17th Century Dutch artist, Cornelius Bega, together with a drawing of Bega by an unknown artist and four etchings by Rembrandt were lent to the Art Gallery of Western Australia for an exhibition there during the period of February/March 1980. A report on the exhibition's presentation is awaited.

TRADE DISPLAY

898. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What forms of assistance (and what amounts, where applicable) were offered to the six South Australian companies who participated in the Australian Trade Display in Jeddah, 23-27 March 1980, from the Government?

2. What efforts were made by the Government to encourage other South Australian firms to participate?

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

1. In accordance with well-established practice, the sponsorship of firms to participate in the Australian Trade Display at Jeddah was undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources. The Department of Trade and Resources maintains an extensive mailing list of Australian exporters and from this invites firms to participate in selected overseas trade promotional activities. This is supported by advertising through recognised trade channels. No State funds are involved.

2. As the Australian Trade Display at Jeddah was widely publicised among South Australian exporters by the Commonwealth (as are other major world trade fairs or displays of specific interest to Australian exporters), no further encouragement by the State Government was required.

INDUSTRIAL TRADE DISPLAYS

899. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What forms of assistance (and what amounts, where applicable) were offered to the five South Australian companies who participated in the Australian Industrial Trade Display in Manila, 4-7 March 1980, from the Government?

2. What efforts were made by the Government to encourage other South Australian firms to participate?

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

1. In accordance with well-established practice, the sponsorship of firms to participate in the Australian Industrial Trade Display at Manila was undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources. The Department of Trade and Resources maintains an extensive mailing list of Australian exporters and from this invites firms to participate in selected overseas trade promotional activities. This is supported by advertising through recognised trade channels. No State funds are involved.

2. As the Australian Industrial Trade Display at Manila was widely publicised among South Australian exporters by the Commonwealth (as are other major world trade

fairs or displays of specific interest to Australian exporters), no further encouragement by the State Government was required.

POULTRY STATION

900. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many people are presently employed at the Parafield Plant and Poultry Station, in what categories are they, and how many are in each category?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Thirty: Officer-in-Charge, one; Manager, one; Research personnel, eight; Clerical personnel, one; Weekly paid personnel, 19.

EUROPEAN CARP

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

1. What is the estimated fish stock in the Murray River?

2. What percentage would be European carp?

3. Has the incidence of European carp compared with other species stabilised and, if not, what are the implications in the medium and long terms?

4. What work is presently being done to promote the exploitation of European carp?

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

1. The size of the total fish stock in the Murray River is unknown. In 1978-79, the commercial landings of all fish in the South Australian section of the river was 706 000 kg.

2. 62 per cent in 1978-79.

3. The percentage of carp in the commercial catches has increased over the past five years from 34 per cent in 1974-75 to 62 per cent in 1978-79. The implications of this increase are currently unknown.

4. None.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

902. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. In each of the courts where Justices of the Peace serve on the bench—

(a) how many sessions were presided over by J.P.'s;

(b) how many cases were heard and finalised by them;

(c) how many cases determined by J.P.'s were appealed against; and

(d) how many of the appeals were upheld?

2. What are the sessional fees or other amounts paid to J.P.'s serving on the bench?

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

1. (a) and (b)—This information is not available without checking individual files of all courts of summary jurisdiction. This would involve a great amount of work which the Attorney-General is not prepared to authorise.

(c) and (d)—44 appeals from decisions in courts of summary jurisdiction have been dealt with since 1 January 1980. Of these 11 were from decisions of Justices, of which 10 were upheld inasmuch as penalties were varied.

2. Justices are paid an allowance of \$3.00 per day.

MATRICULATION

903. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: What matriculation courses were

offered and how many students sat for examinations in them in 1969 and 1979, respectively?

The Hon. H. ALLISON:

Subject	1979 Present	1969 Present
American History	284	
Ancient History	279	754
Art	1 091	
Australian History	1 661	
Biology	5 385	2 269
Chemistry	2 707	2 946
Chinese	25	
Classical Studies	1 434	261
Dutch	11	
Economics	2 789	810
English	6 006	4 447
French	405	559
Geography	3 432	1 641
Geology	1 557	117
German	394	197
Hungarian	7	
Indonesian	60	
Italian	180	37
Japanese	51	9
Latin	13	211
Latvian	5	
Lithuanian	5	
Malaysian	65	
Mathematics 1	2 256	4 275
Mathematics 2	2 255	3 393
Mathematics 1S	2 667	
Medieval History	50	
Modern Euro History	2 315	
Modern Greek	92	
Modern World History	163	
Music (Hist. & Lit.)	192	
Music (Theory & Prac.)	274	94
Physics	2 769	3 030
Polish	20	
Russian	4	8
Spanish	9	5
Ukrainian	4	
Modern History		2 347

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

904. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: How many student positions have been provided at primary and secondary levels, respectively, at independent schools within the electorate of Salisbury for each year since 1970?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: There are two independent schools in the Salisbury electorate—a primary school which has been established for the entire period from 1970 and a secondary school which first opened in 1979.

Individual enrolments for non-Government schools are not available to the Education Department.

SCANDIUM OXIDE

905. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier: Regarding the sale of scandium oxide by the Department of Mines and Energy—

- (a) where is the product mined and processed;
- (b) to whom is it sold; and
- (c) what is it used for?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY:

(a) Scandium oxide was formerly produced by the Department of Mines as a by-product from the uranium treatment plant at Port Pirie from Radium Hill ore during the period 1956-1961.

(b) No stocks are now held; the principal purchaser was Rare Earth Products Ltd. of Lancashire, England.

(c) It was used for research purposes, including alloys in coloured television sets.

PLANNING APPEALS

906. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: How many appeals to the Planning Appeal Board against planning decisions of the Salisbury council have been made in each of the years since 1975 and how many have been upheld?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:

Calendar Year	No. of Appeals Lodged	Appellant Upheld
1975	10	4
1976	15	1
1977	13	2
1978	11	4
1979	6	*nil

*4 appeals yet to be finalised:

(2 appeals awaiting decision; 1 appeal listed for hearing; 1 appeal adjourned at request of parties).

STATE HERITAGE FUND

907. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: What payments have been made from the State Heritage Fund since June 1979?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON:

	\$
1. Loan to National Trust to purchase the historic "Olivewood" property	100 000
2. Grant to the University of Adelaide to study the history of winery buildings in South Australia and to identify buildings of heritage significance	7 500
3. Grant to Australian Mineral and Development Laboratories to study restoration of stone in historic buildings	7 500
4. Grant to Professor and Mrs. Jensen to assist with indexing of book relating to early South Australian architecture	2 000
5. Engagement of services of an historian	1 230
6. Stamp duty	2 090
7. Printing interim lists	936
8. P. F. Donovan—grant for overseas study into the restoration of cultural properties	600
9. S.A. Historical Society—grant to print guidesheets for distribution to public to assist with their research into historical matters	600
10. F. B. Andrews—grant to assist with study of Gothic Revival architecture	500

WATER AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

908. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources: What is the average cost per site charged to subdividers for the supply of water and sewerage disposal during this financial year, to date?

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: The costs are as follows:

Subdivider	cost per allotment		
	Water Supply	Sewerage	
	\$	\$	
S.A. Housing Trust	756	1 739	
S.A. Land Commission	586	1 628	
Private sector	952	1 930	
Overall average			
	Total	Total cost	Average Cost/ Allotment
		\$	\$
Water supply	1 437	1 248 780	869
Sewerage	955	1 747 850	1 830

The variations in costs between the South Australian Housing Trust, the South Australian Land Commission and the private sector was due to the cost of the provision of services to the subdivisions. It is related directly to construction conditions and the length of main required to provide a direct service to each allotment.

Economies of scale are achieved with larger projects. This is reflected in the costs per allotment of the S.A. Housing Trust and the S.A. Land Commission. These two authorities tend to develop smaller allotments on land which is cheaper to service due to its topography. Furthermore, such construction takes the form of cluster development and not on separate allotments.

It must be noted that the figures given for the S.A. Land Commission were based only on one subdivision, which was undertaken in the time period specified. The higher price to the private sector was due to the fact that development took place where construction was more expensive, because of the topography and excavating conditions: West Lakes, West Beach and the Adelaide foothills.

RETICULATED WATER

909. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources—What projects for the provision of reticulated water were undertaken in each of the years since 1976-77 where users had to contribute 10 per cent of the cost each year for a five year period, what was the value of each project and how many ratepayers were involved?

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: The details provided below are made available after extensive and time-consuming research of 117 individual documents within the Engineering and Water Supply Department. The only data not provided is the estimated cost of the first scheme on the list. The appropriate document could not be located at the time of collating this information.

If similar questions are asked in future, consideration will have to be given to whether such lengthy and detailed information is to be provided, having regard to the time involved, the considerable expense to be incurred in researching appropriate material and the usefulness of the information.

Location	1976-77	
	Value \$	Ratepayers
Port Clinton		5
Surfers	3 100	12
Two Wells	4 000	2
Gepps Cross	3 700	1
Redwood Park	6 500	1
Waterloo Corner	3 500	1
Wingfield	2 200	4
Goolwa	3 300	11
Smithfield Plains	2 200	1
Tatachilla Estate	48 000	29
McLaren Vale	2 700	1
Virginia	74 040	59
Brinkworth	2 600	1
Carrickalinga	3 800	14
Tatachilla Estate	2 400	1
Mannum	2 700	5
Tatachilla Estate	1 200	1
Dawesley	1 800	1
Noarlunga	3 100	9
Seaford	3 000	5
Blyth	1 100	2
Kingscote	24 000	57
Cummins	2 100	2
Port Lincoln	3 250	2
Stirling	2 000	2
Virginia	6 000	2
Piggot Range Road	21 370	4
Tarpeena	1 700	2
Redwood Park	5 500	4
Blakiston Park	13 500	4
Walleroo	1 200	2
Coromandel Valley	17 500	7
Middleton	5 600	14
Highbury	3 700	4
Bolivar	24 000	4
Strathalbyn	1 750	1
Evanston Gardens	1 300	1
Goolwa	1 800	3
O'Sullivan's Beach	680	1
Sellicks Hill	4 150	12
Bolivar	5 700	4
Port Lincoln	2 800	5
Clinton	650	1
Waterloo Corner	133 400	46

Location	1977-78	
	Value \$	Ratepayers
Vista	2 300	1
Pasadena	5 000	4
Goolwa	3 000	2
Edithburgh	1 600	2
Chiton Beach	1 960	3
Lyndoch	4 100	2
Mannum	2 200	2
Munno Para	5 250	2
Sellicks Beach	900	1
Millicent	1 000	1
Waterloo Corner	2 000	2
Smithfield	7 400	7
Dalkeith West	3 330	2
Moonta	20 560	26
Clarendon	30 500	14
Robe	2 600	3
Victor Harbor	1 150	3
Lock	1 230	1
Lonsdale	6 000	1
Melrose	1 250	1
Hope Valley	5 650	2

Location	Value \$	Ratepayers
1979-80		
1977-78—continued		
Virginia	6 000	3
Ardrossan	750	1
Moonta	1 610	2
Waterloo Corner	59 000	17
1978-79		
Port Elliot	1 050	1
Encounter Bay	1 700	1
Cherry Gardens	1 500	2
Robe	40 500	85
Surfers	4 700	9
Waterloo Corner	18 000	13
Port Vincent	850	2
Maslin Beach	1 100	1
Gawler	2 000	2
Victor Harbor	1 400	3
Balaklava	950	1
Wudinna	26 000	13
Waterloo Corner	66 600	25
Port Elliott	10 800	16
Woodville	1 850	1
Sellicks Hill	1 400	2
Waterloo Corner	22 500	17
Seacliff Park	3 300	4
Virginia	7 400	4
Wudinna	3 600	1
Nairne	47 410	60
Bridgewater	1 200	2
Altona	9 000	7
Victor Harbor	16 390	25
Hahndorf	5 300	1
Peterborough	1 900	3
Hallett Cove	13 030	7
Pasadena	1 300	1
Carrickalinga	1 050	2
Hahndorf	1 800	2
Waterloo Corner	20 000	14
Moonta	4 640	11
Port Lincoln	2 800	3
Waterloo Corner	30 000	13
West Beach	4 400	1

Agreements signed but work not yet completed and/or mains not yet gazetted

Location	Value \$	Ratepayers
Elliston	5 500	1
Port Pirie	1 800	1
Victor Harbor	700	1
Pooraka	850	1
Port Germein	8 900	4
Peterborough	1 300	1
Laura	1 800	1
Port Augusta	2 100	1
Laura	910	1
Sellicks Beach	11 200	21
Seacliff Park	3 500	1
Adelaide	3 400	1
Waterloo Corner	29 000	20

COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATION

910. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Does the Minister propose to extend the requirement for licensing of persons engaged in commercial pesticide application to persons operating on public or council land and if not, why not?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: No. When the Health Act Amendment was drafted and passed by Parliament, it embodied a specific intention to exclude people and firms who did not engage in pesticide application for a fee or reward.

At the present time, all persons, companies, councils or pest plant control boards who apply pesticides (including herbicides) for fee or reward are required to possess a licence or certificate pursuant to the Health Act, Part IXD.

To extend the requirements to persons who do not make a charge would also involve the licensing of home gardeners and primary producers who only treat their own property.

MOUNT GAMBIER SAWMILL

911. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Premier: Which Minister is to open the \$8.3 million reconstruction of the State Sawmill at Mount Gambier, authorised by the previous Labor Government and when will the opening take place?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The Minister of Forests on 9 May 1980. The previous Labor Government's involvement was recognised.

FARMER AND STOCKOWNER

912. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Premier: Does the Government now consider an inquiry in co-operatives to be of "low priority", as reported in the March issue of the *Farmer and Stockowner*, and if so, why?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The committee which the Government set up to enquire into co-operatives has been meeting on a regular basis and it is expected that a report will be submitted to the Government in a few months.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

913. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. Why was the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries appointed Director-General of Agriculture when the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries was split while the Assistant Director of Fisheries in that Department was not made Director of Fisheries in the new Department of Fisheries?

2. When is it intended to appoint a Director of Fisheries and what are the reasons for not appointing the present Acting Director?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Liberal Party policy as stated prior to the election of 15 September last is that the Permanent Head of the Department of Agriculture shall have the title Director-General of Agriculture.

PRAWNS

914. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: How many prawn authorities have been transferred in each gulf for the 1973 to 1978 licensing years, respectively?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA:

Licensing Year	Spencer Gulf	Gulf St. Vincent
1972-73	1	2
1973-74	2	—
1974-75	1	1
1975-76	2	3
1976-77	4	1
1977-78	1	1

ROCK LOBSTERS

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

1. How many rock lobster authorities have been issued for the southern zone, and how many are held by companies?

2. How many vessels are currently operated by nominee skippers?

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

1. 256, of which 25 are held by companies.
2. 37.

PRAWNS

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

1. How many prawn authorities have been issued for St. Vincent Gulf, and how many are held by companies?

2. How many vessels are currently operated by nominee skippers?

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

1. 14, of which five are held by companies.
2. 11.

917. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary—

1. How many prawn authorities have been issued for Spencer Gulf, and how many are held by companies?

2. How many vessels are currently operated by nominee skippers?

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

1. Thirty-nine, of which 29 are held by companies.
2. Thirty-six.

CAROLINE FOREST

918. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: What area of the Caroline forest burnt out in 1979 has been replanted, how much will be replanted in 1980 and when will the replanting of that area be completed?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: To date, 119 ha. During 1980, 735 ha. Complete replanting is expected by 1983.

CITRUS

919. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Does the Minister intend to introduce amendments to the Act under which the Citrus Organisation Committee operates and if so, has he consulted with grower organisations and/or with the United Farmers and Stockowners?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Amending legislation to reconstitute the Citrus Organisation Committee is being considered for introduction, after due consultation with industry.

SOUTHERN VALES CO-OPERATIVE

920. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: What terms and conditions apply to the loan being made available to Southern Vales Co-operative?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The conditions are:

(a) that the funds are made available to the State Bank and limited to a maximum of \$400 000;

(b) that the State Bank make those funds available to the Co-operative against an approved budget for the 1980 vintage;

(c) that the funds made available to the Co-operative be in the nature of a demand loan subject to the current rates of interests applicable to Loans to Producers moneys;

(d) that the Co-operative undertakes to:—

(1) co-operate with and assist the South Australian Development Corporation (either through its own staff or a consultant appointed to the Co-operative) to monitor the management of the Co-operative to ensure that it conforms with proper commercial principles;

(2) permit the South Australian Development Corporation, if necessary, to have the right to appoint up to three representatives to the Board of the Co-operative in order to Strengthen the commercial expertise of that Board.

SOUTHERN VALES CO-OPERATIVE

921. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Is the Minister convinced that the Southern Vales Co-operative is able to service the \$340 000 being made available from the State Treasury?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The Co-operative's budget for the 1980 vintage provides for the payment of interest on the demand loan at the current rates of interest applicable to Loans to Producers moneys.

GRAPEGROWING INDUSTRY

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

1. Has the Minister developed a long-term plan to reconstruct the finances of the Southern Vales Co-operative and if so, what is the plan and will it be sufficiently well developed and implemented by the 1981 vintage to give growers a secure market for their grapes at the co-operative?

2. Does the Minister have any plans to assist growers to adjust their plantings to meet the market demands for quality white grapes and if so, what are these plans, when will they be implemented and who will provide the funds for such a reconstructions?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The replies are as follows: 1. and 2.: The future of the Co-operative is currently being examined by the South Australian Development Corporation who have appointed Mr. R. H. Allert of Allerts, Heard & Co. to assist them in this task. Any long-term plan to:

(a) reconstruct the finances of the Co-operative;

(b) assist growers to adjust their plantings to meet the market demand for quality white grapes

is dependent upon the completion of that examination.

The aim is to have the examination including any long-term plan for the co-operative, completed well before the commencement of the 1981 vintage.

SOUTHERN VALES CO-OPERATIVE

923. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Why is the Minister prepared to accept the views of his department that many growers in the Virginia/Two Wells area are unable to service loans under the Primary Producers Emergency Assistance Act, but not prepared to accept the view of the State Bank and the S.A.D.C. that the Southern Vales Co-operative is unable to service its loan?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: It is not true to say that the Government has not accepted the view of the State Bank and the South Australian Development Corporation in respect to Southern Vales Co-operative Winery Ltd.

The Government's decision to assist the co-operative arose out of its concern that growers could face serious financial hardship as a result of the late advice by the co-operative to its grower members that it would be unable to finance the 1980 vintage. I believe that position was made clear in my statement to the House on 4 March 1980.

RURAL ASSISTANCE

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

1. Is there a limit for debt reconstruction assistance from the Rural Assistance Branch of the Department of Agriculture and if so, what is it?

2. What is the largest sum applied for since 15 September 1979 and what is the largest sum approved since that date by the Minister?

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

1. There is no specific limit for debt reconstruction to individual applications. It is considered prudent in administering the scheme to provide assistance on a needs basis to as many applicants as can be accommodated with the funds available.

2. \$85 000 and \$44 000 respectively.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE

925. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Does the Minister intend to continue to publish *State of Agriculture* and, if not, why not?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: While it is proving to serve a useful purpose for the rural community, yes.

SAMCOR

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

1. How many staff employees were on the payroll of Samcor on 30 September 1979, and how many were on the payroll as at 29 February 1980?

2. Does Samcor plan to reduce staff numbers further?

3. Is the Samcor board inhibited from making further staff reductions because of Government policy of no retrenchment and, if so, does the Government intend to compensate Samcor for the cost of staff surplus to requirements?

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

1. There were 157 staff employees on the Samcor payroll on 30 September, 1979, and 128 as at 29 February, 1980.

2. The impact of the Meat Hygiene Legislation, when operative, and further rationalisation at Samcor could result in a further reduction of salaried employees.

3. No. Any further staff reductions considered necessary could be made on the basis that the surplus employees are transferred to other areas through the Government Job Transfer Office. Samcor has however sought compensation from the Government for salary payments made to surplus employees who were retained by the Corporation until they could be relocated. This matter is under consideration at present.

927. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many award employees were on the payroll at Samcor on 30 September 1979 and how many were on the payroll as at 29 February 1980?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: There were 997 award employees on the Samcor payroll on 30 September 1979, and 941 as at 29 February, 1980.

KANGAROO ISLAND ABATTOIR

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

1. Does the Minister support the establishment of an abattoir on Kangaroo Island and, if so, does the Government intend to provide any financial or other form of assistance?

2. If the Minister does not support the establishment of an abattoir on Kangaroo Island has he changed his mind and, if so, why?

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

1. The full implications of the establishment of an abattoir on Kangaroo Island following the passage of the new meat hygiene legislation are yet to be considered by the Government.

2. See above.

RURAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

929. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Does the Minister intend to review the role of the Rural Assistance Committee and, if so, in what manner, and when will any changes be implemented?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Before the expiry of the committee's current three year term of office in March, 1981, a review will be undertaken to determine its future role in relation to achievements and costs.

In the interim, the committee will be renamed the Rural Assistance Review and Advisory Committee and will continue to operate under the terms of reference established in 1978.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

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

1. Does the Minister intend to reform the current practices in the marketing of fruit and vegetables and, in particular, does he intend to clarify the role of merchants and agents at the East End Market?

2. Does he intend to introduce legislation to safeguard growers against the financial failure of merchants or agents?

3. Is the Minister concerned at the high charges and commission paid by growers at the East End Market and, if so, does he intend to take any action to provide an arbitration procedure to establish a scale of charges and commission fair to both parties?

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

1. I will consider recommendations regarding these and other matters in the forthcoming report of the working party set up last August by the previous Minister of agriculture.
2. See (1).
3. See (1).

CITRUS PACKING LICENCES

931. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: What is the policy of the Minister towards the granting of citrus packing licences and will licences be made more freely available?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Amending legislation to reconstitute the Citrus Organisation Committee is being considered for introduction, after due consultation with industry. Until then the present Committee is acting in a caretaker capacity.

During this interim period the Committee exercises caution and gives careful consideration to each application for a citrus packing licence.

CITRUS DIPPING REGULATIONS

932. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Does the Minister support the use of regulations designed to control the dipping of citrus, and matters of health and quarantine for the control of trade between States?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The answer to Question on Notice No. 919 outlines the Government's consideration of reconstitution of the Citrus Organisation Committee.

A prime function of any new body would be to examine the need for legislation bringing into effect the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into Citrus Marketing in South Australia.

As the honourable member knows, the dipping of citrus and control of trade between States were matters canvassed by that Committee.

COAST PROTECTION BOARD

933. **Mr. PETERSON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Since the Coast Protection Board came into being in 1972—

- (a) who have been its members and who did they represent;
- (b) what has been the expenditure for each item of work undertaken in each of the district council, city and reserve areas incorporated in the Metropolitan Coast Protection District by the board and by each district council, city and reserve area administration, respectively;
- (c) for each respective area, what are the details of projects rejected by the board;
- (d) which beaches have been used as sources of sand for beach replenishment, how much sand

taken from each, when was it taken and where was it used;

- (e) was the Metropolitan Coast Protection District Management Plan proclaimed and, if so, when; and
- (f) was seaweed used as filling on Taperoo Beach to replace sand removed?

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

(a) Members appointed to the Coast Protection Board pursuant to Section 8 (1) to (f) of the Coast Protection Act are:

Section 8 (1) (a)—**Mr. S. B. Hart**—Director of Planning—attended since 1972 except June, July and August 1975 when **Mr. D. A. Speechley** attended as Acting Director of Planning.

Mr. D. A. Speechley was appointed Deputy Chairman, Coast Protection Board in June 1977 in the absence of **Mr. Hart** seconded to other duties—and has attended since.

(b)—**Mr. J. R. Sainsbury**—Director of Marine and Harbors attended since 1972 except when his nominee **Mr. R. F. Kinnane** attended in December 1973. In July 1975 **Mr. Kinnane** became the regular nominee and attended meetings except for the following:

May 1976—**Mr. L. B. Taylor**
 July 1976—**Mr. L. B. Taylor**
 November 1976—**Mr. L. B. Taylor**
 September 1979—**Mr. L. B. Taylor**
 October 1979—**Mr. L. B. Taylor**
 November 1979—**Mr. L. B. Taylor**
 December 1979—**Mr. L. B. Taylor**

In February 1980 **Mr. L. B. Taylor** became the regular nominee of the Director-General of Marine and Harbors.

(c) **Mr. E. G. Correll** was the regular nominee and attended since 1972 except when other nominees attended as follows.

February 1977—**Mr. K. Rossiter**
 November 1977—**Mr. K. Rossiter**
 April 1978—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 May 1978—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 June 1978—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 July 1978—**Mr. R. D. Hand**

Mr. G. Joselin—Director, Department of Tourism—has attended since January 1979 except when his nominee has attended as follows.

April 1979—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 May 1979—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 September 1979—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 October 1979—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 November 1979—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 December 1979—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 February 1980—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 March 1980—**Mr. R. D. Hand**
 April 1980—**Mr. R. D. Hand**

The private members referred to in Parts (d), (e) and (f) of Section 8 (1) of the Act have been **Mr. J. J. B. Edwards** and **Mr. R. Culver** (both appointed July 1972), **Mr. F. D. Mason** was appointed January 1980—*vice* **Edwards** who retired in November 1979, and **Dr. F. D. Morgan** (who was appointed pursuant to amendment 114 of 1975).

(b) The administrative effort involved in providing this information could not be justified.

(c) *vide* (b)

(d) Sand replenishment is as set out in the following table

Source of Sand	Amount cu. metres	When Completed	Where Used
Taperoo	19 113	September 1973	Brighton
Taperoo	19 114	September 1973	North Glenelg
Henley Beach	206	August 1973	Henley
South Glenelg	13 923	December 1973	North Glenelg
Stanvac	2 764	July 1974	Seacliff
Glenelg	57 062	May 1975	Seacliff
South Torrens	11 468	February 1975	North Torrens
Grange Jetty	7 646	June 1975	Marlborough Street
Stanvac	2 954	October 1975	Seacliff
Glenelg	16 562	December 1975	West Beach Trust
Stanvac	3 395	April 1976	North Glenelg
Torrens	20 000	May 1976	West Beach Trust
Stanvac	4 973	March 1976	Seacliff
Torrens	15 000	May 1976	North Glenelg
Semaphore Jetty	10 000	February 1976	North Glenelg
West Lakes	500	February 1976	Seacliff
Stanvac	4 845	April 1977	Seacliff
Glenelg	2 000	June 1977	Kingston Park
Torrens	38 992	September 1977	West Beach Trust
Glenelg	40 000	November 1977	Seacliff
Semaphore Jetty	5 000	December 1977	Marlborough Street
Torrens	30 000	April 1978	North Glenelg
Torrens	30 000	April 1978	Seacliff
Stanvac	11 500	May 1978	Seacliff
Stanvac	5 838	June 1979	Seacliff
Semaphore	40 000	June 1980	Brighton
West Beach	30 000	April 1980	West Beach Trust
Port Stanvac	5 000	March 1980	Seacliff

(e) No.

(f) No.

URANIUM MINING

934. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Will the Minister advise how much the Government has allocated for investigations into the detrimental health aspects of the uranium mining and processing industries and what steps has the Minister taken to ensure that the general public and the trade unions representing workers likely to be involved in the industries will be fully acquainted with the inherent health hazards and the measures to be taken to overcome such hazards?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: During the period 1979-81 the sum of \$250 000 has been allocated to the South Australian Health Commission for staff and equipment to monitor and investigate health aspects of the uranium industry.

It is proposed to inform, as appropriate, the industry, employees and the public of action needed to prevent undesired effects from occurring in the industry.

DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

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

1. Which schools are presently included in the dental health programme—

- (a) as "host" schools for dental health facilities; and
- (b) as schools entitled to use facilities at "host" schools?

2. What changes to this programme are anticipated in the next 12 months?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

- 1. (a) See attached list.

(b) All remaining schools are entitled to use facilities at "host" schools, although in remote rural areas, schools are treated through mobile clinics.

2. Over the next 12 months, it is intended that school dental care will be made available to all primary schoolchildren and pre-schoolers in South Australia.

List of Schools presently in the Dental Health Programme
Metropolitan

Athelstone	Flinders Park	Para Hills
Banksia Park	Fulham Gardens	Para Hills East
Belair	Gepps Cross	Para Hills West
Blackwood	Hackham East	Para Vista
Brahma Lodge	Hendon	Payneham
Cambelltown	Highbury	Pennington
Christies Beach	Ingle Farm	Port Adelaide
Christies East	Central	Prospect
Clapham	Klemzig	Reynella South
Cowandilla	Le Fevre	Ridgehaven
Croydon	Peninsula	Ridley Grove
Darlington	Linden Park	Salisbury
Dernancourt	Madison Park	Salisbury North
East Adelaide	Magill	Salisbury North
East Marden	Mansfield Park	West
Elizabeth Downs	Minda Home	Seacliff
Elizabeth Field	Mitcham	Seaton
Elizabeth Grove	Modbury	Smithfield Plains
Elizabeth Park	Modbury West	Stirling East
Elizabeth Vale	Morphett Vale	Stradbroke
Elizabeth West	East	Strathmont
Ethelton	Mount Barker	Taperoo
Evanston	O'Sullivan Beach	West Beach
Flaxmill	Parafield Gardens	

Country

Kingscote	Scott Street	Bordertown
Solomontown	Murray Bridge	Keith
Airdale	South	Clare

Country— <i>continued</i>		
Port Pirie West	Murray Bridge	Peterborough
Port Lincoln South	North	Kadina
Port Lincoln	Tailem Bend	Maitland
Cummins	Loxton	Nuriootpa
Carlton	Renmark	
Port Augusta West	Berri	
Willsden	Penola	
McRitchie Crescent	Naracoorte	
Hincks Avenue	Millicent	
Fisk Street	Mount Gambier	
Bevan Crescent	East	
Memorial Oval	Mount Gambier	
Nicolson Avenue		

RAILWAY CROSSINGS

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

1. What is the programme for new or upgraded devices on railway crossings in this State?
2. What is the expected cost of each such device and the probable dates of commencement and completion?
3. Have there been any significant changes in the form of signalling available or expected to be introduced in the near future and, if so, what are the details?

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

1. and 2. The current 1980 programme for level crossing protection on the metropolitan railway lines of the State Transport Authority is as follows:

—Clarke Road, Tambelin to be equipped with flashing lights. Work to commence in August 1980. Completion in approximately one month. Expected cost—\$35 000.

—Wattlebury Road, Mitcham to be equipped with automatic half barriers. Work to commence in October 1980. Completion in approximately one month. Expected cost \$45 000.

It is understood that the Australian National Railways Commission proposes to install level crossing protection at six country locations and at Francis Street, Port Adelaide before July 1981.

3. The latest signalling systems are automatically controlled from a central location using computer technology. Whilst the Authority does have a small portion of the system controlled by this method the majority is manually controlled using manned signal cabins with lever and rodding connections to track switches.

TENANT ARREARS

937. **Mr. SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: How many tenants of the South Australian Housing Trust are currently in arrears of rent and what is the total amount of the arrears?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The number of South Australian Housing Trust tenants in arrears as at week ending 22 March 1980 is—1 327, representing 3.4 per cent of the trust's tenancies and the total amount involved is \$72 988 which represents 8.8 per cent of the total weekly derivable from all rental sources.

HOUSING TRUST VACANCIES

938. **Mr. SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: How many vacancies have occurred in

South Australian Housing Trust premises during the past 12 months and how many of these vacancies were at the request of the trust and what were the reasons for the request?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: I suggest the following reply to Question on Notice No. 938 asked by Mr. Slater concerning vacancies in South Australian Housing Trust premises.

During the past 12 months there were 4 473 vacancies in trust rental dwellings. The greater majority of these vacancies were created by people purchasing their own houses, relocating themselves in employment or as a result of change in the family structure.

There would be some instances where, as a result of written correspondence in regard to rental arrears or breaches of the Conditions of Tenancy, that a tenant would have chosen to leave the premises without advising the trust. These numbers are not recorded for statistical purposes as they occur infrequently.

HALLUCINATORY SUBSTANCES

939. **Mr. WHITTEN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Will the Minister give consideration to:

- (a) restricting the availability of hallucinatory substances including certain glues and aerosol packs;
- (b) requiring additives to be included in such hallucinatory substances to render them offensive to smell; and
- (c) instituting rehabilitative programmes to assist those addicted to habits caused by inhalation of such hallucinatory substances?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

- (a) Yes;
- (b) Yes;
- (c) Yes.

The whole question of abuse of volatile solvents, both from pressurised aerosols and glues, is under consideration at the present time by health authorities and community groups at a State, national and international level. Much work is being done to devise an appropriate strategy to eradicate this problem and recommendations are expected in relation to the three aspects of the problem mentioned above.

TETRAHYDROCANNABINAL

940. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Are South Australian hospitals using tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) to help cancer victims receive relief from chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting and, if not, will the Minister initiate a study with a view to confirming or otherwise the results recently announced in the American Medical Association Journal?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) has not been used in Adelaide. Specialists in the treatment of cancer maintain constant surveillance on the professional literature and are well aware of recent advances in treatment, including the use of measures to alleviate symptoms resulting from a treatment regime. At the Royal Adelaide Hospital a new drug combination recently reported from the United Kingdom has shown promising results in relieving nausea and vomiting induced by treatment. The numbers of patients available for treatment in South Australia would

not justify establishing a scientific study designed to confirm results achieved in larger centres where the numbers of patients are such as to make it easier to produce, in a short time, results which have statistical validity.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

941. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Is it true that the Minister intends to appoint four more people to his personal staff and if so:

- (a) what will be the duties of these new appointees;
- (b) what will be their salaries;
- (c) on what basis will they be employed; and
- (d) what is the justification for this increase above current establishment?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: No.

POLICE ALLEGATIONS

942. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Since 1977:

- (a) how many complaints alleging police brutality have been lodged against South Australian police;
- (b) how many allegations of trafficking in drugs by members of the police have been made;
- (c) how many complaints against the police have been lodged alleging theft of money or other items in the course of police investigations; and
- (d) how many of each of any such cases refer to members of the Drug Squad or police working with the Drug Squad at the time of the allegations?

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

- (a) 261.
- (b) None.
- (c) 27.

(d) Seven of the complaints in (c) involved members of the Drug Squad or other members working with them.

LOADING STANDARDS

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

1. Does the State Transport Authority regard "loading standards" of passenger rolling stock as including a proportion of passengers standing up and, if so, what is this proportion?

2. Is there a shortage of passenger rolling stock available currently to the S.T.A. and, if so, what is the magnitude of the shortfall and when will it be corrected?

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

1. Yes. For short duration trips during peak hours, it is expected that some passengers will be required to stand on the State Transport Authority's trains, buses and trams. The proportion of standing passengers is variable. The planning of time tables and the size of trains is based on passenger demand and on an assumed load of 80 per cent of the maximum capacity of each vehicle. It is the authority's policy to provide seats for all off-peak and long-distance passengers, including those who travel for more than about 20 minutes.

2. No.

HIGHWAYS LAND

944. **Mr. GUNN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. When does the Highways Department intend to use the property which was compulsorily acquired at 140 Burbridge Road?

2. Will the Minister table all the dockets and files in connection with the compulsory acquisition and subsequent use of the building?

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

(1) The property at 140 Burbridge Road, Hilton is affected by the Metropolitan Adelaide Road Widening Plan, which indicates that a 2.14 metre strip may be required for the widening of Burbridge Road at a future date. The Department has no current plans to undertake such widening.

(2) It is not the Government's present intention to table all the documents and files in connection with the acquisition and subsequent use of the property.

RAIL CARS

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

1. What is the S.T.A. Rail Division policy in respect of the number of push bikes that can be carried on the following classes of rail car:

- (a) 300;
- (b) 400;
- (c) 860;
- (d) 2 000; and
- (e) 2 100?

2. Will the Minister give S.T.A. employees and the public a detailed policy statement on this matter?

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

1. There is no specific limit on the number of bicycles allowed on suburban trains. Acceptance of bicycles on trains is left to the discretion of the guard, who is expected to take into account the number of passengers travelling and the numbers of pushers, wheelchairs and parcels already being carried on the train.

2. It is the Government's policy to encourage the use of bicycles and in this regard the authority is currently involved in a programme to:

1. remove seats to make room for the carriage of bicycles in the new railcars,
2. investigate the provision of safe storage facilities for bicycles at railway stations, and
3. conduct a survey of passengers who carry bicycles on trains.

946. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Is it a fact that the delivery of the new 2 000 class rail cars is being held up due to hair line fractures in the bogies and, if so—

- (a) what number of new rail cars are affected;
- (b) what are the new delivery dates; and
- (c) what additional costs have been incurred as a result of these delays?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Deliveries have been delayed due to faults arising during the casting of the bogie frames—

- (a) As at 8 April 1980 delivery of six new railcars has been delayed.
- (b) Four cars have been delivered to date and it is expected that the remaining 26 will be delivered over the next 11 months.
- (c) The additional cost resulting from these delays has yet to be determined.

947. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport—What were the reasons for the malfunctioning of the air-brake system on the new rail cars introduced by the S.T.A. on how many occasions did these malfunctions occur, how many commuter trains were affected and how many affected trains were delayed and by what period of time on each occasion?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: A malfunction of the air-brake system on the new rail cars due to the presence of foreign matter in the system has occurred on five occasions causing 14 train trips to be delayed or cancelled. The trains affected were:

Date	Trip No.	Train	Delay
16/3/80	569		23 minutes
17/3/80	189		Cancelled
20/3/80	356		Cancelled
23/3/80	726		8 minutes
	815		7 minutes
	749		4 minutes
	691		30 minutes
1/4/80	762		25 minutes
	695		28 minutes or cancelled between Woodville or Grange
	733		6 minutes
	744		9 minutes or cancelled between Woodville and Grange
	705		25 minutes
	778		23 minutes
	721		Cancelled

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

948. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Has there been an increase in patronage of public transport in the last 12 months on—

(a) Bus Division services; and

(b) Rail Division services,

of the S.T.A. and if so, what is the percentage increase for each division and what is the increase in patronage month by month for each division?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Since the introduction in February 1979 of the State Transport Authority's zone fare system, which allows free interchange between transport modes within a two-hour time limit, an accurate assessment of passenger trips on metropolitan public transport services has been impractical.

Revenue from ticket sales has increased by about 2 per cent in the past 12 months. This indicates an overall patronage increase of more than two per cent, which is a reversal of previous trends. The increase is not evenly distributed throughout the network of services. It is of interest that it has been found necessary to place some 12 additional buses into service and to operate all available railcars during the morning peak period.

RAILWAY CATERING

949. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Do the existing refrigeration units used for the storage of foodstuffs in the S.T.A. Catering and Trading Division at the Adelaide Railway Station meet Department of Health requirements and if not, what steps does the Government intend to take to ensure that these requirements are met?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: While the State Transport Authority's refrigeration units at the Adelaide Railway Station are outmoded by modern standards, it is

considered that they meet the requirements of the Department of Health. Officers of the department inspect these units regularly and any defects noted are attended to promptly. Now that a decision has been taken regarding the future of the authority's catering service consideration can be given to the standard of facilities, including the refrigeration units, appropriate for future requirements.

LEAVE

950. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Premier—How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: There is no evidence of officers being denied permission to take leave because of the Government's policy of staff reductions. However, while the taking of annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds is substantially an officer's right, it is nevertheless subject to departmental convenience.

951. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier—How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: None.

952. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs—How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: No officers have been requested to defer annual, long service or special leave on compassionate grounds because of the Government's policy of staff reductions.

953. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: I am not aware of any cases where a department under my control has denied permission for any of its employees to take annual, long service and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions. It should be noted that annual and long service leave is to be taken at Departmental convenience and therefore on occasions, some applications have undoubtedly been deferred to a more convenient time.

STAFF REDUCTIONS

954. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: None.

955. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively,

because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: None.

956. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: None.

LEAVE

957. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: None.

958. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON: None.

959. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources: How many employees in departments under the control of the Minister are currently being denied permission to take annual leave, long service leave and special leave on compassionate grounds, respectively, because of the Government's policy of staff reductions?

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: None.

MODBURY HOSPITAL

960. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Has the Minister received a petition from patients at the Modbury Hospital with regard to members of the nursing staff being overworked due to insufficient staff employed at the Hospital and if so—

(a) will the Minister make the petition available to the House; and

(b) what steps does the Minister intend to take to alleviate the situation?

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

(a) No. The petition was addressed to the Minister of Health and not to Parliament. The Minister has written to persons who signed the petition.

(b) Steps taken include:—

- (1) appointment of an Interim Committee comprising two officers of the South Australian Health Commission, the Director of Nursing of Modbury Hospital and the Director of Nursing of Royal Adelaide Hospital. The Committee is examining rosters and ensuring acceptable staffing levels are maintained. Funds have been made available for this purpose.
- (2) appointment of P.A. Management Consultants to design and implement nursing management control systems for nursing staff in major teaching hospitals. The first project will be Modbury Hospital.
- (3) request to the South Australian Health Commission to undertake, in conjunction with the Board of the Hospital, a study aimed at defining the role of Modbury Hospital in terms of the emphasis which should be placed on its dual responsibilities as both a teaching and a community hospital.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

961. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. On what grounds was a requisition for re-stocking the supply of bikini valves (for use in fire protection equipment) at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital refused?

2. Did this refusal result in part of the Maternity Wing at the Hospital being without fire protection for some considerable time and if so, why did it take so long for the replacements to be eventually supplied and installed?

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

1. There was an initial misunderstanding between the Hospital and the Public Buildings Department sub-store because the number of valves ordered was in excess of the normal stock holding. This was resolved and the valves were delivered.

2. No. Such a situation would not have been tolerated.

ABORIGINAL HEALTH WORKERS

962. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. When will the Minister implement a training programme for Aboriginal Health Workers under funding made available by the Federal Department of Aboriginal Affairs?

2. Has such a training programme been endorsed by the Health Commission and if so, who were the authors of the programme and when was it received?

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

1. The training programme for Aboriginal Health Workers under Department of Aboriginal Affairs funding will be implemented early in the 1980-81 financial year.

2. No. The training programme to be implemented is based on the Government Policy on Aboriginal Health which stresses the involvement of Aboriginal people in the planning and management of the health services provided for them. Therefore, extensive consultation with Aboriginal staff has been undertaken on the nature and content of the training programme—they are, in essence, the authors of the programmes. The formalised statement of the programme is to be submitted shortly to the Health Commission for endorsement.

ABORIGINAL HEALTH UNIT

963. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Will the newly created position of Principal Health Worker in the Aboriginal Health Unit be filled by an Aboriginal person?

The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON: Yes.

964. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: How much consultation took place with members of the Aboriginal Health Unit when the job specifications of the Acting Director of the Unit was written?

The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON: The job specification of the Acting Director of Aboriginal Health is actually that of the position of Director of Aboriginal Health and Health Centre Co-ordination established in January, 1978, as an administrative position covering several services including Aboriginal Health. With the implementation of new policies on Aboriginal Health, a full-time position of Director of Aboriginal Health is being created. The job specification of this new position is being determined in consultation with Aboriginal staff.