

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 15 September 1981

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment,
Local Government Act Amendment (No. 2),
Supply (No. 2).

APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 2)

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended the House of Assembly to make appropriation of such amounts of the general revenue of the State as were required for all purposes set forth in the Estimates of Payments for the financial year 1981-82 and the Appropriation Bill (No. 2).

PETITION: INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT

A petition signed by 229 employees of Associated Grocers Co-operative Ltd praying that the House condemn the Minister of Industrial Affairs for his interference in the industrial agreement between Associated Grocers Co-operative Ltd and its employees was presented by Mr Lynn Arnold.

Petition received.

PETITION: FISHING ZONES

A petition signed by 2 025 anglers of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to declare the Port River, Port Stanvac-Port Noarlunga, Waitpinga-Parsons Beach, Goolwa, Browns Beach, and Troubridge areas as line-only fishing zones was presented by the Hon. D. J. Hopgood.

Petition received.

PETITIONS: PORNOGRAPHY

Petitions signed by 83 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to tighten restrictions on pornography and establish clear classification standards under the Classification of Publications Act were presented by Messrs Glazbrook and Whitten.

Petitions received.

PETITION: HOSPITALS AGREEMENT

A petition signed by 148 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to uphold the Commonwealth-State Hospitals Agreement until 1985; abandon the policy of 'user pays'; and re-establish in this State a policy of health care according to needs financed by payment according to means was presented by Mr Crafter.

Petition received.

QUESTIONS

The **SPEAKER**: I direct that the written answers to questions, as detailed in the schedule I now table, be distributed and printed in *Hansard*: All the questions on the Notice Paper except Nos. 5, 6, 15, 41, 42, 48, 51, 73, 80, 88, 94, 95, 100 to 102, 110, 116, 122 to 126, 133, 135 to 141.

MURRAY RIVER BRIDGE

In reply to the **Hon. PETER DUNCAN** (5 August).

The **Hon. M. M. WILSON**: In October-November 1980 the Highways Department mounted a display showing the four sites that might be considered for the construction of a bridge over the Murray River in the Berri-Lyrup area. The display was located at each of the local government centres at Berri, Loxton, Paringa and Renmark. The purpose of the display was to elicit ideas and comments from people in the Riverland area. The department is currently proceeding with an assessment of all available data, together with comments received. Before a proposal to build the bridge can be adopted, an environmental impact statement or similar document will have to be prepared and offered for public scrutiny and comment prior to referral for acceptance by the Department of Environment and Planning.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

The **SPEAKER** laid on the table the Auditor-General's Report for 1980-81.

Ordered that report be printed.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: MOUNT OSMOND ACCIDENT

The **Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY** (Minister of Mines and Energy): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The **Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY**: I regret to have to report to the House on the accident yesterday at Mount Osmond in which four employees of the Electricity Trust of South Australia were killed. The trust has advised me that the men were working on the construction of a 66 000-volt sub-transmission line from the Mount Osmond region to the Linden Park substation. For environmental reasons the line in the hills face zone adjacent to Waterfall Gully is being located on the western face of the valley where the visual impact is minimal. Because access is very difficult to this particular area special prefabricated towers, designed to facilitate erection in such locations, are being used. These structures incorporate guy wires. At about a quarter to two yesterday afternoon, during the final stages of the erection of the last of three towers, it appears that a construction stay gave way resulting in the collapse of the tower. The Electricity Trust formed a committee of inquiry immediately, to investigate all aspects of the accident. The Government extends its deepest sympathy to the families and relatives of the four men who were killed.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: A.D. VICTORIA

The **Hon. W. A. RODDA** (Minister of Marine): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The Government has purchased the dredge A.D. *Victoria* for \$1 500 000. This decision was made after detailed consideration was given to the alternative, which was to refurbish the *H.C. Meyer*. That option would have cost the Government \$3 710 000.

There has been some public comment on this matter over the past two weeks, and there have been claims that local workers would be disadvantaged and public money has been wasted through not refurbishing the *Meyer*. Prior to concluding negotiations for the *Victoria*, the Director-General of Marine and Harbors had discussions with the parties interested in refurbishing the *Meyer* and with representatives of various trade unions involved in shipyard construction. Later, I received two telexes from tenderers for the proposed refurbishing of the *Meyer* (they were sub-tenderers, incidentally) criticising the Government's decision to purchase the *Victoria*.

Shortly after, I received another telex from the Industrial Division Manager of Honeywell Pty Ltd, the Sydney head office of one of the companies concerned, which stated:

I want you to know that the views expressed and the method of such expression are not a formal Honeywell Pty Ltd communication to you. In view of the above and the personal nature of the communication I would ask for your understanding and would appreciate it if you would disregard, and take no action on, the referenced telex. Honeywell Pty Ltd will continue to support and contribute to South Australia's development to the fullest extent possible.

I believe the sentiments expressed in that telex require no explanation. The Government will be saving almost \$1 000 000 (about \$960 000, to be exact) by purchasing the *Victoria* rather than refurbishing the *Meyer*. This cost saving takes into account the extra work which is required on the *Victoria*. In addition, the costs of a docking survey on the *Victoria* fall due in December this year, and the vendors have agreed to meet this cost of \$50 000.

The vendors will also provide technical assistance in the re-design work which is required on the bucket chain equipment, and will make the services of the former Chief Engineer available to us to assist in the handover. These services are estimated to save us an additional \$30 000. The cost of chartering the *Victoria* is \$10 000 a week. Following the decision to purchase the *Victoria*, this payment has been waived from the end of August. The *Victoria* is entirely capable of fulfilling our requirements. She will be able to dredge up to 20 metres, which is 5 metres more than the *Meyer*. All aspects of this question—to buy a dredge or refurbish the *Meyer*—were examined very closely indeed. As the situation stands now, we will be getting a better dredge, and saving a considerable amount of money.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: TIMBER SALES

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN (Minister of Forests): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I draw the attention of the House to the report in the *Advertiser* this morning on the front page and under the heading 'Threat to South Australian timber sales'. That report did not truly represent the Government's concern and action in this matter and, indeed, as conveyed to the *Advertiser* reporter last night. The facts are:

1. The South Australian Government did make a submission to the Industries Assistance Commission's inquiry into wood products earlier this year.

2. The Government has commented appropriately on the draft report of the I.A.C. inquiry; included in these comments were references to the spruce pine fir material cur-

rently being imported from the United States and Canada and the increased volume imported from New Zealand.

3. The Woods and Forests Department has been involved, and has supported various submissions made by producers in more recent times to the relevant Commonwealth Ministers and departments.

4. The Woods and Forests Department's officers have been deeply involved in technical investigations conducted by the Radiata Pine Association of Australia into the aspects of the spruce pine fir imports that indicate that this material does not comply with Australian standards.

5. The department is not listed as an applicant to a further request by some producers for immediate additional import tariff protection. This is because my department's sales figures fail to reflect evidence suitable for such a submission. Nevertheless, my department has submitted its sales figures to the Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce, as requested.

The South Australian Government, through the Woods and Forests Department, has been working very actively and closely with industry to solve the current problem. The timber industry is not unduly concerned about fair competition but, understandably, is very concerned about the importation of any timber that fails to comply with Australia's established building codes.

I was surprised to learn, particularly from an *Advertiser* reporter, last night (and this was reaffirmed in that newspaper this morning), the inference that the Chief General Manager of Softwood Holdings Ltd had chosen to discuss the matter with a member from another place before doing so with the Government or with my department. The Chief General Manager of Softwood Holdings Limited, with whom I discussed the matter this morning, is adamant that neither he nor his company initiated discussions on the subject with either a member of the Opposition or the media, and he reaffirmed his company's intention to preserve and continue the direct liaison and good relations it enjoys with the Woods and Forests Department of South Australia.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Treasurer (Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—

By Command—

1. Certificates required under Standing Order No. 297.
- ii. Estimates of Receipts, 1981-82.
- iii. Estimates of Payments, 1981-82.
- iv. Treasurer's Financial Statement, 1981-82.

Pursuant to Statute—

1. Lotteries Commission of South Australia—Auditor-General's Report on, 1980-81.
- ii. Parliamentary Salaries Tribunal—Report, 1981.

By the Minister of Mines and Energy (Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy)—

Pursuant to Statute—

1. Electricity Trust of South Australia—Report, 1980-81.

By the Minister of Public Works (Hon. D. C. Brown)—

Pursuant to Statute—

1. Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works—Fifty-fourth General Report.

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

Pursuant to Statute—

1. Teachers Registration Board—Report, 1980.
- ii. University of Adelaide—By-laws—Various.
- iii. Rules of Court—Local and District Criminal Court—Meat Hygiene Act Appeal Rules.

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

Pursuant to Statute—

1. Metropolitan Milk Supply Act, 1945-1980—Regulations—Flow Metres and Cans.

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

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Forestry Act, 1950-1974—Proclamation—Part of Forest Reserve Resumed.

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

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Enfield General Cemetery Trust—Report, 1980-81.
- II. Local Government Act, 1934-1981—Regulations—Assessment Extract Fees.
- III. Outback Areas Community Development Trust—Report, 1980-81.
- IV. Regional Cultural Centres Act, 1976-1980—Regulations—Whyalla Regional Cultural Centre Trust.
- V. Institutes Association of South Australia—Report, 1980-81.
- City of Brighton—
- VI. By-law No. 1—Regulating Bathing and Controlling the Foreshore.
- VII. By-law No. 47—Traffic.
- VIII. District Council of Kadina—By-law No. 26—Meetings of Electors.

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

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Road Traffic Act, 1961-1980—Regulations—Tow Trucks.

By the Minister of Health (Hon. Jennifer Adamson)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Builders Licensing Board of South Australia—Auditor-General's Report on, 1980-81.
- II. Consumer Transactions Act, 1972-1980—Regulations—Exemptions.
- III. Hospitals Act, 1934-1971—Regulations—Fees.
- IV. Compensable Patients Charges.
- V. South Australian Health Commission Act, 1975-1980—Regulations—Fees.
- VI. Compensable Patients Charges.
- VII. Trade Standards Act, 1979—Regulations—Hydropneumatic Rocket Toys.

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

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Roads (Opening and Closing) Act, 1932-1978—Regulations—Fees.

QUESTION TIME

STATE ECONOMY

Mr BANNON: After two years in Government since the last election, what further lead time does the Premier estimate is needed to fulfil his promises to the people of South Australia on the economy of this State? Over the past two years, the Premier has made a number of statements about the economy. In December 1979, commenting on unemployment figures, he said they provided unmistakable proof that the new Government's policies were working. In April of last year, he said:

Manufacturing and construction industries are beginning to chart ascending curves. Confidence is returning to areas where, just one year ago, despair and despondency were firmly in control.

In December of last year, he stated:

We are around the corner and things are on the up and up.

Last Tuesday, however, in a radio interview with Mr Kevin Crease of 5AD, the Premier admitted that South Australia is pretty sick at the moment. He claimed that all would be well in the future. Among other things, he said:

Queensland has had a four or five or six year start on us.

Later he said:

While Queensland and Western Australia are having their turn now, it will be South Australia's turn within a year or two.

In answer to the specific question, 'How much longer is it going to take?', the Premier replied:

It is going to take a little while longer yet, Kevin, and I can remember talking to you on this programme, or a similar one, about 18 months ago, and you said to me, 'How long can you keep on talking about lead times and saying it is going to take a little time?' I said at that stage, as I recall, as long as is necessary to

get through the lead times. Now we are 18 months further through the lead times.

At another point of the interview, on the question of lead times, the Premier stated:

Constantly I have said the future is there. If we are all prepared to settle down and work steadily towards it that is where we will get.

Mr Trainer: He had Peter Sellers for his scriptwriter.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr BANNON: Again, he said:

Time is the big thing we have to get over, and time is what has got to go by.

And finally, he said:

I have no doubt at all that it will change because nothing ever stays the same.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I find quite heartening the congratulations which the Leader of the Opposition has extended to this Government today, being the second anniversary of our election. Perhaps he forgot to bring them forward.

Mr Hamilton: Obviously you haven't read the *Advertiser* this morning.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I have, and I have read the misquotations and misstatements in that advertisement, also. The Leader of the Opposition and the Opposition generally seem to be determined to put down South Australia. They continually take every opportunity they can to highlight the deficiencies and difficulties which this State has had in the past and which it is still suffering from today. The effect of the Labor Party's Administration in the 1970s has been incalculable on this State and is still being felt. If the Leader of the Opposition is not able to see that, then he has even less insight than I gave him credit for. The actual question was: What further lead time will be necessary? Let me tell the Leader and the Opposition generally that the economy of this State is well on course, that we have reversed the trend, which was applying in the two years before this Government came to office, of massive jobs loss, and we are creating jobs in South Australia.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: That's why you're continually receiving minutes from the Chamber.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Obviously the Deputy Leader is not interested to hear the truth. There are more than 60 firms that have established or increased their activities in South Australia since we came to office. This is a remarkable turn-around, when one compares it with the almost complete stagnation that applied before we came to office. The effort in exploration for resource development in this State has tripled. Roxby Downs is well on schedule (and I know that the Opposition is embarrassed about this because it does not know what attitude to adopt), and \$50 000 000 has been spent already in exploration. More money will continue to be spent on site in very extensive exploration and proving, and the project will come on line as planned in the middle of this decade.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: It was my Government that approved of that expenditure going ahead.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I wish to goodness the member for Hartley could convince some of the leadership of his Party today. The Roxby Downs project is being greatly accelerated because what was going on in the days of the member for Hartley was an excuse, a time-marking exercise, because of the diversity of opinion and all the problems being experienced in the Labor Party. I take it that the member for Hartley will be supporting the indenture Bill when it comes into this House. Exploration has gone ahead for liquids, and the Cooper Basin liquids scheme will come on stream in 1983 with the construction of the pipeline that we know all about.

We have created jobs on a massive scale, and this compares with the 20 000 loss that occurred previously. I will read the figures from the A.B.S., so that members opposite will get them clear. In August 1977, the number of people employed was 568 000; in August 1978, it was 553 400; and in August 1979, it was 547 400. In August 1980, the total was 540 400, while in June 1981 it was 559 600. In July 1981, it was 558 100, and the August figure to date is 560 000, and that involves an increase at present of about 12 600 jobs.

The other question is the rate of unemployment, and I would like to quote these figures to the Leader. In August 1977, the number of unemployed was 38 500; in August 1978, 44 200; in August 1979, 45 300—an increase in that time of 6 800 under a Labor Government. Since that time the figures have been as follows: August 1980, 47 700; July, 48 800; August 1981, 48 700—in other words, an increase of 3 400. Thus, the increase under a Labor Government in a comparable period was nearly twice as great as that under this Government.

The Labor Party has nothing to be proud of in its record of administration in the 1970s. If the Leader of the Opposition and his cohorts continually wish to put up statistics that demonstrate that South Australia still tends to lag behind Western Australia, Queensland, and other States, I can only say that that is possible, but any lag which is there is simply because we lost so much time in the 1970s, standing still while the other States went ahead. They have a gap and an advantage over us, and we will make up that advantage. We are in the process of making it up now, and the foundations that have been set in the first two years of this Government will be built on solidly over the next two years, four years, and indeed for the rest of this decade.

I would have thought that the Opposition would do far better not to highlight the deficiencies and difficulties which we have and which have been of its causing. Members opposite would do far better to rejoice with this Government and its supporters and, I believe, the majority of South Australians, that we are now well on the way to recovery and that we will enjoy prosperity and security in the years to come.

ADVISORY BOARDS

Mr GUNN: Will the Minister of Agriculture inform the House of the number of advisory boards or committees which previously operated in his department and which have been dispensed with, and will he say whether he continues to review the activities of all the boards operating under his control?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: On coming into Government, I inherited in the Department of Agriculture 268 listed committees servicing my portfolio. Whilst I was aware that it had been the practice of the previous Party in Government to establish committees when subjects were too hard for it to decide on and for many other purposes and that that accrued number had escalated, I was certainly not aware of the tremendous number that were associated with servicing the Department of Agriculture. I set out to obtain from the senior officers of that department precisely the name and function of each of those 268 committees.

I went so far as to ask the department to provide me with not only the composition of the committees and the nature of activity that they were designated to perform but, also, indeed, the date on which they were set up, and the number of meetings they had had in the 12 months before this Government came into office, in an attempt to identify the achievements of those respective committees. As expected, some were found to be serving a useful purpose,

and they still exist in the role of servicing that department. However, a number of others (and the last report I received showed the figure to be 60-odd) have been dissolved, having regard to the purposes that I have outlined. Quite clearly, in our view after a couple of years in office and after having performed that particular exercise, it would seem essential that from time to time we should review the functions of such committees and determine whether or not they are useful, and the policy within my department is that if they are not useful then they should be dissolved. That is precisely what has been occurring, and it will continue to occur.

The other part of the question relating to the statutory authorities within my department is a matter about which I will have to give the honourable member precise details. There are 66 Acts that relate to the Department of Agriculture, and there is almost a similar number of statutory and similar authoritative bodies. I will supply details to the honourable member and/or the House as soon as I can obtain the correct information.

CABINET

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: When will the Premier reshuffle his Cabinet and replace his Minister of Education and Chief Secretary, and will changes also involve the Minister of Health, who is apparently seeking the education portfolio?

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I think I must have drawn blood. Yesterday, in a major article in the *News* on the Premier's performance by that excellent journalist Tony Baker, it was reported that the Premier was planning a Ministerial reshuffle. That is where I got it from. The article stated:

He did not say so in as many words. But when I asked if a shake-up was on the cards, a smile flickered across his face and he replied simply, 'Who knows, Tony'. When I last asked a year ago there was a categorical denial.

However, later in the article the Premier was quoted as saying that he believed that the Liberal Government had passed the low point in its fortunes. I am told that the Premier has not read his Party's latest poll. The Premier said that the low point was reached some months back at the time of teacher agitation and prison unrest. They are issues involving the two incompetent Ministers tipped for replacement. Yesterday, the Premier consciously and deliberately contributed to the continued speculation about a Ministerial reshuffle. Perhaps he can tell us when the axe will fall.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: If and when the time comes that I make changes to my Cabinet it will be because I choose to and not because I have changes thrust upon me, as members of the Opposition have had thrust on them in their front bench line-up. I have no comment to make on the rather absurd question asked by the honourable member.

HOTEL MILK SALES

Mr EVANS: Will the Minister of Agriculture take action to have regulations on retail milk sales changed so that hotels, clubs and restaurants can, without a licence, sell milk to their customers as a beverage to be consumed on the premises? We know that this State is attempting to encourage tourism.

Hotels, clubs and restaurants are not allowed, under present regulations, to sell milk, without a special licence. In recent weeks, I have asked for a glass of milk at two of Adelaide's most prominent hotels and have been told that the hotel could not charge me for it, but could only give it to me, since this State's laws prohibited the sale of milk without a retail licence. Related evidence is that, at a prominent hotel in Australia, at Wrest Point, if a person asks for a whisky and milk, he is asked to buy the milk from a waitress serving meals and the whisky from a drink waiter. That happened to me during a recent visit there with some members of this Parliament on a Select Committee inquiry.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: I'll be a witness; I gave you the idea of ordering the whisky.

Mr EVANS: Yes. We are eager to promote tourism, and it is a farce for any overseas traveller to be told at one of our restaurants or hotels that he cannot buy a glass of milk legally but that it can only be given to him. I ask the Minister to take whatever action is necessary to have that regulation changed so that people can buy milk in those places. Moreover, dairy farmers in this State would like more of their product sold to consumers.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: It is true that dairymen of this State are anxious to have their reasonably priced quality product marketed at as many levels as possible. The Metropolitan Milk Supply Board, which is responsible for distribution and marketing of milk in the wholesale area, is not averse to milk being marketed in such premises as cited by the member for Fisher. From my point of view, and from the point of view of agriculture and those Acts for which we are responsible, there is no objection whatsoever to the honourable member's request.

The actual dispensing of such products at restaurants, hotels and other such levels is the Minister of Health's responsibility to administer through the Food and Drugs Act. I indicate to the member for Fisher, as he has raised the matter today, that I shall be pleased to take up the points he has made with my colleague, the Minister of Health, and, between us, as has occurred on a number of occasions, we will make every effort to achieve the results desired by him.

GYMNASIUM

Mr SLATER: Regarding the proposed closure of a gymnasium at the Adelaide College of Arts and Education, Kintore Avenue, Adelaide, can the Minister of Education say why it is necessary that it be converted for the exclusive use of dance studios, when it is now used for a variety of purposes?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The honourable member will realise that the college is an autonomous body which receives its funding at Federal level, and is also part of a complex currently in the throes of amalgamation. The decision was arrived at by the college council to utilise that area, currently the Scott Gymnasium, for dancing, amongst other things.

The area has been utilised by the I.F.R.T. for quite some time for members other than college graduates. The problem has been brought to my attention by a number of different interested parties over the last several weeks. In fact, I will be holding discussions tomorrow with a member of the I.F.R.T. and I will also, after that, be discussing the issue further with the college council and the college Principal, Greg Ramsay. I assure the honourable member that, although the issues may seem fairly simple and straightforward on the surface, there are, in fact, quite a number of related issues which have been brought to my attention,

even as recently as this morning. For that reason I suggest that, if the honourable member waits a little longer, I may be in a position to make a much more comprehensive report to him.

MULTI-CAMPUS COLLEGE

Mr GLAZBROOK: Will the Minister of Education inform the House of the present state of the plans for South Australia's multi-campus college, in view of recent reports of Government indecision? An article that appeared in the *Advertiser* of Saturday 12 September, under the headline 'Cabinet rap over college', states:

The State Cabinet's indecision on plans for South Australia's multi campus college was not caused by 'monitoring costs' as the Premier had stated, the President of the South Australian Council for Academic Staffing Associations, Mr M. Bruer, said yesterday.

The indecision was caused by the Cabinet's rejecting the recommendation for the management committee to oversee the amalgamation of Adelaide's four colleges, he said. The recommendation had come from the Government's executive and advisory committees on the project.

I therefore seek the Minister's clarification of this matter.

The Hon. H. ALLISON: I thank the honourable member for his question. I did see the press release and was somewhat surprised to find that a member of a responsible subcommittee of the college should be making unnecessarily inflammatory comments to the press when his worries might better have been addressed to the College Executive Council through the committee of which he is a member. Quite apart from that, he is in error—Cabinet has not, in fact, rejected the recommendations of the small executive committee. However, the Attorney-General and I have seen fit to further analyse some three or four relatively minor (in my estimation) points in that legislation. We anticipate having that legislation before this House during the present session with a view to having it passed so that the newly amalgamated college can be in operation under a new council early in 1982.

It further surprises me that the spokesman quoted in the press should have ignored the fact that South Australia is acknowledged Australia-wide as being ahead of the other States in this field. I am quite sure that members of this House will recall that, in the Federal Budget, South Australia was earmarked for the closure of two colleges of advanced education and that, had it not been for the foresight of this Government 18 months ago, that would surely have caused far greater consternation among the academic and staff ranks of the colleges and also among the student bodies of the colleges. We all know what happened when TEASA suggested that Sturt College might be considered for closure some 12 months ago. This Government has done all it possibly could to ensure that the four existing college campuses retain their identities, and the amalgamation we have in mind achieves precisely that.

Meanwhile, the spokesman is quite correct in saying that there would appear to be far less concern than he is trying to engender, because the Tertiary Education Commission (not the South Australian Cabinet) has already allocated funds for the operation of the college. The Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia has allocated funding to the various campuses, and the quotas for trainee teachers for the next two or three years have also been set, so surely the staffing for the college campuses should, by this time, be crystallising. There should be no great cause for concern.

There has been an assurance on the part of the Cabinet some considerable time ago that there would be no retrenchment of college staff. The small executive of four people is very ably backed by a number of subcommittees and a college academic and other staff advisory committee, all of

which are feeding information to the Minister of Education. There seems to be no cause for concern; the legislation is proceeding, and the college should be opening in its new fully amalgamated capacity in the new year.

TEACHING POSITION ADVERTISEMENTS

Mr LYNN ARNOLD: Can the Minister of Education, in light of the present number of unemployed teachers in South Australia, say why the Education Department is advertising in New Zealand for applicants for promotional positions? In the *New Zealand Times* of 12 July this year there are two advertisements. One is labelled 'Vacancies for Principal Class A' and the other is labelled 'Principal, The Parks Community Education Centre'. The advertisements call for applications for those positions, and among other statements the following statement is made:

Assistance with fares and removal expenses for successful applicants not now employed by the South Australian Education Department will be negotiated on appointment.

A salary level ranging from \$28 000 to nearly \$32 000 is then indicated. This advertisement, coming as it does in the year that the Keeves Committee of Inquiry report was released, deserves some consideration regarding statements made by the Keeves committee on such aspects as local teacher quality, the use of overseas teachers in the local force—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr LYNN ARNOLD:—the availability of promotional positions, and on the number of general teaching positions available. The Keeves committee makes the following statement at paragraph 15.32:

This committee has been greatly impressed with the general quality of teaching service within this State.

At paragraph 15.27 the report indicates that it does not prefer recruitment overseas but prefers exchange of teachers with those from overseas. In paragraph 15.20 it states:

Promotion positions will only arise slowly in South Australia over the next decade. There may also be a fall in the total number of senior or promotion positions. There are signs that teachers are already sensing frustration. The consequences of this situation must be of concern to those who seek to maintain in South Australia a teaching service that is working actively and in harmony with the administration.

The background to these applications being called in 1981: is that in 1975 applications were called for a Principal Class A position, including being called overseas, a situation where 800 extra teachers were employed in the teaching service in this State for that year, whereas the present situation is a static employment situation.

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The practice of advertising interstate and overseas is nothing new. In fact, with very senior positions the general principle the world over is that one tries to obtain the best possible brains and skill for the money which is available. The honourable member does ignore one very important point. When he specifically mentions New Zealand, I am sure that with his background in education he would be well aware that quite a considerable number of excellent young South Australians have applied to teach in New Zealand and have quite successfully been given employment, and it is quite possible that there would be a number of very highly qualified and competent South Australians who would read advertisements, not only in New Zealand but in London and elsewhere. These may be young South Australians who have gone overseas on sabbatical leave or for other reasons or who may have taken long service leave and who may otherwise have been precluded from applying. We find that generally in a number of cases where applications have been advertised in London,

for example, South Australians who have been overseas have taken advantage of being informed in this way, at least to make contact to find out whether there was any strong possibility of their obtaining jobs.

There is nothing unusual. I point out to the honourable member, too, that in 1979 there were some 3 500 applicants for teaching jobs in South Australia; last year the number had come down to 2 800—it is a declining number. Not all of these people by any means are applying when unemployed. In fact, we find that a great number are already employed in jobs other than as teachers, but would prefer to transfer. By advertising as widely as possible there is every chance that we would obtain a good, highly competent South Australian. In any case, I think the honourable member would have the common sense to realise that there would have to be extremely sound justification for this Government during times of economic constraints and unemployment to appoint anyone other than a person who is from this State.

DISABLED PERSONS' AIDS

Mr BECKER: Can the Minister of Health inform this House what will happen to disabled people now that the South Australian Government has rejected acceptance of the Commonwealth Government programme of aid to disabled persons? In the *News* of 9 September the Minister was reported as follows:

The South Australian Government's provision of aids for disabled people was defended today by the Health Minister, Mrs Adamson. This followed her refusal earlier this week to administer the programme of aids for disabled people offered by the Commonwealth.

In my capacity as President of the Epilepsy Association I wrote to the Minister, and I have also had correspondence with the Federal Government, to try to have aids, particularly protective head gear for people with epilepsy, covered by the scheme. I was disturbed to learn that the State Government has now rejected this programme, and the ball is now back with the Federal Government, with which we do not seem to be able to make much progress at all. I am concerned that disabled people in South Australia may totally miss out on any opportunity of being able to purchase aids that are so necessary to make them mobile within the community.

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: In stating that the South Australian Government has rejected the PADP (Personal Aids for Disabled People) scheme, which was designed and devised by the Commonwealth Government, the honourable member should, I believe, qualify such a statement by saying that the State Government has rejected the offer to administer the scheme. The distinction is important, because the Commonwealth Government devised this scheme without consultation with State Governments and without consultation with those service organisations within the States which are already providing aids to disabled persons. This Government already administers a scheme, as did the previous Government, which is worth approximately \$750 000 a year. This scheme is administered through recognised hospitals and rehabilitation and domiciliary care services, and it is an excellent scheme which works well to provide aids to disabled people on the basis of need.

When these aids are not disposable but are permanent, they are provided on the basis of a lifetime lease. If, for example, someone should need a walking aid, that aid is made available to that person for as long as the person needs it. When the person no longer needs the aid, it is then available for use by someone else. The Commonwealth scheme had no such sensible constraints; it was a completely open-ended scheme which created enormous expectation

amongst the disabled. These expectations cannot possibly be realised when it is considered that the total funds made available throughout the Commonwealth are set at a limit of \$2 000 000. The funds to be made available to South Australia are set at a limit of \$200 000. One can imagine that the \$200 000 set aside could be consumed before Christmas, under the scheme devised by the Commonwealth Government. As Minister of Health, what am I supposed to say to the queues of people who are lining up for walking aids, for mammary prostheses, for electro-larynxes, and for things which the honourable member has rightly raised as being necessary and desirable to ease the lot of the disabled?

In an effort to ensure that the Commonwealth Government, having devised the scheme, recognises its responsibility in this area, the State Government has suggested to the Minister of Health that the scheme be administered through the Commonwealth Department of Health, or through the Department of Veterans' Affairs. That suggestion was made because we believe that, if the Commonwealth has the responsibility for administering the scheme, the Commonwealth will be less likely to walk away from disabled South Australians when the \$200 000 runs out, which could easily occur before Christmas.

In summary, we are trying very hard to ensure that the Commonwealth faces up to its responsibilities to the disabled. What is more, we have the disabled with us in this decision. I have had consultation with Mr Richard Llewellyn, the President of the Club for the Physically Disabled, and he has told me that he believes that all thinking disabled people support the State Government in what was a proper and correct decision. There has been condemnation from many areas of the disabled about the way in which the Federal Government scheme has been established. There are already severe difficulties in the Eastern States. One hospital in Victoria has used virtually its whole allocation, and the financial year is scarcely under way.

I believe that the State Government has made a sensible and responsible decision. We will continue to maintain our present levels of aid to the disabled through recognised hospitals and domiciliary rehabilitation services, and we will continue to press the Commonwealth Government to fulfil the expectations that it has created amongst the disabled.

CYS SCHEME

Mr ABBOTT: Will the Minister of Industrial Affairs say whether he withheld information from the House when he made his Ministerial statement on 27 August concerning the abolition of the Community Youth Support Scheme, and whether he withheld this information to protect his back-bench colleagues in marginal seats? The Minister's statement to the House was based on a briefing note prepared by his department. However, the Minister omitted to give the House all the information which the briefing note contained. I have a copy of that document, and I can assure the House that the Minister's statement differs from it in a number of areas. For example, he did not tell the House the following:

The unemployment problems of young women in South Australia are particularly serious. CYSS was one programme that achieved approximately equal numbers of male and female participants. It cannot be denied that vocational and prevocational programmes in South Australia, under the school to work transition programme, have enjoyed higher male participation rates. Vocational and, in particular, trade based training initiatives have not improved the disadvantaged position of young women.

However, in May/June 1981, CYSS programmes in South Australia had a female participation rate of 55 per cent (2 765 females) and male participation rate of 45 per cent (2 261 males). CYSS

can be seen to be redressing some imbalance. The scheme has been particularly successful in attracting young unemployed women and developing and maintaining their skills . . .

The Minister did outline the increased expenditure of other employment schemes such as SYETP, but did not say the following:

Increased allocation to SYETP (heavily underspent in 1980-81) cannot be expected to be taken up. Employers have shown a reluctance to use this scheme.

Finally, the briefing note tells the Minister that the State Government's CITY programme will suffer increased demand for its services and that, in particular, demands from outer metropolitan regions, such as Tea Tree Gully, Noarlunga, Elizabeth, Gawler and Henley and Grange cannot be met.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: Of course I did not mislead the House. Any Minister would receive a report from his department. The honourable member, and particularly some of his senior colleagues, have complained constantly in this House that Ministerial statements are too long. If he looks at my Ministerial statement, he will see that it was reduced to about four and a half pages, from memory, to come within the 10 minutes. Surely the honourable member is not so naive, especially having been a Minister in this House, albeit for a short time—and I admit a rather incompetent one. Putting that aside, however, having been a Minister he would appreciate that, when material is prepared by his department, the Minister himself will go through and pick out what is appropriate for the Parliament. If he looks at the statement I made to the House—and I have absolutely nothing to hide—I was in fact critical of the Federal Government.

Much of the 4½-page statement criticised the Federal Government for abolishing the CYS programme. I am delighted to say, not that it would embarrass my back-benchers, that in fact it was members of this Party who took such a strong line in criticising the Federal Government for abolishing the CYS programme.

The Hon. D. J. Hopgood: To no avail.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: I am not too sure whether the honourable member is right there, because my department, my own back-benchers and I have taken up a strong campaign with the Federal Government. The word coming through from Canberra is that the Federal Government is starting to have second thoughts about it. I can assure the House that there is a Ministerial conference in Canberra on Friday of this week, and I have already indicated to the Federal Minister (Mr Brown) that I shall be taking up the CYS programme for this State at that conference.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: I hope every other State Minister takes it up with you.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: I have been assured that at least one other State Liberal Minister will be taking it up with me. I have not heard such assurances in relation to the Labor Ministers, but I can assure the House that the Liberal Ministers will be taking up the matter.

Let me assure the House that the South Australian Government appreciates the need to have a broad range of various schemes to tackle the unemployment problem that exists throughout this country, and especially in South Australia. The CYS programme has continued to be supported by the Liberal Government and expanded by the Liberal Government. We put additional staff in the southern and northern suburbs with an increased allocation of finance. Members such as the member for Mawson, and the member for Newlands and others have been persistent—

An honourable member: Don't leave Todd out.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: The member for Todd, too. If you look at the seats—

An honourable member: What about Henley Beach?

An honourable member: What about Brighton and Morphett?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: I am glad honourable members have highlighted that, because the previous Government did absolutely nothing for the unemployed in marginal outer metropolitan seats. It was this Government that put workers under the CITY programme into those areas. We stand on our record, and absolutely nothing has been withheld from this House in any Ministerial statement, because this Government is proud of the way it has defended the unemployed people.

DINGO FENCE LEVY

Mr LEWIS: Has the Minister of Lands seen a recent article in the *Stock Journal* entitled 'U.F.S. restates call for dingo fence levy'?

Members interjecting:

Mr LEWIS: I was not referring to members opposite. If the Minister agrees that dingoes are becoming increasingly significant because of the costly damage they are causing to graziers' sheep and calves—

Members interjecting:

Mr LEWIS—(for the benefit of members opposite I point out that calves are the infants of a species *bovine* and not members' legs) both in the northern areas and in the Mallee adjacent to the Ngarkat National Park, what comments can he make about the intentions outlined in the article about the dingo problem?

The SPEAKER: In calling upon the Minister to respond, I indicate that I am not asking him to respond by way of comment.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: The issue raised by the honourable member is recognised within the pastoral industry as being a serious matter. In fact, this issue was raised with me by the Dog Fence Board initially which brought to my attention the state of the dog fence in South Australia, the deterioration that has occurred in recent years, and the need for the dog fence to be upgraded. The board recommended to me that the dog fence levy be increased.

As honourable members are aware, the dog fence levy is not paid by all wool producers in South Australia, and I suggested to the Dog Fence Board that consideration should be given to a means of raising additional finance right across the whole spectrum of the pastoral industry, and particularly the wool industry. That matter was considered by the dog fence committee of the U.F.S., which agreed in principle with this proposal. However, the proposal was found by the Crown Solicitor to be unconstitutional on the basis that it was a proposed levy to be collected on production and therefore it could not be imposed by the State Government. However, the matter is being considered further by the legal officer of the U.F.S. and also by the Crown Law Office and, if there is a means by which a levy can be collected from the total wool industry, we will proceed in that direction. If that is not possible, as a short-term measure we will increase the levy payable by those who are rated under the Act.

It is of extreme necessity that the dog fence be increased in its capability of keeping dogs north of the woolgrowing areas of the State. The dingo menace near the Ngarkat National Park is an increasing problem. This is part of the reason for giving consideration to collecting the levy right across the industry in South Australia, not only to maintain the dog fence in the North but also to give consideration to areas which are harbouring dingoes and wild dogs farther south in the wool-producing area.

I am well aware of the article to which the honourable member referred. The matter is under intensive consideration, and I hope that it will be possible to determine a means by which the levy can be collected across the total wool-producing industry, one which is supported by the United Farmers and Stockowners.

JOSEPH VERCO

Mr O'NEILL: Will the Minister of Marine state what is to happen to the Department of Fisheries research vessel *Joseph Verco* which sank last year, why a report into the condition of the vessel undertaken earlier this year has not yet been made public, and when the report will be released to the public? The fisheries research vessel capsized and sank in September 1980 shortly after launching following a \$250 000 local refit. After this amazing occurrence the vessel was salvaged, towed to and tied up against a wharf.

A report was to be obtained from a Marine and Harbors Department official and, according to one newspaper report, this was to go to the department, then to the Minister, and then to the public. I understand that this report was called for in February or March this year, but nothing has since been heard of the report or of the future of the ill-fated vessel.

An honourable member: It has sunk again.

Mr O'NEILL: I do not know whether it has sunk again. No-one knows what has happened to it. I have been informed that the inquiry revealed that the vessel is now totally unsuited for the task it is meant to perform and that it is totally unseaworthy. It appears that there is only one course open and that is, as it is quite unusable, to offer it for sale, possibly for scrap. Why has the Minister been so long in releasing the report, and does he intend to say anything at all about it?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The question of the *Joseph Verco* has been the subject of inquiry, and involved legal matters are associated with this vessel. Whilst the lawyers are looking at the problem it would be quite improper for me to make any comment on it. I am sure the honourable member is not unfamiliar with the fact that, when lawyers are investigating a problem, it sometimes takes a long time to reach a conclusion. I am not even going to hazard a guess as to when these learned gentlemen will be in a position to advise me and the Government. I cannot comment further than that.

STURT CAMPUS

Mr MATHWIN: Can the Minister of Education say whether the Government intends to change the name of the Sturt campus of the College of Advanced Education to the Bedford Park campus? I have been approached by a number of my constituents who are very concerned that the Government was considering a name change for this college. The Minister would be well aware of the value of Sturt college and of the historical significance of its name. It is situated on Sturt Road and is near the Sturt River. It conducts an excellent nurses course known throughout Australia, and indeed the world, as the Sturt nursing course.

The Hon. H. ALLISON: As members will be aware, one of the proposals that came before us was that new campus names for the multi-campus South Australian college of Advanced Education should be based on geographical locations. To that effect, the name of the Salisbury college remained unchanged. Hartley college agreed to the new name, Magill. The Underdale and city campuses were already commonly used names, and it was recommended

that the Bedford Park title should be used, because that is its geographical location.

Subsequently, it was pointed out that Bedford Park was the original name of the college, and to change it back would obviously be a regressive step. More importantly, the nursing course which has been in existence at the new Sturt campus for quite some time is nationally and internationally acclaimed. Representations have been made to me over the past several weeks to the effect that we have decided to retain the name 'Sturt' for the Sturt campus.

WEST LAKES ACCESS

Mr HAMILTON: Will the Minister of Recreation and Sport advise what negotiations have taken place between the Government, Woodville council and West Lakes residents regarding denial of access of residents to their properties in the West Lakes and Seaton areas during football matches, particularly football finals, at Football Park? During the past two weeks I have received numerous bitter complaints from residents, who live in the Sportsman's Drive area opposite to the south of Football Park, that they have been denied access to their properties. They have had to journey up to 15 to 30 minutes, being redirected from their access streets because of the heavy traffic in that area, and have had to take alternative routes. One constituent said that she is very concerned about access for ambulances and the fire brigade if information is not provided to those authorities about what alternative routes are available and when.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The Minister to whom that question should correctly be addressed is the Chief Secretary, who has care and control of Football Park under his portfolio. However, that is not to say that the case put by the honourable member is not real and that something should not be done about it. Certainly, I have had no negotiations with Woodville council on that matter either in respect of my portfolio of recreation and sport or my transport portfolio. I undertake to consult with my colleague and to get the member a report as soon as possible.

MUSEUM

Mr RANDALL: Can the Minister of Environment and Planning, representing the Minister of Arts, say whether the recently announced plans for revamping the museum include storage and display space for articles connected with South Australian history? Many South Australian homes contain such articles. It appears that many people would give up these articles if they were assured that they would be stored in a secure place, environmentally suited to maintaining the standard of the articles. For instance, fabric from dress materials kept in an air-conditioned environment would last much longer than if stored in other areas.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: I will seek a report from my colleague in another place and provide that to the member for Henley Beach.

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

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 2)

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act for the

appropriation of moneys from Consolidated Account for the financial year ending 30 June 1982, and for other purposes. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Its purpose is to appropriate funds from the Consolidated Account to meet expected expenditures on the Government's programs in 1981-82. While it has been the practice for some years to present to Parliament at the same time the Government's recurrent and capital works proposals, this is the first time that recurrent and capital transactions are encompassed formally within the one Consolidated Account and within the one piece of legislative authority. This is a further step in the Government's process of budget reform, about which I shall have more to say in a moment.

The Government's Budget proposals for 1981-82 are for a small deficit of \$3 million on the Consolidated Account. A deficit of this order would increase the accumulated deficit of \$6.6 million recorded as at 30 June 1981, to \$9.6 million as at 30 June 1982.

On the face of it, that does not appear to be a bad result. In terms of our overall budget strategy, it is manageable. However, to gain a better understanding of the real position, it is necessary to look at the components which make up the deficit of \$3 million. They are:

- Recurrent receipts and payments, where the forecast is for a deficit of \$47 million.
- Capital receipts and payments, where the forecast is for a surplus of \$44 million.

That, of course, is far from being an ideal prospect. In normal circumstances, it would not be necessary. However, it needs to be seen in the context of the most difficult financial situation which faces all States at this time—a situation which is, very largely, beyond the immediate control of the States. When those difficulties are outlined and appreciated, the people of South Australia will recognise this Budget as a realistic one and as representing the only responsible strategy which could be followed, properly, under all the circumstances.

The Economy

Before turning to specific financial matters, I believe it would be useful to refer to the economic background against which the Budget has been framed. Members would appreciate that, while the Budget of a State cannot be regarded as an instrument of economic policy in the same way as the Budget of the Commonwealth, it is, nevertheless, influenced significantly by, and to some extent can influence, economic trends and developments in the State.

Economic performance over 1980-81 among major western industrialised nations has varied greatly. The United States, Canada and Japan recorded moderate to good growth in real output, while most Western European economies experienced declines. Recovery in Europe is expected to be modest and hesitant, while there is uncertainty that recent buoyancy in the United States economy can continue. Overall, little improvement is expected on the unemployment and inflation fronts which both remain at historically high levels, although varying from country to country.

The Australian economy continues to grow quite steadily and more strongly than most other O.E.C.D. countries. Preliminary estimates put growth in real non-farm domestic product in 1980-81 at 4 per cent and papers presented by the Federal Treasurer as part of the Commonwealth Budget suggest a growth rate in 1981-82 of from 3 per cent to 3.5 per cent. This performance compares favourably with recent and expected trends in other western economies.

For the first time for some years, there has been a perceptible improvement in the unemployment situation, as employment has grown faster than the workforce. At the

end of June 1981, Australia's unemployment rate had fallen to 5.2 per cent, the lowest rate since 1976.

In South Australia, the disastrous loss of some 20 000 jobs during the period 1977 to 1979 has been halted. However, while the number employed since then has increased by about 9 000 or 1.6 per cent (between the June quarter of 1979 and the June quarter of 1981), unemployment still remains at an unacceptably high level.

This is of great concern to the Government, as I am sure it is of concern to every Member of this Parliament. As is evident, it is a situation which has resulted from an accumulation of factors operating over a number of years and my Government does not believe, nor has it ever pretended, that this problem can be solved overnight.

We have set in train policies to improve the position and we believe that these policies are starting to work. We have set a climate to encourage broad economic growth, to attract industry to the State and to create jobs.

In the past two years, at least 65 companies have established in South Australia or have expanded their activities here. This growth in the industrial sector has created more than 3 000 new jobs, and there are genuine prospects that this expansion in the private sector will continue.

The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited is investing more than \$100 million on its steel works at Whyalla, Eglo Engineering Pty Ltd is spending \$10 million on a new plant at Port Adelaide which will employ 200 people, while Simpson Limited has invested a further \$6 million, creating 150 new jobs. The Hilton Hotel is approaching completion in Victoria Square at a cost of \$40 million, and more than 400 people will be employed. One major overseas company, Raytheon Data Systems Pty Ltd is now establishing its Australian operation in South Australia, and this represents a completely new sphere of activity, with considerable potential for expansion.

In the natural resources area, prospects for the future look good and the resource base is expanding.

While it needs to be recognised that the main benefit of development in this area will be felt in the medium to long term, the high level of exploration activity is already translating itself into further employment opportunities. For example, Santos expects to increase its workforce from its present level of about 500 to approximately 900 in the next three to five years, with the development of the Cooper Basin liquids project. At Roxby Downs, the number of people employed in exploration has more than doubled in the past two years and now exceeds 200.

However, for some years, economic conditions in South Australia will continue to be heavily dependent on our basic manufacturing industries, such as the motor vehicle and white goods industries, and on levels of demand in the country as a whole. I will return to our natural resources in more detail in just a moment.

Any comment on the economy would be incomplete without reference to three important factors which, if not managed properly, could erode seriously the progress which has been made.

The first is the emerging resurgence of excessive wage demands. While growth in prices moderated in 1980-81, the prospect of accelerating wage and price inflation in 1981-82 is of great concern. This Parliament is well aware of my Government's strongly held belief that the wage and salary earner should not have to bear the full brunt of the fight against inflation. However, Members are aware also of the Government's determination to do all it can responsibly to encourage moderation in wage and salary demands. It is a determination which stems from an equally strongly held belief that excessive wage demands will jeopardise potential major developments in the State with consequent

adverse effects for employment and for the general well-being of all South Australians.

The second is the high rates of interest which have resulted from inflationary pressures and a strong demand for capital funds. Ironically, the latter springs from growth in the economy and the investment opportunities associated with that growth and the consequent pressure placed on the domestic capital market. The Commonwealth Government believes that it would be counter-productive to try to keep interest rates down by increasing liquidity in the economy, as such action could affect confidence in the Australian currency. This, in turn, could fuel inflation even further. While I agree with that view, I disagree very strongly indeed with the way in which Commonwealth strategy has been implemented. I find it highly anomalous, for example, at a time of high unemployment, high and increasing interest rates and with the building industry in South Australia facing serious problems, that the Commonwealth Government should reduce allocations for welfare housing to the States by an effective 12 per cent in money terms and over 20 per cent in real terms. I remain strongly of the view that the Commonwealth Government should re-think its policies in the housing assistance area.

The third is that, because of the nature of this State's manufacturing sector, the Commonwealth Government's policies on protection are of critical importance to South Australia. The strong pressure for reduced tariffs, both within and outside the Commonwealth Government, is a matter of grave concern.

The Commonwealth Government will make a decision shortly on protection measures which will apply to the motor vehicle industry after 1984. They also have submitted an all-embracing reference to the Industries Assistance Commission on a general reduction in protection.

My Government has never argued against the economic theory which supports a move in that direction. In fact, it accepts that, in the long run, there must be some reduction in protection.

However, what my Government has said and what it will continue to say and to fight for is that any restructuring of our industries through a relaxation of tariffs, of whatever kind, must take place at a time when the economy is expanding vigorously and at a pace which enables the redeployment of resources to be handled without undue dislocation. I am sure we would all remember the effect on the economy of the 25 per cent tariff cut in 1973.

I said a moment ago that, in South Australia, we will be relying on the motor vehicle and white goods industries for some time yet before basic resource development gets into its full stride. Accordingly, our submissions to the Commission with respect to the new inquiry will continue to support and to stress, in the strongest terms possible, the importance of restraint and gradualism in any change in present tariff protection measures.

Resource Development

There is no doubt that the economic future of South Australia will be influenced substantially by resource development. The signs in this respect are indeed favourable. Exploration for a diversity of minerals and petroleum, mostly by large companies having extremely sound technical and financial capacities, is at an unprecedentedly high level in this State. Let me mention some figures which illustrate this in relation to the search for minerals:—

- number of exploration licences current—up from 123 at June 1979 to 314 at June 1981.
- area covered by exploration tenements as a proportion of available land—up from 45 per cent to 70 per cent over the same period.
- number of companies involved—up from 45 to 70.

- exploration expenditure—increased from \$7.3 million in 1978 to \$31.1 million in 1980.
- metres drilled—up from 163 000 in 1978 to 408 000 in 1980.

Also, there has been an expanded and most gratifying interest in exploration for oil and gas over the last two years. There is petroleum exploration on-shore and off-shore at very satisfactory levels. On-shore exploration is now no longer limited to the Cooper and Pedirka Basins in the north of the State. It is also taking place in the Pirie-Torrens, Arrowie, Murray and Otway Basins. Expenditure commitments exceed \$200 million.

Off-shore exploration commitments now total more than \$130 million, with extensive work to be carried out in the Great Australian Bight and the Otway Basin. It is expected that Occidental and Outback will be drilling in this area in the Bight before the end of this year. This will be the first off-shore well to be drilled in South Australian waters since 1975.

In the petroleum area, earlier exploration effort is now bearing further fruit as the Cooper Basin liquids project has accelerated. Contracts have been agreed. Pipes have been ordered and the whole project is proceeding to a schedule which should see the first stage completed in early 1983, subject to final decisions on environmental aspects. Consistent with the Government's general philosophy on private-public sector relationships, it is intended that, subject to appropriate conditions, basic responsibility for the new pipeline will rest with the Cooper Basin Producers.

Activity on the Roxby Downs project is continuing apace. The Minister of Mines and Energy has been engaged in detailed negotiations with representatives of the joint venturers on the terms of Indenture. The present aim is to present ratifying legislation for the consideration of Parliament before the end of the present calendar year. I believe this will be one of the most important pieces of legislation ever introduced into this Parliament. The project is now generally recognised as a key step in securing the economic future of the State and the prosperity of South Australians. At present, the Government is planning for a township at Roxby Downs with an initial population of 9 000.

A very large increase in the capital expenditure of the Electricity Trust reflects progress in building the Northern Power Station and associated developments at Leigh Creek to make maximum use of our relatively poor grade coal.

The recently upgraded assessment of the coal deposit near Sedan is further welcome evidence of potential expansion.

Against that general economic background, I turn now to discuss some of the main elements affecting the State Budget position. Two major issues stand out:—

- the financial stringency arising from the Premiers' Conference and Loan Council meetings of 4 May and 19 June 1981.
- the rate of wage and salary increases which are in prospect for 1981-82.

Commonwealth Funds

Funds provided by the Commonwealth Government, together with borrowings over which it has a large influence, finance around 70 per cent of the outlays of the South Australian public sector. It goes without saying that trends in funds provided by the Commonwealth Government are of crucial importance in determining the shape of the State's Budget. I propose to outline briefly some of the broad features of the Commonwealth Government's financial policy.

The Commonwealth Government has reduced its overall budget deficit from a peak of \$3 600 million in 1975-76 to an estimated \$146 million in 1981-82. A domestic deficit

of \$2.9 million in 1975-76 has been turned into an estimated surplus of \$1 500 million in 1981-82.

This has been achieved largely as a result of growth in taxation. Commonwealth budget receipts expressed as a proportion of gross domestic product increased in 1980-81 and are expected to do so again in 1981-82.

The outlays side of the Commonwealth Government's budget is most informative. One of the most notable features is that payments to the States have grown much more slowly than the Commonwealth Government's expenditure on its own purposes. Over the 3 years from 1977-78 to 1980-81, allocations to the States increased by only 24 per cent, while all other outlays increased by 43 per cent. The Commonwealth budget for 1981-82 shows an increase of only 8 per cent in funds for the States, which is well below the current and expected level of inflation. That increase compares with a very high increase of 15 per cent (almost double the rate of increase to the States) on expenditures for Commonwealth purposes.

The contrast is stark. The Commonwealth Government's success in restraining its expenditures has been achieved at the expense of the States.

For South Australia, the position is even worse than it is for the six States taken as a group, partly because of lower than average population growth and partly because we have not shared in special allocations made to some other States. After allowing for an incompatibility in the figures because of Land Commission funds, the estimated increase in Commonwealth payments to South Australia in 1981-82 is just over 6 per cent, obviously well below the rate of increase in costs which might be expected. To put these figures in perspective, we need to look at the gap between that increase and what would be required to keep pace with cost increases. The Commonwealth Budget forecasts a rate of inflation in 1981-82 of about 10.75 per cent as measured by the Consumer Price Index. But the rate of increase in costs for State Governments whose budget outlays are so heavily in wages and salaries, currently increasing at a rate of about 14 per cent a year, is well above the rate of the C.P.I. On the conservative assumption that our cost increases overall will be about 12 per cent this year, the gap is equivalent to about \$80 million.

I am sure that all Members will see the obvious implications for the State Budget in that shortfall of some \$80 million in funds from the Commonwealth Government.

In recent years, it has been usual to present information to the Parliament on some aspects of Commonwealth-State financial relations as an attachment to the Financial Statement. My intention this year is to present this information in a separate paper a little later. The material will be expanded and I hope that by the time the paper is presented I will be able to give firmer information to Parliament on matters which are still the subject of discussion with the Commonwealth Government. These include hospitals finance, welfare housing, the Land Commission, aspects of education funding and the most important matter of the Grants Commission review of relativities, including the special question of whether South Australia may lose the budgetary benefits of the Railway Transfer arrangements. The amount at risk here is presently about \$60 million a year.

Wage and Salary Awards

The Budget I presented to Parliament last year included a round sum allowance of \$79 million for increases in wage and salary rates expected to occur in 1980-81. It was the second largest allowance included in a budget of this State. With large indexation and so-called 'work value' increases, the actual cost turned out to be \$92 million, despite the Government's best efforts to contain it.

For 1981-82, the position is most uncertain. Already, a number of claims are in the pipeline with a major one relating to a work value increase for school teaching staff. I must say that I find it difficult to reconcile the facts that, on the one hand, some teachers are prepared to demonstrate against soundly based management decisions using the protection of quality of education for students as their warrant; and yet, on the other hand, appear to be seeking a 20 per cent increase in their salaries, knowing full well that the granting of an increase of that magnitude (or anything like it) must inevitably deplete the limited funds available to provide essential resources for the education of those students.

If excessive claims of this kind are not resisted, then it is clear what the impact will be. Quite plainly, the State will be able to afford to employ fewer people than would otherwise be possible. I have put the point bluntly, not as a threat but as a fact of life so that those seeking or supporting excessive wage increases will be left in no doubt of the inevitable consequences of their actions.

And for those who might believe that, because we have made a large provision of \$78 million for wage increases in 1981-82, we can afford to pay them, let me say this. That provision has been made largely at the expense of our capital works program. It means less money for essential public works, less work for the building and construction industry and less employment for those who need it desperately. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that continued and excessive wage increases will cost jobs.

It is after having regard to those two major constraints that the Government's Budget strategy for 1981-82 has been developed. In brief, that strategy is:

Taxation

The Government was elected on a commitment to a policy of lower taxation. That commitment has been kept and will continue to be kept. The very substantial changes made in our first two budgets, which now represents about \$28 million a year in foregone revenue—and relief to the taxpayer—will be maintained, without qualification.

Regrettably, however, the constraints I have just mentioned have made it necessary to adjust some rates of taxation to bring them more into line with the position in other States.

I have announced already that licence fees under the Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act would increase from 10 per cent on all sales made by tobacco wholesalers in a defined antecedent period to 12½ per cent. That increase came into effect for all licence periods commencing on or after 1 August 1981.

The present level of stamp duty on cheques has been below the level imposed in most other States for some time. It is proposed to increase the present rate of 8 cents for each cheque to 10 cents, with effect from 1 November 1981.

It is proposed to assess fees for all publican's licences granted under the Licensing Act on or after 1 January 1982, at 9 per cent of the total value of sales in a defined antecedent period, instead of the present rate of 8 per cent on the value of sales, excluding sales tax. However, to encourage the use of low alcohol beverages, it is proposed to reduce the rate from 8 per cent to 2 per cent from 1 January 1982.

Additional revenue from these three sources is expected to amount to almost \$6 million in a full year and about \$4 million in 1981-82.

In addition, licence fees under the Firearms Act are being increased to cover rising costs and increases in drivers' licence fees have been gazetted.

Charges and Fees

Increases in fees and charges levied by various State agencies have been announced in recent months.

We would all prefer that those increases were not necessary. But let me say plainly and openly that, while costs, and particularly wages, continue to rise, fees and charges will need to be reviewed regularly. The alternative is higher taxation and/or lower standards of services, neither of which my Government believes would be desirable. There are also longer view factors of efficiency, equity and resource management, particularly when we consider potentially scarce and costly resources such as energy and water.

Expenditure Restraint

Firm and responsible control over all public expenditures is the single most important element in the financial policies of this Government. It is the major feature of the Government's 1981-82 budget strategy.

In pursuing that strategy, the Government has had regard to three key factors:

- holding the aggregate level of expenditures as far as practicable within the level of funds available.
- ensuring that, within the aggregate, individual allocations are made responsibly to reflect essential community needs.
- ensuring that resources are used to provide for those needs in the most effective way so that maximum benefit is obtained for each dollar spent.

To give effect to this approach in the strongest possible way, my Government has established a Budget Review Committee. I pay tribute to the work which my colleagues, the Deputy Premier as Chairman, and the Attorney-General and the Minister of Industrial Affairs have put into this important task. Together with senior officers of Treasury, they have worked tirelessly and it is to their credit that all agencies have worked willingly and in a spirit of real co-operation with the Committee. I would like to place on record also my appreciation for the co-operation which the Committee has received from the Heads of all agencies and their staffs. It has been a time consuming but a most worthwhile task.

In performing it, the Committee has examined carefully with all agencies:

- their objectives
- the specific functions they perform
- the effectiveness of those functions in meeting the needs of the community
- the resources allocated to the performance of those functions and savings which might be made.

The effect of that review enables us to plan now, in 1981-82, to reduce recurrent expenditures by some \$22 million below the level at which they were running at 30 June 1981—and we can do so without affecting adversely the standard of services to the community.

We propose to allocate funds in order to:

- continue detailed studies aimed at maximising resources for the Cooper Basin.
- continue the industrial development incentive schemes and the apprenticeship training scheme introduced last financial year—although we will monitor them constantly to assess their effectiveness.
- upgrade the organisation of the Tourist Bureau and mount a co-ordinated and expanded program to promote the development of tourism in this State.
- undertake a program, through the State Development Office, to promote the investment potential of South Australia, to both the Australian and overseas capital markets.
- establish a Technology Development Estate adjacent to the South Australian Institute of Technology campus at the Levels.

- support, through the Department of the Public Service Board, a vocational training program for the disabled.
- increase the resources available to the Police Department, by relieving police officers from court orderly duty.
- examine the feasibility and cost benefit of a Justice Information System to replace duplicated systems in the Attorney-General's Department, Police Department, Community Welfare Department and the Department of Correctional Services.
- increase private contract maintenance for public buildings in country areas, particularly school buildings.

The reallocation of resources to achieve those initiatives and the planned savings will be achieved by:

- improved efficiency
- eliminating unnecessary expenditure
- using natural wastage as a planned means to reduce gradually the size of the public sector.

Through the Budget Review Committee, we shall be monitoring and reviewing expenditure trends carefully during 1981-82. We will ensure that agency expenditures are kept within the limits set by this Budget, unless exceptional circumstances arise or there is an unavoidable and unforeseen requirement.

As to Capital Works, funds will be under considerable pressure in future years as the State attempts to make some contribution towards infrastructure for major developments as well as coping with normal demands. In 1981-82, capital funds will be under further pressure due to the need to provide up to \$44 million to support recurrent operations, depending on the extent of wage increases during the year.

I have no doubt that the transfer of such a significant sum from capital works will attract considerable comment; and rightly so, as the issues are, indeed, important. However, let me make four points, briefly, about this.

First, for some years now, in this State and in other States, there has been a reducing emphasis on capital spending. This partly reflects basic demographic factors. This State's population increase has recently been around 6 000 per annum, compared with annual increases in excess of 15 000 a decade ago. In other words, the need for new facilities to provide for population growth is less than it has been in the past.

Second, there is greater emphasis now on leasing arrangements of the kind being used to finance the new Law Courts at the Moore's site or by the State Transport Authority for rollingstock. These arrangements do not form part of the capital expenditures incorporated in the Budget.

Third, we expect in 1981-82 a very rapid growth in the capital expenditures of the Electricity Trust of South Australia. Those expenditures do not appear in the Budget as they are financed from borrowings under the large semi-government program, from special borrowing authority under the infrastructure program and from the Trust's own internal funds. The Trust's forecast is for a capital expenditure of \$180 million in 1981-82, an increase of almost 80 per cent over last financial year.

When capital expenditure from State funds in 1981-82 is combined with that of the Trust, the Highways Department, the State Transport Authority and other agencies whose capital works programs are financed in whole or in part from outside this Budget, the total planned capital expenditure for 1981-82 represents an increase in real terms over 1980-81.

Fourth, whatever assessment one might make of the relationship between the recurrent and capital sides of the Budget—the basic question which arises is simply one of

what alternatives there are to the course of action which the Government proposes to take. The alternatives would have been higher taxation, lower recurrent expenditures and drastically reduced services, a larger overall deficit or some combination of all of them.

In the Government's view, none of these alternatives would be acceptable to the South Australian taxpayer. In the circumstances, there is no other responsible course to follow, bearing in mind the long term best interests of the State and its people.

1980-81—Combined Accounts

The budget I presented to Parliament last year forecast a small deficit of \$1.5 million on the operations of the Combined Accounts in 1980-81. In particular, the forecast was for:

- a balance on recurrent operations, after providing for a transfer of \$16 million from funds available for capital works.
- a small deficit of \$1.5 million on capital works, after providing for a transfer of \$16 million to support recurrent operations.

The plan was to finance the deficit by using the accumulated surplus of \$1.5 million held on the Combined Accounts as at 30 June 1980. The aim was to have the Accounts in balance as at 30 June 1981.

On recurrent operations, if we leave aside the planned transfer from capital works of \$16 million, receipts exceeded estimate by \$16.3 million, largely as a result of an improvement in receipts from State Taxation, \$5 million; public undertakings, \$1.6 million; recoveries of debt services, \$3.4 million; and other general departmental fees and recoveries, \$11.7 million. That improvement was offset partly by a fall in the State's tax sharing entitlement of \$5.1 million.

Recurrent payments exceeded estimate by \$44.2 million. Interest on the public debt was up by \$11.1 million, wage and salary increases exceeded the large allowance provided in the Budget by \$13.3 million and demands not foreseen at the time of the Budget, including the Government's early retirement scheme, added \$7.8 million to outlays. Overall, departmental and miscellaneous expenditures exceeded estimate by \$9.7 million, largely as a result of price increases.

The net deterioration of \$27.9 million, when added to the forecast deficit of \$16 million, resulted in an overall deficit on recurrent operations of \$43.9 million. In looking at that deficit, it is relevant to note the effect of three factors outside the Government's control; increased public debt servicing, increased wage costs and a reduced tax sharing entitlement—in all, a total of \$29.5 million.

In the event, it was possible to transfer \$37.3 million from capital funds and the recorded result on recurrent activities was a deficit of \$6.6 million for the year.

For capital works, receipts exceeded estimate by \$6.7 million, of which \$4.9 million was from repayments from State sources.

As to payments, if we leave aside the transfer of \$16 million to recurrent operations, net savings in the areas of waterworks and sewers, other government buildings, transport and housing amounted to \$14.6 million.

The combined effect of those two variations from estimate enabled \$37.3 million to be transferred from capital activities to recurrent operations. The recorded result on capital activities was a deficit of \$1.5 million for the year.

Accordingly, the result on the operations of the Combined Accounts for the year was a deficit of \$8.1 million.

As at 30 June 1981, the Combined Accounts showed an accumulated deficit of \$6.6 million, after applying the small

surplus of \$1.5 million held on those Accounts as at 30 June 1980.

Further information about the 1980-81 transactions is set out in Attachment I.

1981-82—Consolidated Account

As I have said, the Government forecasts a small deficit of \$3 million on the 1981-82 operations of the Consolidated Account.

That result, if achieved, will increase the accumulated deficit of \$6.6 million on the Consolidated Account as at 30 June 1981, to \$9.6 million as at 30 June 1982.

Before turning to the detailed explanation of the Budget proposals, I would like to comment briefly on three other important issues involving further budget reform.

Presentation of Estimates

First, to return to the point where I began this Statement, Members will be aware from explanations I gave when the amendments to the Public Finance Act were introduced in December 1980, that the traditional separation of Revenue Account and Loan Account was being replaced with the concept of a Consolidated Account within which Recurrent and Capital receipts and payments would be identified. This has required some recasting of the traditional Budget documents and the opportunity has been taken to introduce certain other changes in order to give these documents more meaning.

The Estimates of Expenditure document has been retitled Estimates of Payments. It now contains details of the Estimates of Payments of a Recurrent Nature and Estimates of Payments of a Capital Nature. Summaries of each of these categories under Ministerial headings are to be found at the beginning of the document, together with a General Summary which shows the aggregate expenditure the Government proposes to make from the Consolidated Account.

The Estimates of Revenue document has been retitled Estimates of Receipts. Changes have been made to the Summaries at the front of the publication to reflect the consolidation of recurrent and capital receipts in the Consolidated Account.

Substantial changes have been made also to the detailed section of this document:

- The Taxation category is aligned as closely as possible with the Australian Bureau of Statistics definitions of taxation.
- The Public Undertakings and Recoveries of Debt Service sections are condensed.
- Other Departmental Fees and Recoveries are now listed under Ministerial headings along lines which are much more closely comparable with the structure of the Payments documents.
- Receipts from the Commonwealth Government for Specific Purposes have been extracted from general departmental receipts and are now recorded in a separate section.
- Receipts of a Capital Nature have been incorporated in the document under headings similar to those which appeared previously in the Loan Estimates.

In providing a more appropriate classification of Receipts, some of the detail previously shown has been omitted. It is available to Members on request.

These changes to the Estimates documents, together with the new arrangements under the Consolidated Account concept for dealing with payments in excess of the amounts voted by Parliament, will be reflected in the Treasurer's Statements and Accounts for 1981-82. The Statements report the actual transactions of the Government and are published as Part VIII of the Report of the Auditor-General.

During the year, I propose to review, in consultation with the Auditor-General, all of the Treasurer's Statements with a view to providing Parliament with better information in these documents. In particular, I am not satisfied that Statement C, in its current format, presents a very meaningful picture and I intend to modify it substantially before it is published again.

Consolidated Financial Information

Second, I referred in my Budget Speech last year to the need for new material which would give consolidated information on the financial operations of the State public sector overall, including activities financed from Trust and Deposit Accounts and including semi-government authorities outside the Budget. The Treasury, with the assistance of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, is at present compiling such information, including forward estimates for 1981-82. The task is a quite complex one. The results will be presented to Parliament, in the form of a special Treasury information paper, as soon as practicable.

Program Performance Budgeting

Once again, supplementary material in program form will be provided to Members to support the Budget papers which are presented in the traditional line form. I believe that the Estimates Committees will find this supplementary material useful in understanding and examining the budgets of individual agencies.

Heavy demands have been placed upon all agencies to define corporate goals and functions, to define and provide details of specific programs undertaken and to relate their activities to government policy. The year 1980-81 has seen emphasis placed on:

- refining the work done prior to September 1980 and, with few exceptions, bringing agencies up to a comparable standard of achievement in presentation for Estimates Committees.
- more detailed work with agencies on recharging for interdepartmental services, asset identification and valuation and accrued charges (such as superannuation).
- preliminary work in the establishment of appropriate performance indicators in four agencies.

I believe the stage has now been reached where we need to examine carefully the next steps in this important development. Having regard to the limited resources at our disposal, the questions which now need to be answered include:

- to what extent do we refine further the descriptive information which we have developed?
- at what pace should we proceed with a general process of recharging for services?
- do we now set about the task of establishing appropriate performance indicators for a wide range of agencies against which the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations can be measured?
- at what pace do we change the present Treasury Accounting System, so that formal reporting from agencies can be directed towards programs as well as towards objects of expenditure?

On balance, we believe that in 1981-82 the major emphasis should be placed in two areas.

First, it must be on the modification of the Treasury Accounting System so that actual outlays on programs can be recorded and monitored at appropriate times. This will need to be done in close co-operation with agencies so that the development of their internal systems may proceed in a way which fits comfortably with Treasury developments.

Second, we must look carefully at the important area of recharging for inter-departmental services so that respon-

sibility and accountability for incurring costs will be placed with the department seeking the service. This is of high priority.

Work will also continue on program refinement, particularly in the health and education areas. The effort to be made in establishing appropriate performance indicators in some agencies will need to be primarily in the agencies themselves, but I expect that staff seconded to Treasury will be able to help in this work.

Other Matters

Matters raised by the Auditor-General and action taken in response to his comments are set out in detail in Attachment II.

Change to the functions and titles of departments which have occurred since presentation of the Budget in August 1980 are shown in Attachment III.

The Estimates of Payments for departments within the Attorney-General's portfolio have been rearranged and transfers of functions have taken place between the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, the Attorney-General's (formerly Law) Department and the Courts (formerly Supreme Court) Department. Details of the functional transfers are shown in Attachment III. Because of the complicated and extensive nature of the rearrangement, it is considered that explanatory footnotes normally provided in the Estimates of Payments document could be confusing and therefore they have been excluded. Details of Budget Estimates and Actual Payments for 1980-81 are shown as usual in the Estimates of Payments.

I would like to pay tribute to the Under Treasurer and to his officers. We are indeed fortunate in South Australia to have officers and advisers of such excellent quality. I thank them for their continued service to the people of South Australia.

This Budget has been termed a tough Budget, and it is quite clear from the details which have now been given that it is indeed a tough Budget but that the Government itself has borne the brunt of the stringencies which have been brought in. It has been our Government's determination that the people of South Australia should not be burdened excessively. Accordingly, although the task is a difficult one we do intend that we will make this Budget work to the advantage of South Australia.

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

Leave granted.

Remainder of Financial Statement

RECURRENT ACTIVITIES

The forecast for 1981-82 is for a deficit of \$47 million on the year's operations. Reduced Commonwealth Government support and the need to make a significant provision once again for likely wage and salary increases in 1981-82 have made it necessary to hold capital funds to finance recurrent activities. The level of support needed from capital funds has been contained by applying the most stringent measures to the allocations for recurrent expenditures.

Aggregate recurrent receipts are expected to total about \$1 675.4 million and aggregate recurrent payments about \$1 722.4 million.

The forecast of payments comprises provision for:—

- normal running expenses of \$1 626.9 million at wage and salary rates as at 30 June 1981, and at price levels which include some allowance for inflation.
- a round sum allowance of \$78 million for the possible cost of new wage and salary rate approvals which

may become effective during the course of the year.

- a round sum allowance of \$17.5 million for the possible cost of further increases during the year in prices of supplies and services.

The necessary detailed appropriation for the bulk of future wage and salary awards will be arranged under a special provision which is included in the Appropriation Bill each year. With respect to supplies and services, where departments can demonstrate that cost increases overall are greater than the allowance included in detailed appropriations, extra funds will be made available from the round sum allowance of \$17.5 million. There is no special provision in the Appropriation Bill to cover this procedure, so it will be necessary to call on the authority of the Governor's Appropriation Fund and, perhaps, eventually on Supplementary Estimates. The latter procedure will be necessary also for a small part of the cost of wage and salary increases.

RECURRENT RECEIPTS

Recurrent receipts are expected to increase by \$164.4 million (10.9 per cent), from \$1 511 million last year (excluding the transfer of capital funds of \$37.3 million) to \$1 675.4 million in 1981-82.

Regrettably, the combined effects of reduced Commonwealth Government support and substantially higher wage and salary levels have made it necessary to increase some taxation rates. However, those increases should be seen against the background of the substantial taxation reductions which the Government has implemented since 1979.

Unfortunately also, rising costs, particularly wage and salary costs, have caused many charges to be increased to enable the Government to recover the costs of services provided to the public.

Taxation

The Valuer-General's revaluation of properties, which provides for a site valuation of each property once every five years, included properties in the City of Adelaide for the first time since 1975-76. This is the main reason for land tax collections being estimated at \$19.9 million in 1981-82, compared with \$17.3 million in 1980-81.

The transfer from the Hospital Fund is expected to be \$23 million in 1981-82, compared with \$27.5 million last year. The effect of the planned run-down in the accumulated balances in the Fund over the last two years, offset partly by an expected increase in payments to the Fund by the Lotteries Commission in 1981-82, accounts for the reduction of \$4.5 million.

The expected increase in motor vehicle taxation, from \$44.4 million in 1980-81 to an estimated \$48.9 million in 1981-82, reflects the full year effect of the increase in motor registration fees from 28 January 1981, and an increase in driver's licence fees from \$6 a year to \$8 a year, operative from 16 September 1981. That increase is expected to bring in about \$1.1 million in 1981-82 and \$1.4 million in a full year. This item forms part of a net transfer from recurrent activities to the Highways Fund and has no net impact on recurrent activities.

Receipts from pay-roll tax have regard to the carryover effect of wage and salary increases granted in 1980-81, to expected wage and salary increases in 1981-82 and to the possibility of some modest increase in employment during the year. The estimate is for receipts of \$211 million in 1981-82 compared with \$183.9 million in 1980-81.

The estimate of receipts from stamp duties in 1981-82 anticipates that receipts from property and motor vehicle transactions will increase with inflation rather than through any upturn in the market. It reflects also a proposal to

increase stamp duty on cheques from the present level of 8 cents per cheque to 10 cents per cheque, with effect from and including 1 November 1981. That increase will bring in an additional \$600 000 this year and about \$1 million in a full year. We expect that receipts from all forms of stamp duty will increase from \$98 million to \$107.5 million in 1981-82.

Fees under the Licensing Act, for all publican's licences granted, on or after 1 January 1982, will be assessed at 9 per cent of the total value of sales in a defined antecedent period, instead of at the present rate of 8 per cent on the value of sales, excluding sales tax. The rate for low alcohol beverages will be reduced from 8 per cent to 2 per cent. The variation is expected to bring in additional revenue of about \$700 000 in 1981-82 and about \$1.9 million in a full year. Receipts from this source are expected to realise \$16 million in 1981-82.

Receipts under the Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act are expected to increase by \$2.3 million to \$22.5 million in 1981-82. The full year effect of the increase in licence fees under that Act, from 1 February 1981, is the reason for the expected improvement. Like motor vehicle taxation, it has no net impact on recurrent activities.

Licence fees under the Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act were increased from 10 per cent on all sales made by a tobacco wholesaler in a defined antecedent period to 12.5 per cent, with effect for licence periods commencing on or after 1 August 1981. The increase is expected to yield an additional \$2.8 million this year and in a full year. It is anticipated that judgment will be handed down during the year with respect to an outstanding claim and payment has been received already with respect to another outstanding claim. Receipts from this source are expected to increase from \$10.7 million in 1980-81 to \$14.4 million in 1981-82.

To cover the rising cost of administration it is proposed to increase the annual licence fee under the Firearms Act from \$5 to \$6 with effect from 1 December 1981. In addition, arrangements have been made to issue these licences on a three year basis and to phase in that arrangement over a three year period. Those two factors combined contribute largely to an expected increase in receipts from fees for regulatory services, from \$3.2 million in 1980-81 to an estimated \$4.9 million in 1981-82.

Total contributions from statutory corporations are expected to increase from \$16.9 million in 1980-81 to an estimated \$22 million in 1981-82. That anticipated improvement reflects the effect of:—

- increased tariffs implemented by the Electricity Trust of South Australia from 1 July 1981.
- improved performance, partly as a result of higher interest rates, on the profitability of the Savings Bank of South Australia and the State Bank in 1980-81.

Public Undertakings

The estimated revenue of \$25 million to be collected by the Department of Marine and Harbors in 1981-82 allows for an increase in cargo throughput, including that related to the expanded Australia to Europe container shipping service which commenced in March 1981. It allows also for the full year effect of increased port charges which came into effect from 1 March 1981.

It is expected that revenue collected by the Engineering and Water Supply Department will increase from \$115.4 million in 1980-81 to an estimated \$130.1 million in 1981-82. That increase reflects an increase in the price of water, from 27 cents to 32 cents per kilolitre, in water and sewer rates of 12.5 per cent on average for each and in irrigation and drainage charges of 18.5 per cent; all with effect from 1 July 1981.

Recoveries of Debt Services

The increase in interest recoveries from \$77.2 million in 1980-81 to an estimated \$81.5 million in 1981-82 reflects mainly an expected increase in interest earnings on Treasury balances. That increase takes into account the level of funds likely to be available for investment and the effect of higher interest rates.

Other Departmental Fees and Recoveries

Receipts under Treasury—Miscellaneous are expected to amount to \$8 million in 1981-82, compared with \$44.8 million last year. New arrangements under the Public Finance Act do not require transfers of funds to be made between the recurrent component and the capital component of the Consolidated Account.

The establishment of a new Courts Department on 1 July 1981, has seen the transfer to that Department of a number of functions formerly undertaken by the Attorney-General's Department (previously the Law Department) the Supreme Court Department and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The overall increase in the receipts of the new Courts Department and of the Attorney-General's Department from \$12.9 million in 1980-81 to an estimated \$13.9 million in 1981-82, takes into account the full year effect of increased fees under the Justices Act and the Local and District Criminal Courts Act which came into effect in April 1981.

The expected reduction in receipts under Minister of Industrial Affairs—Miscellaneous from \$2.3 million in 1980-81 to \$190 000 in 1981-82 takes into account that surplus funds under the previous Government's unemployment relief scheme have now been repaid.

Responsibility for the maintenance of assets at particular (previously government) recognised hospitals was transferred from the Public Buildings Department to the South Australian Health Commission, with effect from 1 July 1981. The aim is for similar responsibility on account of assets for Mental Health Services to pass to the Commission by January 1982. As a result, receipts of the Public Buildings Department are expected to fall from \$11.2 million in 1980-81 to an estimated \$3.8 million in 1981-82. The reduction has no budget impact as it is offset by a corresponding reduction in the payments of the Department.

The cost of police traffic services, which are met in part by a recoup from the Highways Fund, have increased substantially in recent years and the introduction of random breath testing will increase that cost further. Receipts of the Police Department, which are expected to increase by \$3.4 million to \$7.4 million in 1981-82, reflect:

- a decision to introduce legislation to increase the present recoup from the Highways Fund from 7.5 per cent of motor registration fees to 10 per cent, with effect from 1 July 1981,
- the introduction of a proposed traffic infringement notice scheme from 1 January 1982.

As from 1 July 1981, staff of the State Library working for departments will be paid direct by those departments, rather than by the Department of Local Government, who in the past have recharged the client department. That new arrangement is the major reason for receipts of the Department of Local Government falling from \$824 000 in 1980-81 to an expected \$326 000 in 1981-82. There is no budget impact as the reduction will be offset by a corresponding reduction in the payments of the Department of Local Government.

The expected reduction of \$300 000 in receipts under Minister of Local Government—Miscellaneous is in the expectation that the Parks Community Centre will be incorporated as a statutory body in 1981-82 and will retain the revenues it earns from its commercial operations, to finance

those operations and also to make a contribution to other costs incurred by the Centre.

The full cost incurred by the Commonwealth Government in providing a meat inspection service is met by the State and recovered through a charge to individual meat processors. The receipts of the Department of Agriculture are expected to increase from \$1.7 million in 1980-81 to an estimated \$2.6 million in 1981-82, largely as a result of the introduction of that arrangement from 1 July 1981, and an increase in the level of a number of other charges raised by the Department.

Receipts under Minister of Transport and Minister of Recreation and Sport—Miscellaneous take into account a payment of \$900 000 from the Totalizator Agency Board which represents the final repayment of an advance made to the Board in 1980-81 with respect to its commitments to the racing industry.

The Residential Tenancies Act provides for interest earned on bond moneys held in the Residential Tenancies Fund to be paid to Consolidated Account in order to defray the cost of administering the Act. That payment, and recent increases in the Department's charges generally, are the major factors in the increase in receipts of the Department of Public and Consumer Affairs from \$2.9 million in 1980-81 to an expected \$3.7 million in 1981-82.

Receipts of the Department of Lands are expected to increase from \$5.6 million in 1980-81 to \$6.7 million in 1981-82. That increase is due largely to an increase in fees levied under the Real Property Act, the Crown Lands Act and the Valuation of Land Act.

It is expected that about \$1.6 million will be received in 1981-82 from the sale of land at Monarto, after providing for the repayment of capital funds advanced to this venture in previous years. After taking into account a reduction in site rental as a result of the Government's consequent reduced property holding at Monarto, it is expected that receipts under Minister of Lands—Miscellaneous will increase from \$601 000 in 1980-81 to an estimated \$1.8 million in 1981-82.

Territorial

It is expected that receipts collected by the Department of Mines and Energy will increase from \$7.1 million in 1980-81 to an estimated \$9.9 million in 1981-82. That improvement takes into account the full year effect of an increase in the price of gas to the Cooper Basin producers from 1 January 1981, together with some increase in the volume of gas transported.

Commonwealth

Specific Purpose

Payments by the Commonwealth Government under the Rail Standardisation Agreement expired during 1980-81.

At \$6.5 million, Commonwealth support for childhood services is well below the level necessary to maintain its value in real terms.

An amount of \$38 million to be received in 1981-82 for primary and secondary education purposes, includes a late payment of \$2.3 million for a previous period. The remaining amount (\$35.7 million) gives support below the level for 1980-81, when \$30.8 million was received (\$33.1 million if the late payment is taken into account).

Commonwealth support in the area of Technical and Further Education is expected to be \$9.8 million in 1981-82. That level of support represents an increase in real terms, after taking into account the receipt of a late Commonwealth payment in July 1980.

The Commonwealth Government proposes to make \$3.9 million available for the School to Work transition program in 1981-82. In addition it has proposed that portions of its

payments to the States for primary and secondary education be applied to transition programs within government schools. The basis for acquittal of those funds has yet to be resolved with the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Government has taken over complete responsibility for people previously assisted under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act. All outstanding matters under that Act have now been finalised.

General Purpose

The Commonwealth Government has discontinued the specific purpose grants it has made previously for community health projects and dental health services. In the main those grants were made available direct to the South Australian Health Commission. For 1981-82, the Commonwealth Government has provided a general purpose health grant of \$8.6 million.

As indicated elsewhere in this statement, new tax sharing and health grant arrangements have been introduced under the States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981. After a transitional year in 1981-82, those arrangements will move towards a sharing by the States of a total tax base, rather than the former net personal income tax collections base.

For 1981-82, the arrangement provides for the States' tax sharing base in 1980-81 to be increased by 9 per cent. In addition, it provides for the absorption of certain specific purpose grants.

In the case of South Australia, the increase of 9 per cent in the 1980-81 base yields a grant of \$753.8 million. Absorption of specific purpose grants for urban public transport (\$5 million) and for soil conservation, rural extension services and the cost of operating the Commonwealth Government's pathology laboratory at Port Pirie (in all, \$2.2 million), bring the total grant for 1981-82 under the States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981, to \$761 million. This figure has been included in the Estimates.

RECURRENT PAYMENTS

The Government's financial planning for 1981-82 and the years beyond has regard to two major factors.

The first is the uncertainty which exists in the area of Commonwealth-State financial arrangements with respect to the review of relativities between the States. The report of the Commonwealth Grants Commission has serious implications for South Australia. We are presently taking advantage of the one year deferment in the application of new relativities to develop a case designed to protect our position. The matter is as yet unresolved.

The second is the need to provide finance towards some of the major development projects. The construction of a liquids pipeline to and port facilities at Stony Point is expected to commence soon and we believe that the development of Roxby Downs and of some coal reserves will follow. There is still interest in the development of a petrochemical complex. While eventually these projects will add to State revenues through royalties, it must be emphasised that the impact of some of them on the State's limited financial resources could be heavy during the development stages.

Given those factors, the effect of substantially reduced Commonwealth Government support, the carryover effect of large wage and salary award increases granted in 1980-81 and the uncertainty about possible wage and salary award increases in 1981-82, the only responsible course of action for the Government to follow is to tighten further the management of existing programs and services, to reassess their relevance and priority, and to reallocate resources away from areas of less need to areas where the need is

seen to be greatest in the overall public interest. It is a difficult task in which judgments must necessarily be made.

Difficult and unpopular as the task may be, we propose to follow it. It is the main strategy of the payments side of the Recurrent Budget.

Recurrent payments for 1981-82 (including the round sum allowances for wage and salary awards and for likely price increases) are expected to increase by \$167.5 million (10.8 per cent) from \$1 554.9 million last year to \$1 722.4 million.

Special Acts

The provision for the Government's contribution to the South Australian Superannuation Fund has been increased from \$32 million in 1980-81 to \$37.5 million. This reflects an increase in pensions in line with the increase in the Consumer Price Index and the difference between the pension levels of those receiving pensions for the first time and those whose pensions cease.

The transfer to the Highways Fund of the net proceeds of motor vehicle taxation and fuel licensing fees is expected to be \$31.8 million. The transfer allows for the full year effect of increases in motor registration fees and fuel licensing fees, operative from 28 January 1981, and 1 February 1981, respectively, and an increase in driver's licence fees from 16 September 1981.

Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Ltd was placed in receivership by the State Bank of South Australia on 12 September 1980. The Bank holds substantial guarantees against loans it has advanced to the Co-operative. The provision of \$3 million in 1981-82 is in the expectation that the Government is likely to have to meet some liability under those guarantees.

Levies from insurance companies to finance the operations of the Statutory Reserve Fund will be collected in conjunction with annual payments made by those companies under the Stamp Duties Act. As a result the proceeds from the levies will not be available to the Fund until February 1982. In the meantime, \$300 000 has been provided for further bridging finance—on the understanding that all of the bridging finance (\$1.4 million) will be recovered from the Fund in 1982.

Interest payable on the public debt of the State is estimated at \$184 million in 1981-82. The increase from \$160.3 million in 1980-81 is attributable to the full year cost of loans raised in 1980-81, the conversion of old loans at significantly higher interest rates and the estimated impact of the proposed new borrowing programme for 1981-82.

Mines and Energy

The development of the State's mineral and energy resources continues to be a high priority of the Government and we have allocated \$11.5 million for these purposes in 1981-82. Detailed assessment of the Cooper Basin Gasfield will be carried further to ensure the maximum recovery of gas reserves. Developmental and site studies related to a petro-chemical complex will be continued. While limited financial resources makes it necessary to rely on the work of other research organisations in many areas, we will continue to support, in a practical and balanced way, programs for energy conservation and alternate energy use as well as programs for underground water resource assessments.

Trade and Industry

The promotion and development of industry in South Australia through the Department of Trade and Industry will be extended in 1981-82. The Government, in recognition of the importance of the small business sector, will be providing additional resources to the Small Business Advi-

sory Unit. An allocation of \$1.6 million has been provided for the operations of the Department.

To promote and foster high technology industries in this State, the Government proposes to establish a Technology Development Estate adjacent to the Levels Campus of the South Australian Institute of Technology. Subject to a favourable recommendation from the Parliamentary Committee on Public Works, funds will be made available from within the Department's allocation to promote its development.

To foster the development of the State's industrial base, the Government will continue to offer a wide range of incentives to industry. It will maintain a careful watch to ensure that the incentives serve the purpose for which they have been provided. An amount of \$9.3 million is being provided in 1981-82 to cover such areas as pay-roll tax and land tax rebates to decentralised manufacturing and processing industries, pay-roll tax rebates to encourage youth employment, continued support to the motor vehicle industry, bridging finance to assist the development of export markets and provision of assistance for the establishment or expansion of industry in South Australia. The payroll tax and land tax rebate schemes impact on a full year basis for the first time in 1981-82.

Fisheries

Funds amounting to \$2.4 million will be provided in 1981-82 for the operations of the Fisheries Department. The increased level of surveillance introduced last year to protect the continued development of the fishing industry in this State will be maintained and replacement of vessels will now proceed following completion of the inquiry into the 'Cape Arid' incident off Kangaroo Island in December 1979.

Agriculture

The total recurrent provision for Agriculture in 1981-82 is \$28 million.

The Government has provided funding to enable the continuation of projects formerly financed by Commonwealth Extension Services grants. In addition the first stage of the soil conservation program which has been planned jointly with the Commonwealth Government, local government and land owners is to be implemented. Commonwealth Government funding for both of these programs has been subsumed into the State's general tax sharing grant.

Continued support for the Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign is vital to the preservation of our beef industry. An amount of \$3.2 million will be made available for this purpose in 1981-82.

Funds have been provided to enable the Department of Agriculture to meet the full cost of inspections undertaken by the Commonwealth Government under the new Meat Hygiene legislation. Those costs are recovered by the Department from the individual meat processors concerned.

As part of a financial restructuring of SAMCOR, legislation was passed in March 1981 to establish a debt servicing fund to enable SAMCOR's future operations to be presented on a commercial basis. That fund is financed by an annual contribution from the Government and an annual contribution from the Corporation representing the notional tax and the notional dividend it would pay if it operated as a private commercial organisation. The Government is providing \$2.9 million as its expected contribution to the fund in 1981-82.

Tourism

The Government sees tourism as an important factor in the development of the State. An expanded and co-ordinated development and promotion program is being planned

and steps are being taken to upgrade the organisation in order to place a greater and more professional emphasis on marketing and development of our tourist potential both at the regional and interstate levels.

Almost \$4 million is being provided for these purposes in 1981-82.

Marine and Harbors

The attraction of Eglo Engineering Pty Ltd and a new overseas shipping line on a regular basis to the Port of Adelaide have been important achievements for South Australia.

The Department will continue to actively promote the industrial estate adjacent to the Port of Adelaide and the operations of the State's commercial ports. The attraction and retention of direct shipping services between South Australia and important trading centres of Japan, North America and Europe will continue to be a major objective and will be pursued, vigorously.

The provision of \$16.7 million will permit the Department to maintain its present level of port services and marine activities throughout the State, while achieving some reduction in the workforce through natural wastage.

Water Resources

The total provision for water resources is \$85.4 million in 1981-82.

The Engineering and Water Supply Department's allocation of \$83.2 million provides for the commencement of operation of the Barossa Water Filtration Scheme, the first stage of the Noora Salinity Control Scheme and a full year of operation of the Heathfield Sewage Treatment Works and the extension to the Christies Beach Sewage Treatment Works. It provides also for the operations of the Water Resources Branch to be met from departmental recurrent funds rather than capital funds, for research into amoebic meningitis in the water supply system, and additional costs associated with the development of computerised information systems.

For some years, the Department has been taking positive and responsible steps to reduce its workforce in line with its reducing construction workload. While constrained by a non-retrenchment policy and the rate of natural wastage, the Department reduced the labour force by a further 704 employees in 1980-81, of whom 353 took advantage of the Government's early retirement scheme. As at 30 June 1981, the total workforce stood at about 3 680 and the plan is to reduce further below that level.

Control of costs, together with the recent increases in the price of water and in water and sewerage rates, is expected to enable the Department to hold the deficit on country operations to \$26.5 million and on its operations overall to \$23.1 million in 1981-82. On irrigation works, the deficit is expected to be \$8.3 million.

These forecasts take into account that the Department is likely to call on the round sum allowance for wage and salary increases and price increases in 1981-82.

Law

On 1 July 1981, the Supreme Court Department, the Court Reporting Division and the Sheriff's Office Division of the Law Department and the Appeals Tribunal Branch and the Magistrates Branch of the Premier's Department were amalgamated to form a new Courts Department. From the same date, the remaining functions of the Law Department and the Parliamentary Counsel's Office of the Premier's Department were amalgamated to form the Attorney-General's Department.

Funds amounting to \$11.3 million have been provided for the Courts Department and \$4 million for the Attorney-General's Department in 1981-82.

A sum of \$150 000 has been made available once again for the International Year of the Disabled Person.

Industrial Affairs and Employment

Unemployment, particularly among young people, and the lack of skilled tradesmen, continue to be areas of major concern to the Government.

Within the provision of \$7.4 million for the Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment, resources will be made available for the implementation of the Industrial and Commercial Training Act. Apprenticeship initiatives undertaken in 1980-81, the Community Improvement Through Youth and Self Employment Venture Schemes will continue to be supported.

Education

An amount of \$411.4 million is being allocated for primary and secondary education in 1981-82. It is the largest single item in the State's recurrent budget.

Last financial year, actual expenditure by the Education Department represented almost 26 per cent of all recurrent budget outlays. It is expected that after calling on the round sum allowance for wage increases and for price increases, the Department will maintain that share of total funds available in 1981-82.

The allocation of funds for 1981-82 takes into account falling enrolments in primary schools as well as rationalisation of effort between the central and regional offices. The commissioning of new schools and essential expansion and redevelopment in other schools will be met by redeployment of resources from other areas.

The impact of rising costs, particularly teachers' salaries, strengthens the need for the Government to ensure that the most effective use is made of its educational resources in the interests of all children. In that context, the Department will be reviewing urgently the practicability of:

- rationalising the large number of small classes particularly in secondary schools—many of them with less than five students and a number with one student only.
- more effectively using the capacity in some schools, particularly some inner suburban schools.

In any action flowing from that review, the Government will take care to ensure that the present high standard of teaching service in our schools is not jeopardised.

In increasing public transport fares the Government decided to exempt students from that increase. The allocation of \$2.1 million for concessional transport passes to scholars reflects that decision.

Aid to independent schools has been increased by \$2.8 million to \$15.6 million in 1981-82. That allocation takes into account a further step in the commitment of this Government to increase the level of assistance, from 20 per cent of the cost of educating a student in a government school to 25 per cent over a five year period. It takes into account also the increasing enrolments in independent schools.

Further Education

Expenditure on Technical and Further Education will increase by \$1.8 million to \$54.1 million in 1981-82.

In 1980-81, it was necessary to review again the level of resources available to the Department, with a view to rationalisation and redeployment to meet urgent needs of industry and commerce. That review placed a greater emphasis on the development of vocational skills for school leavers attempting to enter the workforce and the retraining nec-

essary to meet changes in work technology. This redirection of resources will continue in 1981-82.

Childhood Services

Pre-school services were extended to 3½ year olds in areas of need in 1980-81 and it is proposed to continue this initiative in 1981-82.

Despite the continued decline in Commonwealth support, in real terms, expenditure on childhood services will increase by \$1.5 million to \$19.8 million in 1981-82.

Police

Expenditure by the Police Department is expected to increase from \$82.9 million to \$90.5 million in 1981-82.

The Department will continue its general review of procedures to determine productivity and workload indicators aimed at ensuring the most effective and efficient use of resources. This review, together with a proposal to replace police officers with court orderlies, offers scope for a reallocation of resources to meet new initiatives and relieve pressure, particularly in the Criminal Investigation Branch.

The allocation to the Department for 1981-82 takes into account the introduction of the random breath testing scheme and the traffic infringement notice scheme.

Correctional Services

Expenditure by the Department of Correctional Services is expected to increase from \$14 million to \$15.8 million in 1981-82.

Significant cost increases have been incurred in meeting an urgent need to upgrade security arrangements within institutions. The allocation for 1981-82 provides for a further increase in staff for the surveillance units at both the Adelaide Gaol and Yatala Labour Prison.

The Department will proceed with the implementation of a community work order system in 1981-82.

Local Government

The allocation of \$13.9 million for Local Government provides for the full year cost of the newly established Ethnic Affairs Commission.

The grant for community centre projects takes into account that the Parks Community Centre will be incorporated as a statutory body in 1981-82 and will retain the revenues it earns from its operations.

A Government decision to assist further with the housing problems of youth and the aged, by extending the services of the Emergency Housing Office, is reflected in the increased grant to this Office in 1981-82.

In accordance with the importance the Government places on local library services, and having regard to funds available, including those held by the Libraries Board, the Government's proposed allocation for 1981-82 will permit the program for subsidised libraries to be maintained in real terms.

Arts

The total allocation for the Arts in 1981-82 is \$12.3 million, of which \$9.5 million will comprise grants for artistic and history preservation purposes. This allocation recognises that those bodies will continue the efforts mounted in 1980-81 to achieve greater efficiency in their operations.

The Government will contribute a further \$100 000 to the Art Foundation established last year to celebrate the centenary of the Art Gallery of South Australia. This money will be provided on a dollar for dollar basis as part of the Government's commitment to provide \$500 000 over a five year period.

Welfare

Emphasis will be given by the Department in 1981-82 to the implementation of a community work order system as an alternative to institutional care for young offenders.

The Department will continue also its program of system upgrading, including working with other relevant departments in an examination of the practicability and cost benefit of introducing a Justice Information System.

The Department's allocation of \$28.5 million for 1981-82 should enable it to maintain existing services.

The allocation of \$17.9 million for Minister of Community Welfare—Miscellaneous includes \$13.5 million for remissions of water and sewer rates and council rates for pensioners and other persons in need. Transport concessions to the unemployed are expected to cost \$881 000 in 1981-82.

The Commonwealth Government has discontinued direct support for women's shelters from 1 July 1981. It has subsumed that program into its general purpose grants provided under the States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981. The allocation of \$759 000 by the State for women's shelters in 1981-82 maintains a level of activity under this program in real terms.

Health

The South Australian Health Commission has placed emphasis on careful resource management and efficiency in the provision of health services. It will continue to do so in 1981-82.

The allocation of \$201 million for health in 1981-82 recognises that effort. It also recognises two major changes:

- the introduction of the Commonwealth Government's new health funding arrangements from 1 September 1981. The effect of this arrangement on the operations of individual health units is difficult to assess at this stage. The position will be monitored carefully as the year progresses.
- the funding by the Commonwealth Government of community health projects and dental health services. Prior to this financial year, Commonwealth Government funds for these projects and services were, in the main, paid direct to the Commission. From 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth Government has discontinued its specific purpose grants for these projects and services and provided a general purpose health grant. The State allocation to the Commission for 1981-82 reflects the continued funding of these services.

Premier and Cabinet—State Development

The Government proposes to undertake a planned and co-ordinated promotional campaign to make interstate and overseas investors more aware of the potential of South Australia. The main target areas are the Sydney and Melbourne market areas and the overseas markets of Japan, the Pacific Basin and North West Europe.

The allocation of \$3 million to the Department in 1981-82 recognises this promotional campaign. It takes into account also the transfer of some functions, previously the responsibility of the Premier's Department, to the newly established Attorney-General's Department and Courts Department.

Public Service Board

Expenditure by the Department is expected to be \$4.1 million in 1981-82.

Provision of \$43 000 has been made within that allocation for the vocational training of disabled persons.

Treasurer

Development achieved on Program Performance Budgeting in 1980-81 will be consolidated in 1981-82. Increased emphasis will be given to the development of a new Treasury Accounting System and to relationships between that system and those of other departments.

The allocation of \$5.2 million for Treasury Department in 1981-82 takes into account those developments.

An allocation of \$45.7 million under Treasurer—Miscellaneous takes into account increased debt servicing charges for loans taken up by statutory bodies in 1980-81, an increase in the subsidy to country electricity services, largely as a result of increased fuel costs, increased costs associated with the insurance of government property and increased interest payments on moneys held in trust.

Corporate Affairs

The Commission is reducing gradually the backlog of work in the investigation area, although company acquisitions and other developments associated with the National Scheme for the regulation of companies and the securities industry are placing pressure on its resources.

\$140 000 has been provided for this State's contribution to the National Companies and Securities Commission in 1981-82.

Public Buildings

The Department is taking steps to reduce its workforce in line with a reducing workload. While constrained by a non-retrenchment policy and the rate of natural wastage, the Department reduced its labour force in 1980-81 by 613 employees, of whom 188 took advantage of the Government's voluntary early retirement scheme and 290 transferred to the South Australian Health Commission. As at 30 June 1981 the total workforce stood at 1 627.

Emphasis will continue to be placed on reducing further the labour force in 1981-82 by natural attrition. It is planned also to increase the volume of work to private contractors in order to reduce a backlog of urgent maintenance work for country buildings, particularly school buildings.

The allocation of \$52.9 million to the Department for 1981-82 recognises both of these factors, and also the transfer of maintenance employees in health units to the South Australian Health Commission during 1981-82.

Environment and Planning

The recent amalgamation of the Department for the Environment and the Department of Urban and Regional Affairs should provide a better management base, lead to economies of operation and provide an opportunity for re-allocation of resources.

During the 1970s, significant areas of land were acquired and dedicated for national park purposes. As a result, there is now a need to ensure the maintenance, protection and development of these areas.

Funds amounting to \$15 million have been provided for environment and planning purposes in 1981-82.

Transport

The allocation of \$12.9 million for the Department of Transport provides for a new Division of Road Safety and Motor Transport.

The contribution towards the cost of operating the motor vessel *Troubridge* will be met from the Highways Fund in 1981-82 and future years.

Following commencement of Soccer Pools, it is proposed to provide from the Recreation and Sport Fund \$1.5 million for recreational and sporting purposes. This new initiative

of the Government will enhance the sporting and recreational facilities and opportunities for the people of this State.

An amount of \$52.5 million is being provided to meet the expected operating deficit of the State Transport Authority. That provision takes into account the recent increase in fares which is expected to contribute about \$3.2 million toward the Authority's operating costs in 1981-82 and \$3.7 million in a full year.

Public and Consumer Affairs

In accordance with the Government's emphasis on de-regulation, consideration will be given to the rationalisation of the Department's services in 1981-82.

The Department's expenditure is expected to be \$8 million in 1981-82.

Lands

The allocation to the Department of Lands takes into account that the Department will work towards a rationalisation of its functions in 1981-82 and reduce its workforce by natural attrition.

The allocation of \$2.4 million under Minister of Lands—Miscellaneous reflects disposal costs as well as debt servicing, maintenance and operating costs for Monarto in 1981-82.

CAPITAL WORKS

The plan for 1981-82 is to reserve \$44 million from capital activities in order to support a deficit on recurrent operations.

Aggregate receipts are expected to total \$230.1 million while aggregate payments are forecast at \$186.1 million.

While capital payments in 1981-82 are expected to be below the level of 1980-81, it needs to be remembered that, in 1980-81, a significant sum was set aside for housing to be spent in 1981-82 and future years. Also, it is to be expected that any shortfall will be offset by the involvement of the State Transport Authority, the Electricity Trust of South Australia and the Highways Department in other building and construction projects, the construction of an International Hotel and the Moore's complex.

The funding of the Water Resources Branch of the Engineering and Water Supply Department from recurrent funds instead of capital funds is another factor contributing to reduced capital payments in 1981-82.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

At the meeting of the Australian Loan Council in June 1981, the Commonwealth Government announced it would support a total program of \$1 307.2 million for State works and services—that is to say, the same money amount as for 1980-81.

South Australia's share of this program is to be \$170.4 million, of which \$113.6 million will be made available by way of loans, subject to repayment and interest, and \$56.8 million by way of a capital grant. Further loans amounting to about \$3 million will be raised on our behalf to cover the costs of discounts and premiums on loan issues and redemptions.

The other major sources of capital funds are specific purpose funds from the Commonwealth Government and the repayment and recovery of amounts made available to departments and authorities in previous years. For 1981-82, funds from these sources are expected to amount to \$56.7 million, giving a total of funds available from all sources of \$230.1 million.

Unlike the school building program, Commonwealth support for technical and further education has been main-

tained in real terms in 1981-82. We expect increased support under the National Water Resources program, mainly for water treatment and salinity control projects, although allocations to the States have yet to be advised.

In all, total specific purpose Commonwealth funds are expected to be \$27 million in 1981-82 as compared with \$25.3 million in 1980-81.

Repayments and recoveries from State sources are expected to provide \$29.7 million in 1981-82, compared with actual repayments and recoveries of \$34 million last year. State Bank repayments are expected to amount to \$3.8 million with the major contribution coming from the Loans to Producers Scheme. An amount of \$2.3 million is expected to be recovered as a result of disposal of land at Monarto and \$1 million is expected from the Highways Department, along with \$1 million from the South Australian Development Corporation. Repayments from the Engineering and Water Supply Department are expected to be \$9.4 million for depreciation provisions, preliminary investigation recoveries, sale of plant and other assets, and house connection charges. The sale of government land should result in repayments by the Public Buildings Department of some \$5.9 million.

Semi-Government Programs

In addition to funds allotted to the State Government loan program through the Loan Council, funds are available also to the State through semi-government borrowings under two separate programs—the larger and the smaller statutory authorities borrowing programs.

For the larger authorities, Loan Council sets a limit on the total borrowings for a year and within that total leaves it to the State Government to set priorities. The limit for South Australia for 1981-82 is the same amount as was allotted in 1980-81, which in turn was the same amount as for the two preceding financial years. The Government proposes to allocate that amount as follows:—

	\$ million
Electricity Trust of South Australia	31.0
Pipelines Authority of South Australia	4.8
South Australian Housing Trust	17.0
City of Adelaide	2.3
City of Salisbury	1.7
	—
	56.8
	—

In addition to that borrowing, Loan Council has approved a special borrowing of \$59.8 million under the infrastructure program for the Electricity Trust of South Australia for the Northern Power Station.

As to the smaller authorities program, Loan Council does not set limits on total borrowings by the States. Instead, the limit is applied to borrowings of individual authorities. The limit for 1981-82 is \$1.2 million, the same as for the two previous financial years. For 1980-81, the small statutory authorities in South Australia borrowed a total of \$15.9 million. It is expected that, in 1981-82, loans of about \$16 million will be raised. Local Government bodies borrow about \$20 million a year under this program.

For both the larger and smaller authority programs, the necessary funds must be raised by the State on behalf of the statutory bodies concerned. The success of these programs, therefore, depends on the liquidity of institutional and other lenders and their willingness to make money available for the terms and at the interest rates set by Loan Council. In the past, we have experienced good support from lenders and I am confident that this will continue and enable the Government to raise the funds it needs. The Government is grateful for that support.

CAPITAL PAYMENTS

Premier and Treasurer

The financial difficulties of Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Limited (Receiver-Manager appointed) has placed considerable pressure on the finances of the State Bank. The proposed advance of \$4.4 million to the Bank in 1981-82, includes \$2 million to relieve that pressure.

Welfare Housing

The Commonwealth Parliament passed legislation in May 1981 which authorises the Commonwealth to enter into a new Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement with the States for the five years 1981-82 to 1985-86.

The South Australian Government has major reservations about provisions of the Agreement in the form the Commonwealth proposes it shall be signed and we have not yet decided whether or not we will be a party to it.

We are concerned specifically with the detailed control the Commonwealth seeks to exercise over the welfare housing program, with the inadequate sum the Agreement would guarantee the States over its five year term and with the way in which the legislation would result in an inequitable redistribution of funds away from South Australia and other less populous States.

I have described to both the Prime Minister and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in the strongest possible terms, South Australia's concern about this Agreement and I have put forward a number of alternatives. The Minister of Housing has pursued these issues also with his Federal counterpart. In the end, we may have no alternative but to sign the Agreement if we are to obtain even the unsatisfactory levels of assistance offered. However, I am continuing to press South Australia's point of view and I hope that more satisfactory arrangements will eventuate.

The fact that the Commonwealth has been prepared to guarantee a base level of funding for five years would have been a major advance on previous Agreements if the amount had been set at a reasonable figure. However, the \$200 million base (including Northern Territory allocations) compares with \$285 million allocated last year—a figure which, itself, represents a continuation of the decline in Commonwealth funding which has taken place since 1977-78 when \$400 million was allocated, excluding expenditure in the Northern Territory. To make matters worse, the Commonwealth has effectively reduced South Australia's share of these funds in recent years by providing a greater proportion of the funds for specific categories of people and distributing those funds on the basis of the proportion of people meeting the specific criteria who live within each State's borders. In the latest Agreement, the Commonwealth, against the most strenuous representations of the Minister of Housing and myself, has accepted an inequitable redistribution formula which will worsen South Australia's funds position in future years.

The Agreement provides for supplementation of the base figure from the Commonwealth's annual budgetary allocations. In the recent Commonwealth Budget \$50 million was allocated for this purpose. The Commonwealth has now absorbed Aboriginal Housing Grants of \$12.2 million previously provided by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs into this program. With this transfer, funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement for 1981-82 will be \$262.2 million.

In my Financial Statement last year, I mentioned that recycled funds from previous Agreements and State funds from Consolidated Account, Advances for Housing Account and the semi-government borrowing program now provide a great deal more of the funds for the Welfare Housing program than new Agreement moneys. Funds have also

been raised by the State Bank in recent times from sources other than State Treasury to support the concessional interest rate home loans scheme. Efforts in this direction will have to be stepped up for both the State Bank and the Housing Trust and the Government is in consultation with both bodies in that regard.

New funds available to the program from Commonwealth and State Government sources this year will be:

	\$ million
Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (including Aboriginal Housing Transfer of \$2.4 million)	34.7
State—Consolidated Account	3.5
State—Advances for Housing Account ..	37.5
State Semi-government program	17.0
	92.7

Deputy Premier and Minister of Mines and Energy Services and Supply

The provision of \$1.1 million allows for the purchase and replacement of plant and machinery by the Government Printing Division, in accordance with the recommendations of the South Australian Government Printing Study Steering Committee. It is proposed to update printing equipment in line with current technology.

Mines and Energy

The provision to the Department of Mines and Energy for 1981-82 of \$1.4 million allows for the acquisition of major items of plant and equipment.

Electricity Trust

While the Trust is not planning to call on State funds in 1981-82, I thought it would be appropriate to make some brief comment about the Trust's activities.

The Trust faces a major capital works program during the 1980's to ensure that adequate power supplies are available to industrial and private consumers. That program includes construction of the Northern Power Station, relocation of the Leigh Creek township to gain access to further coal deposits, testing and development of known coal reserves, particularly at Port Wakefield, and the final stages of development of the Torrens Island power station. The Government has endeavoured to maximise funds allocated to the Trust for those important projects.

The Trust borrowed \$41.8 million in 1980-81, which included a special borrowing of \$15 million approved by Loan Council as part of the infrastructure program. The proposal for 1981-82 is for borrowings of \$90.8 million, including a special 'infrastructure' borrowing of \$59.8 million towards the Northern Power Station.

The proposed semi-government borrowings, including that special borrowing, together with the Trust's internal funds, will be used to finance a capital works program of about \$180 million for the above purposes.

Minister of Public Works

Public Buildings

Primary and Secondary Schools—\$26 million

Over a period of years, a comprehensive redevelopment and construction program has been undertaken and, while there are still some exceptions, teachers and students now enjoy a relatively high standard of accommodation and facilities.

Against that background, rationalisation of the school building program has proceeded and funds available for the program have been declining in real terms since 1978-79. The present financial situation makes it necessary to continue that rationalisation.

While careful planning and more effective use of available resources should make it possible to mount a comprehensive program in 1981-82 to enable the critical needs of education to be catered for, it will not be possible to replace holding schools as quickly as had been planned. Nor will it be possible to avoid some deferment of the expectations of at least some school communities who were hoping to have their schools upgraded or replaced.

Appendix I to the Estimates of Payments of a Capital Nature specifies the major projects which will be undertaken in 1981-82.

Further Education Buildings—\$12.9 million

The construction of Technical and Further Education buildings continues to depend heavily on Commonwealth Government support. The 1981-82 allocation includes \$10.3 million from this source.

Almost half the expenditure will be on Noarlunga Community College. Significant further work on the new School of Plumbing at Regency Park and on the redevelopment of the Marleston College will be undertaken.

Appendix I to the Estimates of Payments of a Capital Nature specifies the projects to be undertaken.

Other Government Buildings—\$25.7 million

As in 1980-81, work will be undertaken for a wide range of departments in 1981-82. Details of the major works are shown in Appendix I to the Estimates of Payments of a Capital Nature.

In particular, it is proposed to:

- proceed with Stage III and commence Stage IV of the Industries Complex at Yatala Labour Prison involving engineering, carpentry and joinery workshops, lunchroom, store, toilets, shower/search area, garage block, classroom block and office accommodation.
- commence work on the Northfield Research Centre for the Agriculture Department, including amenities building, facilities to service glasshouses, consolidation of pig research facilities (currently dispersed in the metropolitan area) and temporary library and laboratory accommodation.
- commence work on renovations and additions to the Novar Gardens Police Complex.
- proceed with the development of the proposed Technology Development Estate adjacent to the Levels Campus of the South Australian Institute of Technology. Subject to a favourable report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, resources will be reallocated for this project.
- continue preliminary planning of the new Remand Centre.

Minister of Marine

Marine and Harbors

The allocation of \$11.8 million provides for the replacement of the damaged dredge—'H. C. Meyer'. Rehabilitation was deferred last year pending a feasibility study into its replacement.

Work will continue on the widening and deepening of the Port of Adelaide and the provision of facilities for shipping and industry. Provision has been made also for development of recreational boating facilities in the southern metropolitan area and improved marine facilities for the fishing industry.

Appendix I to the Estimates of Payments of a Capital Nature detail works to be undertaken.

Minister of Forests*Woods and Forests*

The Department is engaged in a program of upgrading its milling and forestry operations so as to enhance its profitability and the extent to which it is able to contribute to the Government's recurrent programs.

Works to be undertaken are detailed in Appendix I to the Estimates of Payments of a Capital Nature.

Minister of Environment and Planning*Environment and Planning*

The allocation of \$5.8 million is in accordance with the Government's long term plan for the development, maintenance and protection of conservation, open space and recreation areas. Under this plan, the real value of the Government's total contribution has been maintained by diverting resources from land acquisition. The allocation takes into account that accumulated funds held by various Trusts in 1980-81 have now been used.

The present financial structure of the North Haven Trust, which is financed entirely from borrowed funds, is proving inadequate for a major development operation of this kind. The Trust also has an urgent need for funds to enable capital works, which will add to its revenue producing capacity, to be completed. There is a need also to modify the existing breakwater in order to protect adequately the inner harbor.

The Government is presently reviewing the Trust's financial structure. In the meantime, \$2 million is being provided in 1981-82 to enable the construction of some marinas and to modify the breakwater.

Minister of Transport*State Transport Authority*

The Authority is facing a major capital program over the next few years to complete an upgrading of the urban public transport system. The importance of the upgrading could become more significant as the increase in fuel prices makes the public transport system a more attractive alternative to private transport.

While no capital funds will be provided in this Budget, the Authority will utilise its accumulated reserves and small semi-government borrowing authority to undertake a capital development program of \$17.9 million. Work will proceed on upgrading signalling and communication equipment for the rail system, provision of 'boom gates' at level crossings, and upgrading of the Adelaide Railway Station Building, depots and workshops.

The Government plans to alleviate pressure on capital funds by leasing some of the new rail car fleet.

Details of the 1981-82 program are outlined in Appendix I to the Estimates of Payments of a Capital Nature.

Expenditure on the North East Transport System is expected to be \$6.7 million in 1981-82.

Minister of Health*Health Commission*

The State's total hospital program is planned and coordinated by the South Australian Health Commission.

The Commission will undertake a capital works program of \$18.9 million in 1981-82, comprising \$12.7 million from State funds, \$3.8 million from funds previously raised through local government levies and other accumulated funds of \$2.4 million, held by the Commission.

Appendix I to the Estimates of Payments of a Capital Nature give details of the 1981-82 program.

Minister of Water Resources*Engineering and Water Supply*

The allocation of \$56.2 million for waterworks, sewers and irrigation includes an anticipated contribution of \$4.9

million under the National Water Resources program. These Commonwealth funds will be applied to water treatment projects and to salinity control programs in the Riverland.

Largely because of changes in accounting procedures, involving the financing of the Water Resources Branch, the level of funds provided in 1981-82, is below the level of the previous year.

The Department will undertake a wide range of works during the year, including investigation and design work on water filtration plants for towns located in the north of the State.

Subject to a favourable report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, funds will be reallocated to enable work to commence on the development of a combined flood mitigation and linear park scheme along the River Torrens.

Appendix I to the Estimates of Payments of a Capital Nature outlines the program for 1981-82.

Minister of Lands*Lands*

The allocation of \$1.5 million provides for completion of development work necessary for the establishment of the new township of Marla and the continuation of replacement of survey and mapping equipment.

The clauses of the Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 1981, are in a form similar to that of the two separate Acts passed last year. They give the same kinds of authority as the Acts of last year.

ATTACHMENT I**THE YEAR 1980-81**

In previous years, when reporting the results of the year just ended, the Treasurer has referred to the activities of the Revenue Budget and of the Loan Budget. To be consistent with the new arrangements I mentioned earlier, I propose, in reporting the 1980-81 results, to refer to recurrent activities (previously Revenue Budget) and to capital works (previously Loan Budget), even though those new arrangements did not operate formally until 1 July 1981. I should point out also that the 1980-81 figures, both estimates and actuals, are presented in the new format. As a result, individual estimates for 1980-81 shown in the Estimates of Receipts and in the Estimates of Payments accompanying this document, may vary in some instances from the estimates shown in the original budget documents presented to Parliament on 28 August 1980. However, the overall estimate figures remain the same.

The proposals for recurrent activities and capital works presented to Parliament last year forecast a small deficit of \$1.5 million on the combined operations for 1980-81. It was planned to finance that small deficit by using the accumulated surplus of \$1.5 million held on the Consolidated Account at 30 June 1980, and to have that Account in balance at 30 June 1981.

On recurrent activities, receipts were expected to total \$1 510.7 million, after providing for a transfer from funds available for capital works of \$16 million. Payments also were expected to be \$1 510.7 million.

As to capital works, it was anticipated that \$226 million of funds would become available, that payments (excluding the transfer to recurrent activities of \$16 million) would amount to \$211.5 million and that a surplus of \$14.5 million would be achieved on the year's operations. It was planned that, after making the transfer of \$16 million, the surplus would become a deficit of \$1.5 million.

For recurrent activities, if we leave aside the transfer from funds available for capital works, recurrent receipts totalled \$1 511 million, \$16.3 million above estimate. Recurrent payments at \$1 554.9 million were above estimate by \$44.2 million. This net deterioration of \$27.9 million, when coupled with the planned deficit of \$16 million (to be financed by the planned transfer from capital funds), resulted in an overall deficit of \$43.9 million on the year's operations. In the event, it was possible to transfer \$37.3 million from capital funds and the recorded result on recurrent activities was therefore a deficit of \$6.6 million for the year.

For capital works, the State received \$232.7 million. Payments amounted to \$234.2 million, including the transfer to recurrent activities of \$37.3 million. The recorded result on capital works was a deficit of \$1.5 million for the year.

Thus, the result on the combined recurrent and capital works operations for 1980-81 was a deficit of \$8.1 million.

At 30 June 1980, there had been a small accumulated surplus of \$1.5 million on the Consolidated Account. As at 30 June 1981, this became a deficit of \$6.6 million.

The principal factors contributing to the improvement of \$16.3 million in recurrent receipts were an increase above estimate for State Taxation (\$5 million); public undertakings (\$1.6 million); recoveries of debt services (\$3.4 million); and other departmental fees and recoveries (\$11.7 million). This was offset partly by Commonwealth receipts which were below expectation by \$6 million, mainly as a result of the State's tax sharing entitlement falling \$5.1 million below estimate.

The over-expenditure on recurrent activities of \$44.2 million was due to a number of factors:

- interest payments on the public debt were \$11.1 million greater than expected.
- wage and salary awards are estimated to have cost \$92.3 million as against the Budget estimate of \$79 million. The call by departments on the round sum allowance for wage and salary increases is incorporated in the actual payments of those departments which are picked up in comment later in this document.
- the transfer to the Highways Fund (offset by equivalent receipts) was \$2.3 million above estimate.
- an early retirement scheme for employees of the Engineering and Water Supply Department and the Public Buildings Department; a special arrangement for creditors of Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Ltd; long service leave for teachers and the establishment of the Statutory Reserve Fund (Workers Compensation Insurance Act) added \$3.9 million, \$1.6 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million respectively to budgeted expenditures.
- a residual net over-spending by agencies and on miscellaneous lines overall of \$9.7 million. As with the allowance for wages and salaries, the call by departments on the round sum allowance of \$8 million for price increases is incorporated in the actual payments for these departments. However, unlike wages and salaries, it is very difficult to isolate the effect of unavoidable price increases from other factors which increased expenditure in those departments.

The net overall deterioration on recurrent operations was therefore \$27.9 million.

As to capital works, receipts exceeded the estimate by \$6.7 million, mainly as a result of an increased provision of \$2.7 million by Loan Council to cover discounts; and repayments from State sources which were \$4.9 million greater

than expected. Commonwealth receipts for specific purposes were \$900 000 less than estimate.

Payments, excluding the transfer to recurrent activities, were below estimate by \$14.6 million. Savings in the areas of waterworks and sewers, other government buildings, transport and housing amounted to \$19.3 million and were offset partly by a number of other variations both above and below estimate.

The combined effect of these two variations from estimate enabled the planned transfer of \$16 million to recurrent operations to be increased to \$37.3 million.

Variations occurred both above and below estimate in receipts and payments for both recurrent and capital activities.

RECURRENT ACTIVITIES

RECEIPTS

Taxation

Land tax collections were \$1.3 million above estimate. Legislation to exempt owners of residential properties, occupied by them as the principal place of residence, came into effect on 1 July 1980. The loss of revenue from this measure was less than anticipated and valuations of taxable properties were slightly higher than expected.

Implementation of recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the Racing Industry, and a less than expected return from the South Australian Lotteries Commission, resulted in lower payments than anticipated into the Hospitals Fund Account in 1980-81. The contribution to recurrent activities was \$500 000 below estimate, after transferring all the available funds in the Hospitals Fund Account.

Receipts from all forms of motor vehicle taxation were above estimate by \$2.2 million. That improvement largely reflected an increase in motor registration fees from 28 January 1981. This item forms part of a net transfer from recurrent activities to the Highways Fund and has no impact on the budget.

Pay-roll tax collections were below estimate by only \$107 000. While the increase in average wages was greater than expected, it was offset by a lesser increase in employment than anticipated.

Collections from stamp duties exceeded estimate by just over \$1 million. An increase in the average value of dutiable transactions rather than a general increase in the level of activity contributed to the higher revenue.

In summary, the results for the year as compared with estimate are:

	\$ million
Annual licences (insurance)	+ 0.6
Conveyances on sale	+ 1.5
Credit and rental returns	+ 0.1
Cheques	+ 0.1
Mortgages	- 0.1
Registration of motor vehicles	+ 0.6
Other	- 1.8

	+ 1.0

Licence fees under the Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act were increased from 1 February 1981. As a result, receipts from this source exceeded estimate by \$1.7 million in 1980-81. Like motor vehicle taxation, it has no net impact on recurrent activities.

Receipts from the tobacco franchise tax were down on estimate by \$1.8 million. The estimate provided for the finalisation of legal proceedings in respect to outstanding

payments by two merchants. While one case has been resolved (but too late for payment to be received before 30 June 1981), the other case is still subject to a judgment of the Supreme Court.

Receipts from succession duties in 1980-81 exceeded estimate by \$1.5 million. Following the Government's decision to abolish succession duty on the property of a person who died on or after 1 January 1980, there were a number of outstanding transactions to be finalised. The number and the value of the outstanding transactions finalised in 1980-81 was greater than anticipated.

Public Undertakings

Revenue collected by the Department of Marine and Harbors was \$1.6 million below estimate. The shortfall reflects a lower than expected level of grain exports, offset partly by an increase in general cargo and an increase in port and shipping charges from March 1981.

Revenues from water and sewerage rates, additional water usage, irrigation charges and other earnings of the Engineering and Water Supply Department exceeded estimate by \$3.1 million. This improvement was due to a higher than expected usage of water, and charges being levied by the State Water Laboratory for the first time in 1980-81.

Recoveries of Debt Services

Interest recoveries in 1980-81 amounted to \$77.2 million and were \$2.4 million above estimate. That improvement reflected mainly an increase in earnings on Treasury balances.

Other Departmental Fees and Recoveries

Treasury Department receipts were above estimate by \$889 000 primarily as a result of a special payment by the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited with respect to its merger with the Bank of Adelaide. The payment was in lieu of stamp duty on each transfer document, as authorised by the Bank of Adelaide (Merger) Act.

The increase in receipts for Treasurer—Miscellaneous was largely the result of two factors. First, the recall of a further \$3 million from the Primary Producers—Farmers Assistance Fund, representing in the main interest accrued on loans repaid to the Fund; and second, a transfer from Loan Account of \$21.3 million more than planned.

Receipts of the Law Department exceeded estimate by \$1.7 million, largely as a result of increased court activity.

Finalisation of outstanding commitments under the previous Government's unemployment relief scheme enabled a further \$1.3 million to be repaid to Minister of Industrial Affairs—Miscellaneous in 1980-81.

The recoup from the South Australian Health Commission for hospital maintenance was the principal factor in receipts of the Minister of Public Works exceeding estimate by \$550 000 in 1980-81.

The estimate for Minister of Local Government assumed that legislation to incorporate the Parks Community Centre as a statutory body would be passed in 1980-81 and, as a result, the Centre would retain revenues it earned from its commercial operations and apply those revenues towards the cost of its operations. In the event, the legislation was not introduced in 1980-81 and the Centre paid those revenues, amounting to \$300 000 to Minister of Local Government—Miscellaneous. An equivalent amount was appropriated to the Centre from recurrent payments.

Receipts of the Department of Transport were above estimate by just over \$1 million in 1980-81. The improvement was due almost entirely to an increase in receipts for road safety purposes, in particular, a recoup from the Highways Fund with respect to land acquired for the Central Inspection Authority at Regency Park.

Increased receipts from real property transactions was the main reason for the Department of Lands exceeding estimate by \$599 000.

Following the decision to dispose of Monarto, all accounting and administrative arrangements, previously undertaken by the Monarto Development Commission, were transferred to the Minister of Lands. Site rentals and other fees, etc., associated with Monarto, amounted to \$601 000 in 1980-81 and was the reason for the increase in receipts under Minister of Lands—Miscellaneous in 1980-81.

Territorial

Receipts of the Department of Mines and Energy for mining leases and royalties exceeded estimate by \$688 000 in 1980-81. This increase resulted largely from a greater than expected royalty return as a result of an increase in the price of gas to the Cooper Basin producers from 1 January 1981.

Commonwealth Receipts

• Specific purpose

Commonwealth grants for primary and secondary education fell short of the estimate by \$702 000, largely as a result of a supplementation payment (with respect to payments made in the 1980 calendar year) not being received before the end of the financial year.

• General purpose

The 1980-81 tax sharing amount for South Australia was determined under a guarantee arrangement which applied for that year.

In broad terms, the guarantee provided that each State would receive no less in real terms than the amount received in 1979-80 as measured by the Consumer Price Index for the four quarters to March 1981, compared with the four quarters to March 1980 in the capital city of the State. That is, the State would receive either a minimum amount according to the guarantee or its entitlement as determined under the tax sharing arrangements, whichever was the greater. The latter would be based on net personal income tax collections for 1979-80, State populations at 31 December 1980, and per capita relativities as between the States.

South Australia's tax sharing amount was estimated at the beginning of the financial year to be \$696.6 million, which was the minimum estimated under the guarantee arrangement. It was based on an assumed increase of 10.5 per cent in the Consumer Price Index for Adelaide over the relevant period.

In the event, the increase in the Consumer Price Index was 9.75 per cent so reducing the minimum amount to \$691.5 million under the guarantee arrangement. This was the tax share received by South Australia in 1980-81.

PAYMENTS

Special Acts

Increased motor registration fees and increased licence fees under the Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act became effective from 28 January 1981, and 1 February 1981, respectively. As a result, the transfer to the Highways Fund was \$2.3 million greater than anticipated. This transfer represents the net result of recurrent receipts and recurrent payments for road related purposes and has no net impact on recurrent operations overall.

As a result of potential workmen's compensation problems arising from the collapse of a number of insurance companies, the Government established a Statutory Reserve Fund under the provisions of the Workers Compensation

(Insurance) Act 1980. An amount of \$1.1 million was transferred to the Fund on the understanding that it will be repaid when an annual levy from all insurance companies is collected and the Fund becomes self-supporting. The State Government Insurance Commission is responsible for the administration of the Fund.

In 1980-81, the Commonwealth Government varied the timing of the allocation of loan raisings it makes to finance the State's new borrowing programs, with the result that interest payments became payable earlier than expected in the financial year. This, coupled with the conversion of past loans at higher interest rates, resulted in interest payments on the public debt exceeding estimate by \$11.1 million.

Premier

After allowing for wage and salary award increases of \$331 000, expenditure by the Premier's Department exceeded estimate by \$121 000. The additional expenditure was mainly for the promotion of the State.

Expenditure by the Public Service Board Department was \$14 000 below estimate, after allowing for wage and salary award increases of \$292 000.

Expenditure under Premier—Miscellaneous exceeded estimate by \$722 000, due mainly to the costs of the Royal Commission into Prisons (\$247 000), the State contribution to the Iron Triangle Study (\$96 000), the Royal Charity Performance (\$87 000), and a number of promotional grants (\$113 000), including the Darwin Expo and the South Australian-Northern Territory Trade Fair.

Treasurer

Expenditure by Treasury Department was \$1.3 million above estimate. Wage and salary awards of \$289 000, additional refunds and remissions of tax of \$431 000 (including \$396 000 with respect to an outstanding commitment by the previous Government to Horwood Bagshaw Ltd), and \$300 000 for consultants and seconded staff for the development of Program Performance Budgeting and a new Treasury Accounting System, were the major factors contributing to the over-expenditure.

There were a number of contributing factors which caused payments under Treasurer—Miscellaneous to exceed estimate by \$2.3 million. First, the State's borrowing program for 1980-81 was financed by the Commonwealth Government from bonds issued at a discount. While equivalent capital funds are provided by Loan Council to cover the cost of writing up those proceeds to the face value of the bond, the original recurrent estimates did not anticipate the issue of discounted bonds and did not provide the \$2.5 million required for this purpose. Second, conditions attaching to a payment of \$500 000 to the Corporation of the City of Adelaide with respect to the International Hotel were not resolved until after the presentation of the Budget last year. Payment has since been made. These increases were offset, in part, by reduced debt servicing costs as a result of delays in taking up semi-government borrowings.

Deputy Premier

Expenditure by the Department of Services and Supply exceeded estimate by \$50 000 largely as a result of the establishment of the Data Processing Board. Wage and salary awards, which amounted to \$311 000, were almost offset by the transfer of the accounting arrangements for Deputy Premier's Office to the Department of Mines and Energy (\$175 000) and a delay in the purchase of the General Supplies Contract Computer System (\$130 000).

Expenditure by the Department of Mines and Energy was above estimate by \$714 000 due mainly to wage and salary awards of \$560 000 and the transfer of the accounting arrangements for Deputy Premier's Office from the Department of Services and Supply.

Attorney-General

After allowing for wage and salary awards of \$722 000, expenditure by the Law Department was \$359 000 above estimate. Terminal leave payments exceeded estimate by \$139 000 and a higher level of activity in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction increased demands on the Department.

Wage and salary awards of \$9 000 and costs related to an increased level of court activity led to the Supreme Court Department's expenditure exceeding estimate by \$206 000.

While payments under Attorney-General—Miscellaneous were \$100 000 above estimate, compensation for criminal injuries exceeded estimate by \$228 000. Savings, mainly in the contribution required of the State with respect to legal aid (\$106 000) partly offset that increased cost.

Minister of Industrial Affairs and Employment

Expenditure by the Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment exceeded estimate by \$608 000. Wage and salary awards comprised \$435 000 of this amount. The balance was mainly for terminal leave payments and increases in court reporting costs in the Industrial Commission.

Expenditure under Minister of Industrial Affairs and Employment—Miscellaneous exceeded estimate by \$472 000. Payments totalling \$1.6 million to unsecured creditors and growers who suffered hardship as a result of the appointment of a Receiver-Manager to Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Limited, and additional expenditure of \$277 000 for an expanded apprenticeship training scheme, were offset partly by incentive payments to Industry, which were \$1.3 million below expectation, and a number of other variations.

Minister of Public Works

Expenditure by the Public Buildings Department was \$5.3 million above estimate. Wage and salary awards of \$2.3 million, costs associated with surplus labour of \$1.9 million, increased rentals flowing from the re-negotiation of leases of \$650 000, price increases with respect to power and telephones of \$530 000, costs associated with increased technical advice to client departments of \$220 000, and increased breakdown maintenance of \$250 000; were offset partly by savings resulting from the Voluntary Early Retirement Scheme (\$390 000) and a number of other variations.

In the Public Buildings Department, 188 employees took advantage of the Government's Voluntary Early Retirement Scheme. Payments to those employees resulted in payments under Minister of Public Works—Miscellaneous exceeding estimate by \$1.4 million.

Minister of Education

Expenditure by the Education Department exceeded estimate by \$29.5 million. Of this amount, \$26.9 million was the direct result of wage and salary award increases, of which \$4.9 million was required to meet a 4 per cent interim salary increase granted to some teachers with respect to their claim for a 12 per cent increase on a work value basis. Further over-expenditure of \$6.4 million resulted largely from replacing a greater than anticipated number of teaching staff on long service leave (\$1.2 million), the cost of an additional pay period and salary costs associated with qualifications both greater than expected (\$1.2 million), providing additional ancillary and migrant education staff (\$400 000), increased terminal leave payments (\$200 000) increased relieving teachers (\$300 000) and increased costs generally, including payments with respect to government assisted students (\$300 000). This over-expenditure was offset partially by savings of \$3.8

million, mainly resulting from teacher turnover (\$2.6 million) and teacher and ancillary staff strikes (\$400 000).

After allowing for wage and salary awards amounting to \$3 million, expenditure by the Department of Further Education exceeded estimate by about \$1 million. This over-expenditure was due mainly to the provision of funds for the Government's trade training initiatives (\$424 000), additional terminal leave payments (\$236 000) and increased contingency costs related to increases in the price of goods and services (\$117 000).

Wage and salary awards, principally for Childhood Services, resulted in payments under Minister of Education—Miscellaneous exceeding estimate by \$1.2 million.

Chief Secretary

Expenditure by the Police Department was \$10.2 million above estimate. Wage and salary awards amounted to \$9.3 million, of which \$5.5 million was with respect to a work value claim for police officers. Terminal leave payments were \$350 000 above estimate and the costs of goods and services, particularly fuel, were higher than expected by \$309 000.

Wage and salary awards of \$986 000 contributed to the Department of Correctional Services exceeding estimate by \$1.6 million. The balance of \$614 000 was incurred largely as a result of an increase in staff and in overtime, to overcome difficulties in some institutions.

Minister of Marine

The Department of Marine and Harbors exceeded its estimate by \$1.3 million. Wage and salary awards accounted for \$1 million of the over-expenditure, while increased terminal leave payments and overtime arising from shipping activities outside normal working hours, were the main items making up the balance.

Minister of Local Government

Wage and salary awards for the Department of Local Government amounted to \$542 000 and approximated the amount by which actual expenditure exceeded budget expectation.

Legislation to incorporate the Parks Community Centre as a statutory body was not introduced as planned in 1980-81. As a result, revenues of \$300 000 which the Centre earned from its commercial operations were required to be paid into Minister of Local Government—Miscellaneous. To enable the Centre to meet the cost of those operations, those revenues were made available to the Centre by way of additional appropriation. That additional appropriation, together with wage and salary awards for the Centre, largely accounted for expenditure under Minister of Local Government—Miscellaneous exceeding estimate by \$489 000 in 1980-81.

Minister of Arts

Expenditure by the Department for the Arts was \$248 000 above estimate. The cost of wage and salary awards amounted to \$142 000 and \$71 000 additional salary costs arose from the filling of a number of vacancies carried forward from 1979-80.

Expenditure under Minister of Arts—Miscellaneous exceeded estimate by \$358 000. Costs associated with the transfer of the Birdwood Mill Museum to the History Trust of South Australia (\$230 000) and wage and salary awards (\$87 000) for a number of bodies whose budgeted deficits are funded at an agreed level by way of a grant from the Government, were the main contributing factors.

Minister of Agriculture

Expenditure by the Department of Agriculture was \$1.6 million above estimate, of which \$1.1 million related to wage and salary award increases. The Commonwealth Government's decision to reduce funding in 1980-81 for rural extension services required the State Government to provide additional funds of \$240 000 to meet the shortfall in that program. Expenditure on the Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme was \$604 000 lower than anticipated due to the success experienced in containing the disease. The funds no longer required for that Scheme were applied, in part, to finance the additional expenditure of \$712 000 on the eradication of fruit fly.

As part of a restructuring of the finances of the South Australian Meat Corporation, the Government assumed responsibility for part of the Corporation's debt. That arrangement was the main reason for expenditure under Minister of Agriculture—Miscellaneous exceeding estimate by \$2.2 million.

Minister of Environment and Planning

Expenditure by the Department of Environment and Planning (the Department of Environment and the Department of Urban and Regional Affairs prior to 11 May 1981) exceeded estimate by \$968 000. This increase reflected the cost of wage and salary awards incurred by the Departments in 1980-81.

The under-expenditure of \$1.1 million under Minister of Environment and Planning—Miscellaneous resulted from the transfer of the accounting and administrative responsibility for the care, maintenance and disposal of Monarto from the Monarto Development Commission to the Minister of Lands.

Minister of Transport

Increased payments by the Department of Transport of \$1.8 million resulted mainly from wage and salary awards of \$805 000 and the purchase of land at Regency Park (\$825 000—subsequently recouped from the Highways Fund) for the establishment of a Central Inspection Authority.

Expenditure above estimate of \$3.3 million by the Highways Department resulted mainly from wage and salary awards of \$1.9 million, pre-construction and construction supervision costs associated with the Stuart Highway and the Dukes Highway (\$600 000) and increased administration and operating costs, including terminal leave payments. Expenditure by this Department reduces the net transfer from recurrent activities to the Highways Fund and has no net impact on the Consolidated Account.

The contribution towards the deficit of the State Transport Authority was \$2.2 million less than anticipated. Wage and salary award increases of \$3.1 million were more than offset by a less than planned transfer for depreciation and by the use of a small surplus of \$1.2 million carried forward from 1979-80 to meet increased costs, particularly fuel costs.

Excluding the State Transport Authority, other expenditure under Minister of Transport—Miscellaneous exceeded estimate by \$692 000. The provision of free off-peak travel to pensioners increased the estimated transport concession costs by a further \$387 000 and the implementation of some recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the Racing Industry resulted in additional grants to that Industry of \$300 000.

Minister of Community Welfare

After allowing for wage and salary awards of \$2.2 million, expenditure by the Department for Community Welfare was \$803 000 below estimate. Funding necessary to meet the demands on the State for income maintenance was \$1.6

million less than anticipated due to the Commonwealth Government taking over responsibility in this area. This saving was offset partly by payments on account of children in private care; additional administrative costs (including terminal leave payments) and higher than anticipated levels of demand in some areas, particularly emergency financial assistance.

Payments under Minister of Community Welfare—Miscellaneous exceeded estimate by \$223 000, reflecting mainly a higher than anticipated cost of rate concessions for pensioners.

Minister of Consumer Affairs

After allowing for wage and salary awards of \$537 000, expenditure by the Department of Public and Consumer Affairs was \$326 000 below estimate. This improvement resulted largely from delays which occurred in the filling of some vacancies, and in the purchase of equipment.

Minister of Health

The net cost to the State of supporting government and non-government hospitals and a number of related bodies exceeded estimate by \$27.5 million, which represented the cost of wage and salary awards. The cost to the South Australian Health Commission of wage and salary increases in 1980-81 included \$10.7 million for nursing staff and other employees for claims based on work value.

Minister of Water Resources

Expenditure by the Engineering and Water Supply Department exceeded estimate by \$7.4 million. Of that amount, \$4 million was the direct result of wage and salary award increases. A further \$3.4 million included additional pumping costs due to extended dry weather conditions (\$1.2 million); increased overhead costs associated with support services (\$1.4 million), and general administration and operating costs including terminal leave payments and the cost of carting water for Northern towns.

Payments under Minister of Water Resources—Miscellaneous exceeded estimate by \$3.4 million. That increase arose from the need to write off preliminary costs associated with a number of projects not proceeded with and the need to make payments totalling \$2.5 million to 352 employees of the Engineering and Water Supply Department who availed themselves of the Government's Voluntary Early Retirement Scheme.

Minister of Lands

After allowing for wage and salary award increases of \$1.3 million, expenditure by the Department of Lands exceeded estimate by \$800 000. Expenses involved in implementing the Government's policy with respect to the freeholding of perpetual leasehold land (\$225 000); the transfer of the Land Ownership and Tenure System to a new computer system (\$145 000); additional terminal leave payments (\$92 000), and additional administration costs, generally, contributed to the increased expenditure.

Expenditure under Minister of Lands—Miscellaneous was \$1.6 million greater than anticipated, largely as a result of transferring responsibility for the care and maintenance and disposal of Monarto to the Minister of Lands.

CAPITAL WORKS

RECEIPTS

Loan Council

Loan raisings and capital grants to provide new cash in 1980-81 were as originally included in the Loan Estimates.

Additional borrowings provided by Loan Council to cover discounts on the issue of bonds amounted to \$2.7 million.

Repayments and Recoveries

In the 1980-81 estimates presented to Parliament, it was planned that recoveries would be made from a number of areas, including funds tied up in financing various deposit accounts, and that the extent of land held by departments would be reviewed. A greater than expected recovery occurred, mainly through a decision to freehold certain lands held by the Crown.

In the event, total recoveries from State sources exceeded estimate by \$4.9 million.

Specific Purpose Funds

Commonwealth payments for specific purposes were below estimate by \$900 000. The main variation was the grant received for primary and secondary school buildings.

PAYMENTS

Treasurer

Provision of \$2.1 million was made in the Loan Estimates for normal banking functions of the State Bank. That provision was increased by \$3 million during the year to relieve pressure on the Bank's finances which occurred as a result of the additional funds it had committed to Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Ltd (Receiver-Manager appointed).

With respect to agency functions undertaken on behalf of the Government by the State Bank, the provision for Loans to Producers was increased during the year to meet the additional requirements of co-operative societies wishing to refinance old loans.

As to Housing, advances were \$3.5 million below the estimate. That shortfall had regard to the extent of balances held in the Advances for Housing Account and urgent pressures elsewhere.

Deputy Premier

Expenditure by the Services and Supply Department was \$845 000 less than originally anticipated mainly as a result of a delay in the purchase of printing equipment.

Minister of Public Works

Expenditure on Primary and Secondary Schools was \$1.5 million greater than budgeted in 1980-81. Accelerated progress on a number of projects and the necessity to replace buildings destroyed by fire at the Hackham South Primary School contributed to the over-spending.

Expenditure on Technical and Further Education buildings exceeded estimate by \$1.1 million. The major factor in the increase was the acquisition of a new site adjacent to the Tea Tree Plaza Interchange.

Payments by Public Buildings Department for Other Government Buildings were \$3.4 million below estimate. A reassessment of planned projects and delays in the progress of some projects were the main factors contributing to the shortfall.

Minister of Fisheries

The planned purchases of boats and towing vehicles were deferred by the Department of Fisheries pending finalisation of design specifications. This led to the Department's capital expenditure being \$339 000 below estimate.

Minister of Marine

Expenditure by the Department of Marine and Harbours was \$2.7 million below estimate. The deferment of work on the Dredge, *H. C. Meyer*, pending a feasibility study into the relative merits of purchasing a new dredge or rehabi-

litating the existing one, together with a reassessment of some minor projects, contributed to the shortfall.

Minister of Forests

The Woods and Forests Department's expenditure was \$1.7 million below estimate due to a number of factors. Work on the destacking, grading and moulding facilities at Mount Gambier Mill was deferred pending investigation of the dry mill reconstruction; delays were experienced in the delivery of heavy duty trucks and tractors and a tree feller; and re-establishment of the Caroline Forest did not proceed as quickly as expected.

Minister of Environment and Planning

The Department of Environment and Planning exceeded its 1980-81 estimate by \$1 million. A payment of \$553 000 to Flinders Ranges Tourist Services Pty Ltd with respect to a restructuring of lease arrangements and continued progress on conservation, open space and recreational development contributed to the additional expenditure.

\$313 000 was provided to the North Haven Trust to meet debt servicing commitments, pending a review of the future financial arrangements for the Trust.

Minister of Transport

Deferment of an advance of \$8 million to the State Transport Authority for capital purposes had regard to the extent of funds held by the Authority and the pressure for funds in other areas.

Minister of Health

Delays in the commencement of approved projects resulted in the South Australian Health Commission recording expenditure \$1.2 million below estimate.

Minister of Water Resources

Expenditure by the Engineering and Water Supply Department was \$4.5 million below estimate. The anticipated reduction in the workforce was greater than expected, mainly as a result of the Voluntary Early Retirement Scheme. Expenditure on plant was less than anticipated and delays were experienced in the letting of some contracts.

Minister of Lands

The Lands Department exceeded its estimate by \$1.4 million. The purchase of land from Simpson Pope Ltd at Dudley Park for \$1.5 million was offset partly by work at Marla township not proceeding as quickly as anticipated.

ATTACHMENT II

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1980

RESPONSES BY DEPARTMENTS

Auditor-General's Report page reference	Auditor-General's Comment	Action Taken	Present Position
6	<p><i>Financial Review Coordination Committee</i></p> <p>Internal Audit — 'Following consideration of a number of reports it has been agreed that internal audit will be implemented on a trial basis, in three selected departments.</p> <p>The matter of responsibility for conducting efficiency audits has been referred to the Government.'</p>	Internal Audit functions have been established in two of the three trial Departments; namely, Engineering and Water Supply Department and the Department of Services and Supply.	Internal Audit Charters are being prepared and work programs for 1981-82 are being developed. A minor review of the implementation of internal audit during 1980-81 has been undertaken by the Internal Audit Implementation Committee. Unavailability of suitable staff has so far prevented implementation in the Department for Community Welfare.
60	<p><i>Education Department</i></p> <p>E.D.M.I.S. — Personnel/Salaries System — 'Although extensive system testing was undertaken prior to implementation, the system is not operating as effectively as anticipated in some areas. The Education System Review Steering Committee has the system continually under review; modifications to the system and changes to procedures have been made to improve the efficiency and the Department has indicated that this will continue.'</p>	<p>Since implementation in 1979, modifications to the System have improved the efficiency from the view-points of operating costs, management reporting and operation of the system.</p> <p>Variations to the implementation dates have occurred for the following categories of employees: Education Department — Part-time Ancillary Staff — now October 1981.</p> <p>Education and Further Education — Public Servants and Full-time Ancillary Staff —</p>	Implementation is proceeding and modifications are being made continuously to improve the efficiency of the system.

Auditor-General's Report page reference	Auditor-General's Comment	Action Taken	Present Position
	The anticipated implementation dates for other categories of employees is constantly under review by the Committee; the present position is:	now progressively during 1st quarter 1982.	
	Department of Further Education: Hourly Paid Instructors — October 1980 Lecturers — December 1980 Education Department: Part-time Ancillary Staff and Cleaners— April 1981 Education and Further Education: Public Servants and Full-time Ancillary Staff— July 1981.	The decision to defer these dates was made by the Steering Committee as the scheduled dates were periods of high activity and uncertainty for these categories of employees.	
61	E.D.M.I.S. — Overpayment Recovery System — 'The Department advised that a detailed investigation of the causes of overpayments has been undertaken and remedial action, including recovery procedures, is being assessed.'	Steps have been taken to reduce the incidence of overpayments in all areas of occurrence. New salary overpayment recovery procedures are being applied rigidly.	The average value of recent overpayments arising each pay period has been halved and the outstanding total has been reduced by 48 per cent to the end of June 1981. A concentrated effort is being made to recover older overpayments.
63	Audit of School Accounts — 'Although most schools visited were advised of procedural weaknesses in aspects of their school accounting the results of the audits indicated an improvement in the standard of financial management. This will only be maintained by the continuation of advisory visits and adequate training programs supported by detailed instruction procedures.'	The School Management Systems Team and the School Accounts Inspectors are spending an increased percentage of their time advising school staff and school councils on school accounting matters. A publication 'Financial Management in South Australian Government Schools' initially planned for release by June 1981 has been delayed and is not expected to be available to schools before December 1981.	Improvements in school accounting are being achieved through the provision of training programs and advisory visits.
69	<i>Department of Further Education College Audits</i> —'Audits undertaken at eight colleges and the results of the annual revenue audit indicate that some colleges need to improve controls over fees collections, stores and equipment. The present status of the department's action to improve college accounting systems and stores control, referred to in my previous report, is: • A report on receipting and fee collection procedures submitted by the Senior Internal Auditor (completed in July 1979) was reviewed by the Financial Consulting Unit of the Public Service Board. It is proposed that changes to the present system will be incorporated into a manual of procedures for implementation in 1981. Major changes to procedures will not be introduced before 1982.	The report by the Senior Internal Auditor on receipting and fee collection procedures contained four options. These require further evaluation to select the one most appropriate to the Department's needs. In the interim, to improve control, a comprehensive manual of procedures was prepared and issued to Colleges in January 1981.	The first report of the Keeves Committee (February 1981) recommended that Enrichment (Stream 6) courses should be fully supported by fees collected from students and by government subsidies for disadvantaged groups. The final report of the Committee may contain more detailed recommendations on the matter of fees.

Auditor-General's Report page reference	Auditor-General's Comment	Action Taken	Present Position
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Supply Officer continued a review of stores operations and procedures, however a proposed stores procedure manual has not been issued. A working party established to review the operations of College and School Fund accounts has referred the findings and recommendations to Colleges for comment. 	<p>As a result of the Supply Officer's position becoming vacant, the stores procedures manual has not been completed. Advice was sought from the State Supply Division of the Department of Services and Supply who have agreed to undertake a total review of the Department's supply function.</p> <p>The report on college and school fund accounting has been considered by the Departmental Executive, College Principals and the Auditor-General's and Treasury Departments.</p>	<p>In 1982 the Department will be investigating the cost benefit of installing cash registers in Colleges and the use of security services.</p> <p>The review to be undertaken by the State Supply Division of the Department of Services and Supply will commence in September 1981. A stores procedures manual will be produced and promulgated after the completion of that review.</p> <p>The Department has identified those recommendations which can be readily implemented. Negotiations are being held in respect of modifications suggested to the other recommendations. A College/School fund manual of procedures is being prepared and will be issued for implementation in early 1982.</p>
69	<p>Payroll Controls — 'The Department was advised of internal control weaknesses in the Payroll System; in reply the Department has advised of efforts to tighten controls and an impending review of the system. The need to improve the effectiveness of the controls in the Part-Time Instructors Payroll system was reported also. The Department has replied that the results of current investigations will be used to produce a detailed procedure manual to be introduced as part of the implementation of the Part-Time Instructors Salaries onto E.D.M.I.S. in October 1980.'</p>	<p>The manual covering procedures for part time instructors in relation to the E.D.M.I.S. salaries system was released in September 1980.</p> <p>Progress has been made in eliminating weaknesses in the system.</p>	<p>Internal control in the payroll system has been improved.</p>
76	<p><i>Engineering and Water Supply Department</i></p> <p>Decline in Level of Activity — 'Notwithstanding the attrition achieved, the decline in level of services demanded, compounded by the effect of the policy of greater use of private contractors has resulted in a continuation of the over supply of labour. To gainfully utilise this excess capacity the Department has brought forward its Works Program to the extent of \$17.5 m for 1980-1981 and will incur earlier operating costs.'</p>	<p>By the introduction of a voluntary early retirement scheme together with the transfer of weekly paid employees to other departments, it has been possible to significantly reduce the level of works brought forward.</p>	<p>A review of priorities, with the Capital Works Program has enabled a better balance between departmental workforce and private contract work to be achieved. A further reduction by natural wastage in the total workforce is planned.</p>

Auditor-General's Report page reference	Auditor-General's Comment	Action Taken	Present Position
76	Departmental Workshops — 'In the circumstances of a falling workload and an excess work force due to a policy of non-retrenchment it is considered that the cost of the excess capacity should be isolated and identified in the accounts.'	The Department has introduced revised accounting procedures for the recording of surplus labour.	The cost of surplus labour is now recorded separately and will be reflected in the 1980-1981 Annual Financial Statements.
110	<i>Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment</i> Community Improvement Through Youth — 'Last year it was reported that the former Department of Community Development had issued new guidelines and procedures following criticism of financial control exercised over this program. Despite these instructions the situation is still unsatisfactory and the matter has been raised again.'	New operating guidelines and procedures were issued in October 1980. In addition, staff responsibilities were varied to ensure greater control over individual projects.	All projects commenced since the new procedures were issued conform to accounting and record procedures.
110	Self Employment and Group Business Ventures Scheme — 'An examination of projects revealed instances of non-compliance with loan and grant agreements and poor progress monitoring and assessment of ventures.'	An additional staff member was appointed in January 1981 to assist in the control over projects. A regular monitoring format has been established.	Regular monitoring of all projects has been established to ensure that all requirements are met.
311	<i>S.A. Health Commission</i> Financial Control — 'The implementation of improved budgetary control procedures and management information systems, at present under consideration, is essential if management is to make selective reductions in future appropriations.'	A complete financial management information system is being designed and computerisation of this system will be undertaken as soon as possible. A special project was carried out at the Royal Adelaide Hospital to identify the actual costs of the activities at the hospital. Data from this project will assist management in decision making and will provide a base for budgetary allocations.	Development of the information system is continuing and further cost allocation studies will be carried out at other institutions.

ATTACHMENT III

AMALGAMATION OF DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

Set out below is a schedule of the amalgamation of departments and the transfer of functions which have taken place since the last budget was presented on 28 August 1980. These changes are reflected in the Estimates of Receipts and in the Estimates of Payments:

- (1) The creation of the Department of Environment and Planning by the amalgamation of the Department for the Environment with the Department of Urban and Regional Affairs.
- (2) The title of the Premier's Department has changed to become the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

- (3) The creation of the Courts Department by amalgamation of the Supreme Court Department with the following:
 - Court Reporting Division, Law Department
 - Courts Administration Division, Law Department
 - Sheriffs Office, Law Department
 - Administration and Finance Division, Law Department
 - Justices Division, Department of the Premier and Cabinet
 - Appeals Tribunal Branch, Department of the Premier and Cabinet.
- (4) The transfer of the Deputy Premier's Office from Department of Services and Supply to the Department of Mines and Energy.

- (5) The title of the Law Department has changed to the Attorney-General's Department.
- (6) The transfer of the Parliamentary Counsel from the Department of Premier and Cabinet to the Attorney-General's Department.
- (7) The transfer of the Art Gallery Department to become a Division of the Department for the Arts.

Mr BANNON secured the adjournment of the debate.

FORESTRY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN (Minister of Forests) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Forestry Act, 1950-1974. Read a first time.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill proposes a number of disparate amendments to the principal Act, the Forestry Act, 1950-1974. These result from a review of the general operation of the principal Act which revealed that the Act is inadequate and outmoded in certain respects.

The Bill provides for the appointment of forest wardens with the inspectorial powers necessary to cope with problems posed increasingly by the expanding use of forest reserve land by members of the public, particularly for recreational purposes. Provision is also made in this respect for the granting of permits to enter and use forest reserve land.

The Bill proposes that a sub-category of forest reserve land be created to be known as native forest reserve. This is designed to enable appropriate forest reserve land to be set aside for conservation of native flora and fauna. It is proposed that native forest reserve be created by proclamation, each such proclamation containing a statement of the purposes for which the land is being designated native forest reserve. The Bill further provides that land that is set aside in this way may only be resumed by a proclamation which must be laid before Parliament and may be disallowed by resolution of either House of Parliament.

The Bill provides that the title of statutory office of Conservator of Forests created by the principal Act be replaced by the title of the permanent head of the Woods and Forests Department, namely, the Director, Woods and Forests Department.

Finally, the Bill proposes amendments that relate to financial aspects of the administration of the principal Act. The Bill provides that a borrowing power be conferred on the Minister, who is, under the principal Act, constituted a body corporate. In addition, the Bill proposes the repeal of section 22 of the principal Act, which provides for the provision by Parliament of the moneys required for the purposes of the Act. Instead, it is proposed that the administration of the Act be financed from income derived by the Minister from forest operations.

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 makes a number of amendments to the definition section, section 2 of the principal Act, which reflect changes to substantive provisions of the principal Act. The clause does, however, substitute references to the Director of the Woods and Forests Department for refer-

ences to the Conservator of Forests which is considered to be an outmoded title.

Clause 4 replaces sections 2, 2b, 2c and 3 with a new section which provides for the declaration and naming of forest reserves and native forest reserves. This is to be effected by proclamation which in the case of a native forest reserve is to contain a statement of the purposes for which the native forest reserve is being established. Land that has been declared to be a forest reserve or native forest reserve may only be resumed under the clause by a proclamation containing a statement of the reasons for resumption which must be laid before each House of Parliament and may be disallowed by resolution of either House. Sections 2a, 2c and 3 are proposed to be repealed for the reason that they have no further function to perform. Clauses 5, 6 and 7 substitute for references to the Conservator references to the Director.

Clause 8 provides for the enactment of new sections 8a to 8e. New section 8a provides for the appointment of forest wardens. That section also provides that each member of the Police Force is also to be a forest warden. New section 8b provides for the issuing of identity cards to forest wardens. New section 8c confers appropriate inspectorial powers on forest wardens. New section 8d provides for seizure by forest wardens of objects used in the execution or furtherance of offences against the principal Act or which afford evidence of the commission of such offences. New section 8e provides that it shall be an offence for a person to falsely represent that he is a forest warden.

Clause 9 provides for the enactment of a new section 9a of the principal Act which provides that native forest reserve is to be managed by the Minister having regard to the purposes for which it was declared to be native forest reserve and that the Minister is to endeavour to ensure that no operations are carried out on such land which are inconsistent with those purposes. Clauses 10 and 11 substitute for references to the Conservator references to the Director.

Clause 12 provides for the enactment of new section 16a conferring a borrowing power on the Minister as a body corporate. Clause 13 substitutes the term Director for the term Conservator where it appears in section 19 of the principal Act. Clause 14 provides for the enactment of a new section 19a which is an evidentiary provision.

Clause 15 amends the regulation-making power section, section 21 of the principal Act. The clause inserts new powers providing for the regulation of access to and conduct on forest reserve land and the grant of permits to enter upon and use forest reserve land. Clause 16 provides for the repeal of section 22 of the principal Act. This section provides for the provision by Parliament of the moneys required for the purposes of the principal Act. It is proposed, however, that the administration of the principal Act be financed from income derived by the Minister from forest operations.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD secured the adjournment of the debate.

HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS BILL

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON (Minister of Environment and Planning) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act relating to the protection of certain shipwrecks and relics of historic significance. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

The aim of this Bill is to provide a mechanism to protect the large number of historic shipwrecks and relics within

the waters of South Australia. It also provides controls for the recovery of such wrecks and relics and for their disposition.

At present, there is no specific legislation that protects historic shipwrecks and relics within State waters, as the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976, recently proclaimed in South Australia, applies only to Australian waters adjacent to the State. The Commonwealth legislation, which adequately serves for the protection of historic shipwrecks and relics, is mirrored in this Bill.

More than 340 ships are known to have been wrecked around the South Australian coast, and the majority of these are located in State waters, such as St Vincent Gulf and Spencer Gulf. These ships are an important part of South Australia's heritage and a vital part of its history. Many were involved in the early exploration of this region. They reflect European man's early contact with South Australia. Many were involved in the vital cargo trade that was first South Australia's lifeline, and later essential to its growth and ultimate prosperity. For the historian, their contents provide valuable guidance to the habits and customs of the period.

It is only through a systematic and detailed archaeological excavation that shipwrecks and their relics can offer their full potential in the State's maritime history. An example of this can be seen in Western Australia where the Western Australian Museum, Maritime Archaeological Department, has established an important historical collection for study and public information. This work has been helped by the proclamation of the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 to protect those shipwrecks and to enable a maritime archaeological programme to be carried out. Although South Australia does not have the Dutch shipwrecks, as in Western Australia, it has a large number of colonial vessels vital to the early development of this State that could offer valuable historical information.

With the increase in the popularity of scuba diving over the last two decades, a marked increase in the looting, souveniring and damage to shipwrecks has occurred. Acts of vandalism have occurred by people interested only in the monetary value of a shipwreck. The historical importance of a shipwreck is destroyed, although in some cases people are not aware that they are doing this. Well-meaning souvenir hunters have been unaware that following exposure to seawater metals become unstable and require expensive and lengthy conservation treatment. As a result, people acting in the best of faith have deprived future generations of relics of great historical value.

Under the Bill, the Minister is authorised to declare as historic shipwrecks or historic relics the remains of ships or items from them that are of historic significance. These then become subject to the provisions of the Bill. Under these provisions persons finding or having possession of such items are required to notify the Minister. The Minister is then empowered to give directions as to how the items are to be dealt with, and he may also issue permits for the exploration or recovery of shipwrecks and relics, subject to such conditions as are considered appropriate. The area surrounding a declared wreck or article may be declared a protected zone and this will permit controls to be applied to any activity that may occur in the area.

The Bill provides that a register, to be known as the Register of Historic Shipwrecks, will be maintained. This register will be open to public inspection. Maintenance of the register will not only assist in preserving these shipwrecks but will also provide a valuable guide to those who wish to see, but not interfere with, the relics of our past for themselves.

While protecting these wrecks, the Government is also anxious to ensure that exploration and discovery are not

inhibited or prevented. Less than one-quarter of the known wrecks have been located. To encourage exploration and to reduce temptation of looting, the Bill provides for the payment of a reward for the discovery of hitherto unlocated historic shipwrecks. The amount of the reward will not be contained in the legislation but will be determined from time to time, according to the relative money values of the day and the importance of the discovery.

The Bill is framed for protection, not prosecution, and by its very existence it may help develop an understanding of the importance of historic shipwrecks and of the need to act responsibly in their vicinity. The amateur diver should therefore have no difficulty with this Bill provided that it is not his intention to pillage historic shipwrecks. Heavy penalties may be imposed under the Bill, but for each and every penalty provision is made for defences that exist against prosecution. The Bill is careful to preserve the proper rights of individuals. The State does not claim ownership of any shipwreck, unless it is necessary to do so in order to protect the public interest, and in such case the Bill provides for the vesting of the historic shipwreck in the Crown.

The Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Act, 1976, has received favourable response from segments of the fishing industry, the Scuba Divers Federation of Australia and offshore development organisations in those States where it has been in operation and in South Australia since proclamation, thus laying the foundation for this Bill. An important part of South Australia's heritage will be protected with this Bill, and I commend it to the House. 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 sets out the definitions used for the purposes of the Bill. Clause 4 provides that the Crown is to be bound by the Bill. Clause 5 authorises the Minister to declare as historic shipwrecks or historic relics the remains of ships or articles that lie within, or have been removed from, the State's waters and which he considers are of historic significance.

Clause 6 allows the Minister to make a provisional declaration that shipwrecks or relics are historic. Such a declaration will remain in force for 12 months unless it is revoked sooner. Clause 7 enables the Minister to declare a protected zone not exceeding 100 hectares around a historic shipwreck or historic relic. Clause 8 provides for the publication of notices under the above clauses in newspapers or other publications, as well as the *Gazette*. Clause 9 requires a person who has, or who obtains, possession, custody or control of an article to which a notice is in force under the Bill to notify the Minister of that fact. A person will not be guilty of an offence against this section if he can establish that he neither knew, nor had reasonable grounds for believing, that the article was one to which a notice related.

Clause 10 enables the Minister to ascertain the location of an article which may be part of a historic shipwreck or a historic relic by requiring a person who he believes has or had possession, custody or control of that article to provide information as to its whereabouts. Clause 11 empowers the Minister to require a person having possession, custody or control of a historic shipwreck or historic relic to take certain action as to its preservation or exhibition, or to provide access to it. A direction given under this section may be subject to a review by the District Court

and a person required to take action may recover reasonable costs incurred in complying with the direction. Clause 12 requires the Minister to keep a Register of Historic Shipwrecks upon which is to be entered information relating to notices in force under clauses 5, 6 or 7. Clause 13 prohibits the damage, destruction, disposal, removal or interference with a historic shipwreck or historic relic, except in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted under the Bill.

Clause 14 permits the making of regulations to prohibit certain activities in protected zones. Such activities include diving, salvage and recovery operations, carrying or use of explosives, instruments or tools likely to damage a historic shipwreck or historic relic and the mooring or use of ships. Clause 15 empowers the Minister to grant permits for the exploration or recovery of historic shipwrecks or historic relics, subject to such conditions as are considered appropriate. Clause 16 provides that it is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under the Bill if the act which constituted the offence was done for the purpose of saving human life, securing the safety of a ship, dealing with an emergency involving a serious threat to the environment or was done with any other reasonable excuse. Clause 17 requires a person who finds the remains of a ship or articles associated with a ship to notify the Minister. Clause 18 provides for the payment of a reward for the discovery of hitherto unlocated shipwrecks or articles subsequently declared to be of historic significance. Clause 19 enables the Governor to make arrangements for Commonwealth authorities to perform functions in relation to historic shipwrecks or historic relics.

Clause 20 empowers the Minister, where he considers it is in the public interest, and subject to the right of an owner to claim compensation, to declare any historic shipwreck or historic relic coming into the possession of a person after the commencement of the Act to be vested in the Crown.

Clauses 21, 22, 23 and 24 deal with the appointment and powers of inspectors for the purposes of the Bill. Clauses 25 and 26 deal with the procedure for prosecutions under the Bill. Clause 27 allows the Minister to delegate the powers given to him under the Bill. Clause 28 provides for service of notices. Clause 29 enables the making of such regulations as are contemplated by the Bill.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD secured the adjournment of the debate.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 1)

(Continued from 19 August. Page 456.)

Bill recommitted.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 15 passed.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Would members please indicate any clauses on which they wish to speak?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I have no objection to the clauses, which I have been through rather thoroughly. I have little doubt that they are consistent with the recommendations of the Select Committee. Therefore, they have been drawn by the Parliamentary Draftsman in accordance with those instructions. At some stage I want to ask the Minister a question, but I cannot find a clause that bears some relationship to it. I wonder whether it would be appropriate to ask that question now.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Would the Deputy Leader given an indication of the nature of the question?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: A recommendation was made in the Select Committee's report that a consultative council should be set up and established within the organisation. I ask the Minister what progress has been made in that

regard, whether he has had consultations at this point, and how much progress has been made.

Also, will the Minister indicate when the consultative committee might operate? This is very important in trying to overcome industrial difficulties, in particular, and internal difficulties experienced in the Fire Brigade. I am sure that all members of the Select Committee consistently believed that this was absolutely essential. I know that the Minister thought so.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: At this stage I will allow the Minister, if he wishes to comment briefly on the question, to do so.

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The Deputy raises a valid point, which was widely canvassed during the Select Committee's progress. Presently Mr Nick Hakof of the Public Service Board (who is acting as Chairman), representatives of the Fire Brigade, including its Chief Officer, and the union representatives are discussing relevant matters. I presume that this matter has been discussed. I have not had a report within the past fortnight. I intend that after the Bill has passed through Parliament it will be enacted; this is one of the very constructive matters that will make the new corporation work. From evidence received, which I am sure many members have read, it was clearly spelt out that there was a need for improved industrial relations within the Fire Brigade. I concur with my colleagues on the Select Committee that the consultative committee has a very special place, as does the advisory committee, in seeing that the Fire Brigade works. I hope that this assures the Committee and the Deputy Leader.

Clauses 16 to 20 passed.

Clause 21—'Repeal of section 50 and substitution of new section.'

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: New subsection (2) provides that, where a fire brigade is called to a fire outside the localities to which the Act applies, the commanding officer shall forthwith inform the Director of Country Fire Services. I take it that this is probably covered under the Acts Interpretation Act. However, we would not want a situation where it had to be the Director of Country Fire Services that had to be contacted. I take it that an attempt to notify that organisation would be sufficient to comply with requirements in this clause that the Director of Country Fire Services had been notified. For example, although he could be anywhere in the State and might not be able to be located, there is a requirement for him to be notified.

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: That is my understanding of the provision. This matter was raised with me today by a Fire Brigade officer.

He raised the point about the Director of Country Fire Services. By that we mean that there could be a fire in my own district at Naracoorte and, if the fire brigade was to attend that fire, it would notify the relevant C.F.S. officer.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: It's the Director or his agent.

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: Yes, it is the Director or his agent. That is what is meant by this provision. From the discussions I have had with my officers in regard to the Acts Interpretation Act, that is what is meant.

Clause passed.

Clauses 22 to 24 passed.

Clause 25—'Yearly estimate of expenditure.'

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

Page 7, lines 29 to 32—Leave out all the words in these lines. This amendment relates to paragraph (a), which refers to each fire district, and paragraph (b), which relates to each municipality or district within each fire district. There is repetition, because subsection (2) provides:

The estimated amount shall be apportioned as the corporation thinks just to each fire district, and to each municipality or district, or part of a municipality or district, within each fire district.

It is merely a drafting amendment.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: I draw attention to a clerical adjustment: in line 38 'that' should be 'such'.

The CHAIRMAN: If it is the wish of the Committee, I will make the necessary adjustment.

Clause as amended passed.

Clauses 26 to 43 passed.

Clause 44—'Regulations.'

Mr EVANS: This clause deals with regulations, and new subsection (1) provides:

The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by this Act, or as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act.

Four categories are then set out. Members of the Select Committee agreed that we needed a State advisory committee. No provision has been made within the Bill for such a committee. The committee believed that an advisory committee should be State-wide. The committee was aware that section 28 of the Country Fire Services Act provided for an advisory committee to be established in relation to Country Fire Services. It is important at this stage for the Minister to tell us whether he intends to introduce provisions by way of regulation to set up an advisory committee. If he is not going to do that, he should advise the Committee whether it is the Government's intention to set up a State advisory committee for fire, and at the same time make provision for the removal of section 28 of the Country Fire Services Act. The Select Committee felt strongly that it was unnecessary to have an advisory committee under the Country Fire Services Act when we could have one advisory committee covering the whole State. Will the Minister clarify the situation?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: In the report laid before the House I referred to the advisory council, as follows:

The committee recommends that there be a Fire Advisory Council to advise the Government on all matters relating to fire services in South Australia.

It is my intention that this will be set up. I cannot speak for the Minister of Agriculture, to whose responsibility the Country Fire Services Bill is committed.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: You may be able to use your persuasive powers.

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: I will be pleased to use my persuasive powers. Perhaps some members may doubt the power of my persuasive powers. However, I know that it is improper for me to talk about other places. I did receive representations from the Local Government Association that we put this in the Bill. We did not do that. The Government can set up such a committee, and that is my intention. We spelt out the situation, as follows:

We [the Select Committee] believe the advisory council should comprise persons with interests in fire fighting and fire prevention. They include representatives of the Fire Brigades Association, the Fire Fighters Association, local government, insurance companies, Country Fire Services, United Farmers and Stockowners Association, the South Australian Chapter of Architects and the Building Owners and Managers Association.

The Local Government Association believes that we should refer it to the association. That is a choice of words. That is the body to which we would go for advice regarding an appointee, as would be the case in regard to the stock-owners. I do not intend to move to have it put in the Bill, but I give the assurance that this body should be the body that perhaps is referred to in another Act. I will talk to my colleague about that. Whilst I cannot commit him, I hope it can be an all-State-embracing body that would advise on fire matters. Putting it into the Bill dealing with the fire brigade in the metropolitan area may cause some problems, as it may be in the wrong place.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: I can accept the Minister's reply to the member for Fisher. I have no doubt that what

the Minister is telling the Committee is accurate, so far as he is concerned. However, has the Government made any decision in this regard? It is one thing for the Minister to be in accord with the recommendations of the Select Committee and to verify those recommendations and the Minister's own intentions, but I detect that there may be some obstacles placed in the way of introducing such a provision because of the provisions in the Country Fire Services Act. Has the Government discussed it? Has the Government made a decision on this matter? Is there any possibility that there may be some retarding of progress, even if it is the Minister's intention?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: No, the Select Committee has reported to Parliament. That has been noted. We have not discussed this matter. The Government would be pleased to see us get the Bill through and get the resolutions of the Select Committee into legislation. I am not expecting any problem. It has not been discussed at Cabinet level, if that is the information that the honourable member is seeking. Certainly, I am not expecting any impediment.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I think the problem really lies in the fact that there is provision under section 28 of the Country Fire Services Act for an advisory committee to be established. The Minister is well aware of that. I am certain that the Minister for Agriculture, who is the custodian of that Act, is well aware of that also. Bearing in mind the Government's policy, which was enunciated some little while ago and which has been repeated since, it wants to cut down on unnecessary statutory bodies; the Government wants to look at the committees that it has advising it. I have no doubt at all that, if the Minister approaches the Government, it is perfectly consistent with the Government's policy that one advisory committee to cover all aspects of the matter throughout the whole State would be a satisfactory solution to the problem. I would strongly support any moves that the Minister makes in order to gain acceptance of that point of view. I think it is proper that we state again that we do not see a necessity for two bodies. We do see the necessity for one body that is strong and that will serve as a means of important co-ordination between the Country Fire Services and the metropolitan service; that is the important thing. People from both the Country Fire Services and the metropolitan fire services will be on the board as well as the people already mentioned by the Minister. I think that this is good common sense and consistent with the Government's policy. I have no doubt that it will happen.

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: I thank the honourable member for his comments. I think that is the reason why the committee saw the wisdom of leaving that section out of the Bill. Successive Ministers of Agriculture have seen fit not to proclaim section 28 of the Country Fire Services Act. I can assure the House that the Government is mindful of the cost of committees. As the honourable member said, this committee will have State-wide powers and, in my opinion, it will achieve nothing but good in bringing a united voice to the question of fire protection throughout this State.

Clause passed.

Remaining clauses (45 to 49) and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

COMMUNITY WELFARE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 19 August. Page 449.)

Mr ABBOTT (Spence): Most of the Community Welfare Act Amendment Bill, 1981, was well on the way before the

present Government came into office. An inquiry and a complete review of the principal Act was started by the Labor Government in 1977, which inquiry has been continued by the present Government. However, since that inquiry was started by the Labor Government there has been a dramatic increase in the requirements for social welfare services throughout the whole community, particularly for those families living in poverty, the unemployed, the homeless and the aged and youth of South Australia.

Undoubtedly, these have been brought about by several factors, some being as a result of the Fraser Government's federalism policies and the Tonkin Government's slavish acceptance of them, and others by the Federal and State Governments' philosophies on the introduction of new technology which completely ignores the social consequences and concentrates purely on the profit motivation.

When looking at the deteriorating position in South Australia, the complete mismanagement of the economy by the Premier must be the most significant cause of the lowering of living standards and the breaking down of the moral fibre affecting thousands of South Australian families and individuals, both young and old. Here we have a Government which mouths moral platitudes about the family unit and yet, either by deliberate action or through financial ineptitude, has created massive unemployment, with its resultant breaking down of family life, increased homelessness, and despair amongst the unemployed youth of this State.

However, when talking of unemployment, those within the community in the over-50 group who are thrown onto the scrap heap of unemployment are a neglected and sometimes forgotten group. Here we have a Government whose commitment to the welfare of the community centres around ensuring that the welfare of the wealthy is always looked after, either by legislation, or administrative action. This Government is following the policies of its lords and masters, whether in Canberra or the financial halls in Australia, or any other part of the world, which demand that high and excessive profits are incentives, while looking at any level of welfare above the poverty line as greed.

We now see the Lynch razor gang callously adopting a policy of creation of unemployment within the Australian Public Service. But, not to be outdone by the Fraser Government, this State Government has decided to create its own razor gang whose responsibility will be to try to create even greater misery than its counterpart in Canberra.

The closing of the Oodnadatta community welfare office is a typical example of what the State razor gang is likely to do. It was a bad decision and a retrograde step for the Oodnadatta community. However, it is pleasing to note that the Aboriginal community in Oodnadatta is considering setting up its own welfare organisation and is appealing for finance to operate its own self-help welfare service. The following article appeared in the *Advertiser* of 24 August with reference to that matter:

The Aboriginal community at Oodnadatta will start its own welfare service following the closure of the local office of the South Australian Department for Community Welfare. The community is hoping to base the service and other facilities in disused railway property in the town.

The statement says the community intends to appoint its own social worker and has applied to various agencies for funding. I hope that the State Government will be able to provide adequate funding to that Aboriginal community for the operation of its own welfare service in that town. Whilst we reiterate that the work done by the various advisory committees is to be commended, surely it can be seen that, if the deliberate policies of this Government and its financial incompetence continues, all of that work will be wasted and, unfortunately, this present amending Bill and the recommendations of those advisory committees will no longer

go far enough. In her second reading explanation, the Minister of Health, when referring to the Bill, stated:

The principal object of this Bill is to re-enact in an updated form those parts of the Community Welfare Act that deal with the provision of welfare services, an area that has been reviewed critically over the past few years. In 1977, in line with developments at that time, public consultation was sought in the first stage of the review of the Community Welfare Act, submissions were received from the public, interested organisations, and staff of the department.

Six meetings were held, each involving up to 40 individuals, dealing with various issues which the Act might cover. The results of these meetings formed the basis for consideration by a Community Welfare Act Review Committee appointed in 1978 and chaired by Professor Ray Brown of the School of Social Administration at Flinders University. The task of this committee was to consider the many suggestions put forward during the consultation, together with the committee members' own knowledge of the latest community welfare principles and practices, and to recommend changes to the Act. The committee completed its task and reported to the then Government in 1978.

I thank the Minister for highlighting those initiatives implemented by the former Labor Government and also for recognising the amount of work the department and staff had carried out in recommending changes to the Act. Following the change in Government, the present Minister appointed a Community Welfare Advisory Committee under Professor Leon Mann to inquire into the delivery of community welfare services. That report, which contained 90 recommendations, was released to the public on 7 October last year. Soon after its release I made the comment that it was a very good report and it contained many commendable recommendations. So, in fairness to the present Minister, I must give him credit for the initiative in having set up that advisory committee.

As has been stated, several major recommendations requiring legislative change are dealt with in this Bill. Other recommendations will be studied over a period of time, and many can be implemented administratively. It would take far too long if one were to comment on all 90 recommendations of the Mann Committee report. However, I just want to refer to two or three of them that I consider very important. The first is in relation to the recommendations that the Department for Community Welfare develop an industrial access system in conjunction with industry and trade unions to enable workers to obtain information and gain referral to welfare services through their place of employment.

The committee had found that there was a large number of people in the community who require improved access to the department's services. This applies especially to isolated communities, non-English speaking migrants and people in full-time employment who are unable or unwilling to take time off from work to seek assistance unless the problem has reached the crisis stage. The committee believe that there are large numbers of migrant workers in industry, many of them women, whose problems are hidden by virtue of the fact that they are unable or unwilling to absent themselves from work to visit a district office; hence the need for an industrial access system to enable those workers to make contact with departmental services.

It is pleasing, therefore, to see that the Bill allows for services to be made available, where appropriate, through schools and places of employment to provide much better access or contact. What the Minister and his department have in mind in this particular area is something that we can probe during the Committee stage of the Bill, and it is the Opposition's policy to ensure that community welfare services are accessible to all in our community.

Another commendable recommendation of the Mann Committee report is in the area of consultation and participation, and the establishment of consumer forums is strongly supported by the Opposition. The Mann Commit-

tee was impressed that a need exists for regular consultation with consumers of the department's services. It is noted that, in the client contact study, 60.6 per cent responded 'Yes' to the question: 'Do you think that you and others who use the services of this office should have a say in how the services are provided?' These consumer forums will enable clients to discuss the services they had or had not received, and to make comments on how the services were provided. They will also provide an opportunity for clients to discuss any areas of unmet needs and to make recommendations for changes.

I refer also to the matter of 'rights to appeal'. At the time of the last State election, the Labor Government's policy was that the Community Welfare Act would be revised so that it was updated and responsive to new and emerging community needs. One of those needs was that the revised Act would provide 'rights of appeal' against administrative decisions of the department. The Mann Committee also recommended that the Minister of Community Welfare appoint an independent appeals board, the function of which will be to arbitrate and review departmental decisions.

It is interesting to note that the committee found that approximately two-fifths of the clients who went forward to make submissions did so to express grievances and, months after the deadline for submission, clients continued to contact the committee to request investigation of a complaint.

The Bill makes provision for the Minister to establish appeal boards to deal with appeals lodged by persons affected by decisions made by the department, but it does not say who shall comprise such an appeal board. The Mann Committee recommended that an appeal board should comprise three persons independent of the department, so perhaps during the committee stage of the Bill the Minister can explain the make-up of the appeal board.

It is also noted that that particular section of the Bill does not apply in relation to a decision made under any section of the Act that may be prescribed, and I will be wanting some clarification in that particular area also. As I mentioned earlier, there are many excellent recommendations in those advisory committee reports. However, to refer in detail to all of them would be quite impossible in this debate, but the Opposition will be watching with great interest to see how many recommendations are adopted and implemented, together with any administrative initiative taken to implement other recommendations contained in those reports.

I want to take the opportunity of referring to the Community Welfare Bill that was introduced on 1 March 1972, by the then Minister of Social Welfare, the Hon. Len King. When introducing that Bill, Len King said:

Its purpose is to provide the statutory framework for the implementation of the Government policy in relation to community welfare. This policy is based upon the principle that citizens of the State, as members of a single community, owe to one another the obligation of concern and support in the other's problems and difficulties. The State, which in the politically organised community must therefore assume responsibility where necessary for the welfare of those of its citizens who are in need of welfare support . . .

At that time the Department of Social Welfare was renamed the Department for Community Welfare and was responsible for the implementation of the Government welfare policies. Its objects were to promote the well-being of all persons in the community; to promote the well-being of the family as the basis of community welfare; to promote co-ordination of services and collaboration amongst various agencies; and to promote research, education and training in community welfare.

The State's welfare policies were centred about the family. The well-being of the overwhelming majority of people

depends upon those people being members of a harmonious and well adjusted family group. Welfare services must be directed, therefore, toward supporting the family unit where it is under stress and toward providing a substitute family environment for those who have been deprived of the opportunity of development and fulfilment in a normal family environment.

The fostering of family harmony and cohesion must therefore be a first object of welfare activity. The welfare support that is needed during periods of personal crisis ought therefore to be provided, wherever possible, in a family context.

The 1972 Community Welfare Act has been a very good Act. It showed the sound thinking of the Dunstan and Corcoran Governments, and it provided a very strong basis for community welfare right through the seventies and into the eighties. I think this is borne out by the fact that much of the principal Act has been retained in the amending Bill that is presently before us. The fact that most of the other States came to South Australia to observe and study the initiatives and projects that had been introduced by the department under Labor is further proof of the very strong emphasis that was placed on providing welfare services and assistance to those within the community who most needed it. I sincerely hope that this will continue under the new Community Welfare Act when it comes into operation.

As unemployment rises in our community as a consequence of State and Federal economic policies, the damage that it does to family and community life continues to grow. With South Australia having the highest rate of unemployment, the detrimental effects are becoming more and more evident. It is essential, therefore, that the Government continue to maintain the highest level of community services.

In the past, South Australia has led Australia with its progressive policies on community welfare and, despite cutbacks in Federal funding in times of growing need, it is absolutely essential that the State Government continue those innovative, community-based welfare programmes. It is hoped that the State Government's 'razor gang' will not recommend cutbacks in community welfare programmes. I say this because I believe it will be a complete disaster for the State, and the community, if any welfare programme is to be cut back by this so-called razor gang, especially at times when so many people within the community are suffering hardship of one kind or another.

If the Liberal Government really believes that welfare programmes cost too much and should be cut back, then it is asking for trouble. In fact, in economic and social terms it may well cost even more to do nothing, and it could certainly cost the Liberal Party the Government. Judging by the low morale among D.C.W. staff, it would not be possible to reduce further any one form of welfare assistance without its seriously hurting more and more people.

I have yet to see any benefit to the community of South Australia from the Government's system of family impact statements. This is an area about which I and the Opposition have been quite critical. Clearly, the Government is not able to show where one single family impact statement has assisted the community and, when one considers what has been happening in a whole host of areas, it can be seen that the statements have had no influence on Cabinet decisions. I challenge the Minister to say, first, whether family impact statements will be sought and prepared on all 'razor gang' decisions; secondly, whether they will be made public; and perhaps more importantly, whether the Government will take any notice of them.

At the present moment, there is widespread concern among most of the State's voluntary organisations over future funding through the Community Welfare Grants Fund and the Local Government Assistance Fund. Over

the past few months, I have visited a large number of voluntary agencies who all say they will be unable to maintain their existing programmes in 1982 unless their funds are increased to realistic levels. As it is, a large number of these organisations are unable to expand or to do the things they want to do to meet and provide for the growing demand for welfare assistance. At the same time, others have been forced to discontinue certain services in order to survive.

It is quite disturbing that, in a number of recent press releases, the Minister of Community Welfare has been applying great emphasis on the growing need for the community to help others in need. On many occasions he has said, 'The days of saying the Government alone can look after a social problem are gone.' The Minister has also said, 'In today's climate, with increasing pressures on Government expenditure, and social pressures becoming more complex, there is a growing need for the community to ask itself, "What can we do to help? What should we do to help?"' Another statement often quoted is: there continues to be a need for members of the community to volunteer their skills and services to help others.

It appears that the Government has failed to recognise that at a time when there is large-scale poverty, high unemployment, rising living costs, heavy State Government charges, and, particularly, recent costs for health care, home finances and interest rates, there are extreme limits on the financial and other assistance that the public is able to contribute to voluntary welfare organisations. The expectations of volunteers and the voluntary sector are becoming increasingly unrealistic. Because of the Government's own economic policies and lack of job-creating programmes, it seems that it now wants everybody to drop other responsibilities, volunteer to help others in need and donate any spare money they might have to welfare organisations, because the days are gone when people can expect the Government alone to deal with social problems. Surely, that is a Government responsibility.

One of the objectives of this Bill is to promote the welfare of the community and of individuals, families and groups within the community, by encouraging or assisting in the provision of welfare services by volunteers and non-government groups or organisations. All that the voluntary sector is asking is for the Government to carry out and implement its election promise which, under the heading of 'Voluntary Agencies', was as follows:

We recognise the essential role of non-government groups in providing welfare assistance. We place high value on helping those voluntary organisations which are prepared to help themselves in responding to community needs. We aim to strengthen those voluntary agencies which have proved their worth to the community and to review with a view to upgrading the present levels of Government support to them.

We will ensure maximum Government co-operation between and discussion with voluntary agencies such as those working with the family, youth, the aged, single parents, child-care groups, the handicapped, the disabled and persons otherwise disadvantaged. In addition, these groups will be required to demonstrate their need and their record of performance and to submit their priorities for assistance.

I do not think there are any welfare organisations in this State that have been unable to demonstrate their worth and the magnificent job that they do in the welfare areas in this State. I believe that the voluntary agencies have proven their worth to the community, and it is up to the Government, particularly in the present climate when so many are suffering hardship and despair, to strengthen those agencies and extend the maximum co-operation and help that it talks about.

With regard to consultation with the voluntary sector, the Mann Committee found that the view from the voluntary sector indicates that there is room for improvement in

links between the department and non-departmental agencies. The committee looked expressly at arrangements for handling shared clients, and for co-operation in provision of services. It is reported that until now relationships between the department and the voluntary/private sector have been based on informal understandings.

However, if many of the recommendations made in the report are to be carried out, a framework for consultation will need to be established. Recommendations 80 and 83 encourage the department to collaborate with other agencies with respect to actual referral, and training of volunteers. Other recommendations made in previous chapters exhort co-operation with the voluntary sector in informing and educating the community about welfare issues in provision of services to the rural country and in provision of welfare services to the elderly. To implement these recommendations the department will, of necessity, have to become engaged in extensive consultation with the voluntary sector to discuss the nature of their partnership and questions of funding. The Mann Committee recommended, therefore, that the department consider the establishment of a formal structure for consultation with the voluntary sector in relation to welfare issues.

In discussions that I have had with the South Australian Council of Social Service Incorporated, the officers of SACOSS feel that the Bill makes significant progress towards the more open partnership with welfare consumers and the community which it had advocated in its submissions to the Brown Committee in 1978. SACOSS also presented its views on the matter of a partnership between Government and non-government welfare organisations to the Mann Committee.

It felt, and rightly so, that the development of such a partnership was seen to be necessary at several levels, in order to guarantee adequate consultation between interested parties on both service delivery and policy question. However, as the report's recommendation to the department (No. 84) 'to consider the establishment of a formal structure for consultation with the voluntary sector in relation to welfare issues' was considered to be open to diverse interpretations, SACOSS proposed that a joint task group of representatives from the department and the council should be formed to examine the means by which such a structure could be established. Naturally, SACOSS was disappointed that there appears to have been no progress made towards the development of a formal consultative structure, as prepared.

Clause 6, which inserts new section 10 (1) (b), requires the Minister and the department to collaborate and consult with other State and Commonwealth Government departments that are involved in the provision of community welfare services. There is no mention, however, of the need for any consultation with the non-government sector, which instead appears to be perceived in the Bill as a subject for 'encouragement' and 'assistance' (new section 10 (1) (h)), or 'co-ordination' (new section 10 (1) (o)) by the department, rather than as a partner in the true sense of the word. I understand that this has been drawn to the attention of the Government and that it is prepared to move an appropriate amendment. Should that be the case, the Opposition will be quite happy to support it. If not, the Opposition will move the necessary amendment to the Bill. Non-government organisations do play a vital role in the design and delivery of these services, and, by their very nature, are closely linked with, and accountable to, the geographical communities, or communities of interest which they serve.

SACOSS believes that the expansion of a community-based welfare system in South Australia, as envisaged by the Government, would be assisted by a formal acknowl-

edgment in the Community Welfare Act of the growing partnership between the Government and non-government sectors, and of the need for regular consultation between them in the development of welfare policies and services. A critical review of the provisions of welfare services has been carried out and, whilst the amending Bill will alter the structure of the Community Welfare Act to some degree, it does not make any radical alterations to the philosophy of the principal Act. Essentially, it is the same. For example, the objectives of the Minister and the department in the principal Act are as follows:

(a) to promote the well-being of the community by assisting individuals, families and sections of the community to overcome social problems with which they are confronted and to promote the effective use of human resources and the full realisation of human potentialities;

(b) to promote the welfare of the family as the basis of community welfare, to reduce the incidence of disruption of family relationships and to mitigate the effects of such disruption where it occurs;

(c) to assist voluntary agencies engaged in the provision of services designed to promote the well-being of the community;

(d) to collaborate with other departments of Government whose activities directly affect the health or well-being of the community;

(e) to establish, promote and co-ordinate services and facilities within the community designed to advance the well-being of children and young persons;

(f) to collaborate with agencies engaged in the provision of assistance to those in need or distress and to promote rationalisation and co-ordination of the assistance provided for those persons;

(g) to promote research into problems of community welfare and to promote education and training in matters of community welfare;

(h) to promote generally an interest in community welfare.

If we compare those to the objectives contained in the Bill under discussion, we find they are basically the same. Really, it is just a play on words. The Opposition supports the broad principles of the Bill. Generally, it is regarded as being a logical and acceptable progression from the existing legislation.

A large number of the Opposition's amendments were accepted by the Government during its passage through the Legislative Council, and I congratulate the Hon. Barbara Wiese on her handling of the Bill through all of its stages in the other place. The Minister of Community Welfare also co-operated, in that certain amendments were agreed to following discussion and compromise, and credit is due to the Minister in that regard. However, the Opposition intends pursuing the unsuccessful amendments during the Committee stages and no doubt members will have many questions to ask on certain aspects of the Bill.

I appreciate the amount of work and effort that has been put into the preparation of this legislation. The initial work commenced several years ago with many people, including departmental officers and staff, advisory committees and individual organisations, having made valuable contributions towards it. I express my gratitude to them. They, the Opposition, and, I hope, the Government all want to see South Australia remain the most progressive welfare State in Australia. I support the second reading.

Mr CRAFTER (Norwood): I wish to speak briefly on the Bill, and at this stage I seek leave to continue my remarks later.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: PETROL RATIONING

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY (Minister of Mines and Energy): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: I have to advise the House that, as a result of a continuing industrial dispute

involving the shipping of petroleum products, the Government is, this evening, taking action under the Petroleum Shortages Act. The dispute involves members of the Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers and has resulted in the closure of the Port Stanvac refinery. This has occurred because shipping has not been available to clear the fuel oil which the refinery produces in the refining of petrol. Most of this fuel is shipped interstate. Until it can be moved, the refinery cannot re-open, and once it does, it will take five days to return to normal operations.

Because shipping is tied up, it is also uncertain when further supplies of crude oil for refining will become available to the Port Stanvac refinery which has to ship in all the State's crude requirements and about half our petrol requirements from elsewhere. The Government has been monitoring the situation closely since Friday, and had hoped that further talks this afternoon would have resolved the matter. However, this has not been the case, and the Government has been advised that the future of the dispute will remain uncertain for the time being and possibly until Friday at the earliest.

In these circumstances, and particularly because of the time required to start up the refinery again, and the uncertainty surrounding the future availability of shipping, it has become necessary to impose restrictions on the sale of petrol to the public to ensure that those supplies which remain in terminals and service stations are available to the public on an equitable basis for as long as possible.

It has been decided, therefore, to introduce restrictions on the sale of petrol to the public in the metropolitan area, under the odds and evens system, from midnight tonight. As tomorrow, 16 September, is an even-numbered day, service stations in the metropolitan area will be able to sell petrol up to a limit of \$7 to vehicles with a registration number ending in an even number. On Thursday, an odd-numbered day, vehicles with a registration number ending in an odd number can be supplied, and so on until further notice. Special arrangements for the issue of permits for those in essential services will be made and will be announced in a comprehensive advertisement in tomorrow morning's *Advertiser*.

Mr Millhouse: When is this all starting?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: Midnight tonight. The public will be informed in the media. If they had been informed and the Government had trumpeted this abroad, as no doubt the honourable member is urging me to do, there would have been panic buying.

Mr Millhouse: I haven't said a thing.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: It does not take much to read the honourable member's mind, in the perturbation he has displayed.

Mr Millhouse: I'm just wondering whether I should ring up Anne and tell her to fill up the tanks.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: That is just the sort of irresponsible action one would anticipate from the member for Mitcham. If every member of the public behaved as the member for Mitcham, we would have arise the very situation that we have been trying to avoid.

Mr Millhouse: Most reprehensible!

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: The Government regrets the need for this action, but it has been necessary to impose restrictions at this stage to ensure that remaining supplies are not depleted, in the manner suggested by the member for Mitcham or even exhausted in a very quick time.

COMMUNITY WELFARE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading (resumed on motion).

(Continued from page 863.)

Mr CRAFTER: This Bill is an important measure. Members on this side of the House have displayed while in Government, in their community work and in their Parliamentary duties, great concern for the welfare of the citizens of this State. We have given careful attention to the stated policies of the Government in the field of community welfare, and in the areas of government that affect the way in which people may go about their life and attain some degree of dignity in their daily activities. We live in a community that is experiencing a greater and greater level of poverty. Independent reports that come to members from organisations like the Brotherhood of St Laurence, the St Vincent de Paul Society, the Smith Family organisation and the various affiliates of the Australian Council of Social Services in this country, give the basic information that there are every day an increasing number of people slipping below the poverty line in this country.

This State is no exception and, if one considers the level of unemployment in our community and the number of people suffering because of the inability to obtain full-time employment, one can see that we have a situation more serious than that being experienced in other States in this country. This all has a bearing on the demands that are made on our welfare services, particularly at the State level, and on the way in which our welfare laws are administered.

The member for Spence has stated that it is the Opposition's wish to support this Bill with some minor amendments. There has been, throughout the 1970s, a number of reviews of the operation of welfare services in this State, and it is a matter of some pride in our community (and it is no doubt on public record) that the 1970s saw a transformation in the delivery of welfare services in this State. At the time the Labor Party took office in the mid-1960s, indisputably we had the worst level of welfare services in Australia. The then Minister of Community Welfare (Mr Dunstan), followed in the early 1970s by the present Chief Justice (Mr King) and later by members still present in this House who were Ministers under the Labor Government, continually argued in the Cabinet, in the Parliament, and in the community for a greater degree of support for welfare services.

The effect of that was evident. In fact, wherever one travelled around Australia one heard appreciation of the priority given by the Labor Government to welfare services and the way in which these services were dovetailed into other Government programmes, for example, consumer affairs, areas of law reform, ethnic affairs, and cultural policies of the then Government. Welfare was taken out of the poor basket area of government and given the high priority that it deserves. Laws were made under which welfare services could be delivered to the benefit of those people for whom government has a primary responsibility.

The Opposition does not dispute the concept of the Bill and what the Bill hopes to achieve, but we have some doubt that the Government will provide the necessary funds and staff, and give the due priority to the aims and objectives of this legislation. It is all very well to have laws on the Statute Books that sound good and give people basic rights, but if there is no way in which those people can assume those rights and receive the services that are due to them under the law, then that law is useless. It will be our duty on this side of the House to ensure that the Government implements this Bill when it does become law and does provide the services to the community that it says in this

legislation that it will provide. One can only doubt that the Government will, in fact, wholeheartedly provide those funds and services to the people in need in our community.

There are fundamental changes occurring in our community, and we have seen this reflected in the 1970s in the ability of the Department for Community Welfare and associated service departments to adapt their programmes to meet those needs. I will refer briefly to three areas of life in the community which are causing great concern at the moment and which make great demands on welfare services. We can expect demands for these services in these areas to increase and not decrease in the months and years ahead. First, there is the problem of the unemployed in our community, particularly the young unemployed. This has been highlighted in recent weeks by the decision of the Federal Government in its Budget to discontinue the Community Youth Support Scheme. We have heard from the participants in that programme, from those who are vested with the authority to conduct those programmes, and from parents and other persons concerned for the welfare of young people, the great need for such a programme. While the programme undoubtedly provided job skills and gave other incentives to young people to get into the work force, there are many young people who, whatever skills they have and however they merit employment, will simply not find employment because the jobs are not there. This situation causes great emotional, social and other problems for young people.

The CYSS programme met those needs, and it had a welfare component; that cannot be disputed. It may not be to the liking of the State or Federal Government that it did have a welfare component. That is seen as not its primary purpose. To me, that was the important factor in the delivery of that service in the community—that it was a service for the unemployed, people who knew that they would not find work very easily, and would have to face a period of unemployment and adapt themselves to that state of social being.

This service in the community helped them to adjust to that situation and not see it as a negative factor in their lives, not to become depressed by the situation, not to become a reject in the community, not to suffer the degradation that many people want to thrust upon the young unemployed, not to lapse into a disuseful life in the community or in their families or amongst their friends, and not to turn to drug taking, alcohol abuse, crime, or other anti-social behaviour, but to continue their life with some degree of dignity and worth.

That is briefly a summary of the very valuable service provided to many thousands of young unemployed people in this State that we can expect will no longer be provided from the end of October. That will have to be met by some other service in our community, and one looks to the department for Community Welfare and the existing services that it provides to meet that need, and simply, I would suggest to honourable members, the department is not in a position to provide those services that young people have come to expect and certainly deserve.

I know in my own electorate that there is the one and only organisation for adult unemployed people, Self Help for Adult Unemployed, Norwood. It receives a small State Government grant for the delivery of the many services that emanate from the building on Norwood Parade. There is undoubtedly, as has been seen with programmes for young unemployed, a similar need for programmes for adult unemployed who often are the hidden persons in our community who suffer in similar ways to young people, who lapse into alcoholism, drug taking, or suicide, in extreme cases, but certainly for many people into a state of depres-

sion, a feeling of uselessness, and families particularly suffer as a result of this condition.

They are clearly welfare problems and concerns. There is a need for many more adult unemployment centres, not necessarily perhaps on the model of the SHAUN experiment, but to provide the needs as they arise for individual localities. It is an indictment that the Government is not prepared to provide the necessary financial incentives for the development of many and varied programmes for the unemployed, whether adult or young people, in the community.

The next area that is presently giving great concern to many people involved in welfare services in our community is that of health care. We have a new category of person decreed by the Federal Government, the working poor, and there has been an attempt to provide some medical insurance coverage for that group of people. However, I am experiencing, as I am sure are other honourable members, every day, persons who are falling outside of the stringent financial limitations put on the eligibility of persons to fall into the category of the working poor. There is a most unfortunate decree by the Government as to how one will calculate that amount, and there are many hardship cases.

I have addressed questions to the Minister of Health in this place, and I have spoken to many doctors and other persons vested with the responsibility to deliver health services in our community about the problems of people who will not be able to afford to pay for health services. It was my experience when I first joined the work force after leaving school to work in the courthouse at Port Adelaide, and one of my jobs was the stamping of summonses with the plaintiff being the Queen Elizabeth Hospital or the Royal Adelaide Hospital, or the many medical practitioners in the Port Adelaide area. Those summonses found their way to families living in the district, and hundreds of people went to gaol because they could not afford to pay for health and medical care. The work of Professor Henderson in relation to poverty and debts in his inquiry into poverty in Australia reveals the number of people who are in prison because of their inability to pay medical and hospital debts. Fortunately, that was eliminated under the Medibank scheme, and we saw no more of that during most of the 1970s, but now we are faced with this problem again.

I am pleased that the Minister is in the House. I am sure that in a reply she has given me she well sees the great responsibility that the Health Commission has and that the individual providers of health care have—the hospital boards and individual medical practitioners—in addressing themselves to this very real problem. It is a retrograde step that has been taken in providing this health care system that will mean that the poor who are sick may well end up losing their liberty because of that unfortunate set of circumstances. So, we have another problem thrust upon the welfare system of this State and across Australia, and I am not sure how the welfare system will be able to cope with this situation. The Bill provides for an Act with the capacity to deal with this problem, but whether it will and whether the Government wants it to is another thing.

The third area that I wish to touch on is the problem of housing. Traditionally, we have seen successive Governments defer the area of housing to the housing authorities of this State, of other States, and of the Commonwealth, but more and more the problem of housing or the inability of individuals and families to obtain adequate shelter is becoming a welfare responsibility. It is my view that the welfare component, the subsidies given to tenants of public housing, should be administered through the Department for Community Welfare, and should be a cost to the welfare structure of this State, not to the housing authority, which has to develop some welfare expertise to provide that serv-

ice. That is an unfair burden to place on the housing authority and its staff, and on the tenants of the public housing authority, because the tenants who are in employment and have some assets are being asked to subsidise those who are unemployed and who have no assets. It is a very narrow group in the community that is being asked to bear a considerable burden, bearing in mind that the Housing Trust has a charter to balance its budget.

In those brief areas of the unemployed in our community, those who are unable to purchase adequate health care for themselves and their families, and those who are seeking shelter, we see three tremendous welfare problems emerging. I fear that the people in those categories will not receive great assistance as a result of this legislation, and as a result of the priority that the Government gives welfare services in its budgeting, and in its staff ceiling decisions for example, which limit indeed the ability of the department to employ outside staff, more qualified staff, to engage in all sorts of study programmes which are so necessary to meet changing needs and changing demands on staff.

It has been my experience over many years in the Public Service and as a member of Parliament to work with officers from the Department for Community Welfare, indeed, under successive Ministers and their staffs right through the departments, to find such dedicated people running the department, delivering the services, and certainly their concern when there are challenges to the effectiveness of the delivery of those services or an unfair way in which it has been believed by me or others that the services are being delivered. I do not criticise the individuals or even the individual Ministers, but I certainly criticise the present Government's policy and the priority that it gives to its policies in this area.

There are two concepts that the present Minister and his Government are using continually in their discussions on the delivery of welfare services that I believe are not understood by the community. If they were understood, they would be rejected out of hand. The first is the concept of user pays. When that concept is applied to the delivery of welfare services, it becomes absolute nonsense, because it involves people for whom the Government has primary responsibility, such as the unemployed, those in need of adequate health care and those in need of housing. If the Government extends its user pays policy into the delivery of welfare services, there will be a steadily increasing flow—

The Hon. Jennifer Adamson: Where has that been suggested?

Mr CRAFTER: I have not heard it denied in regard to Department for Community Welfare programmes.

Mr Mathwin: You can't deny everything you hear, can you?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr CRAFTER: It has been related to me in recent weeks that there have been quite high increases in council rates in many suburbs of Adelaide. The function of the Department for Community Welfare is to provide rebates for people in need who own their own home. I would have thought this service was delivered to enable families to stay together in their own home and in a community in which they have lived for many years. I believed that that money, given to offset council rates, should be indexed, but it has not been indexed.

Mr Mathwin: In the Auditor-General's Report, \$6 000 000 or \$7 000 000 was mentioned.

Mr CRAFTER: That is money well spent and, if it was indexed, it would give greater assistance to many people who find themselves on the borderline.

The Hon. Jennifer Adamson: Where do you suggest we get it from?

Mr CRAFTER: I suggest that the taxation system that the Government is applying, based on the principle of user pays, whether it is applied to a person's owning his own home, or for water, electricity or other services, falls most heavily on those who are unable to pay. Generally, the result is a greater degree of demand on the welfare services of this State. When that policy of user pays is applied to those who are in most need in our community, it is very harmful indeed.

The second policy that is being espoused by this Government is the concept of self help. Few people would disagree that it is important for people in the community to help themselves and others. No-one wants to see a system introduced whereby people are totally dependent on public authorities, but there are limits to which one can take that policy, and those limits apply to many services, societies and clubs in my district. These facilities are being overburdened by the demands placed on them. They are prepared to accept a great deal of responsibility and the members are prepared to give a lot of their time and expertise to help those in need in the community. However, there is a limit to how far they can go.

If the Government is to abandon at the Commonwealth, State or local government level the delivery of traditional services, the community, if it is to accept those responsibilities, must have support. This support need not always be in the form of money: often, it can be staff or expertise support, or the provision of other services. That is another area of Government policy which I believe has applied in the welfare system and which has been very harmfully interpreted by Government policy.

The member for Spence criticised the Government's use of family impact statements. I believe that few people would be critical of the desire of any Government to assess the effect of its policy initiative programme on the family, but the way in which the Government is administering that role (which it took on for itself with great fanfare) is not in the community interest. Unless those statements are made public, unless there is greater consultation with the people who are to be affected by Government programmes, and unless there is some degree of scrutiny before those decisions are taken by Cabinet (or wherever else they are taken), the Government will stand criticism from wide sections of the community as to the validity of those statements and the effect that they have on the decision-making process.

If the Government is serious in its desire to support the family unit and to provide policies and decision-making processes that will support the family, it should look very carefully at those areas to which I have referred—the needs of the unemployed, those who are seeking adequate health care and those who are looking for shelter. The Government must develop family impact statements on its policies in those areas and size them up against its programmes, responses and the level of delivery of services in those areas to see whether those family impact statements indicate something different from what the Government is doing.

In my district, the Department for Community Welfare local office has been provided with a diminishing amount of funds for its work. In an area such as emergency financial relief, there can be no greater need than cash for people for the next day or so to care for their families. Yet, the financial priority has been diminishing that amount in real terms in recent years. In my district, the Central Eastern Regional Office has had its region and responsibilities enlarged, but I have not noticed substantial increases in staff to cope with that increased responsibility. These are the priorities to which I referred at the local level.

It is unfortunate that staff ceilings have resulted in a lowering of morale in the department and some staff stag-

nation, and, with decreased or reallocated funding in the department, the impact is felt in the community. While the first responsibility of the Department for Community Welfare is to meet the immediate needs of people, under the previous Government it began to take a preventive role by building up those structures in the community that with the support of the department, individuals and families in times of need. The department is now moving away from that preventive role, and that is being felt in the impact of policies such as user pays and the self help principle. Because of difficult economic and social circumstances in which we in this State find ourselves, there is a need for the department to increase its programmes in preventive welfare work.

Community development is one example where that function was totally abandoned by the State Government: it was thrust out of the sphere of the State Government and given to local government. It has been my experience that local government has not been a suitable authority in which to vest that responsibility, because, first, it had no background of experience and understanding in the delivery of community welfare services and, secondly, it had little authority to implement many community development programmes that needed attention at the State and Federal Government levels.

We see, once again, another priority of the Government—to take away that very important area of community development which we saw developed as a concept in the early 1970s, both at Commonwealth and State Government levels. It certainly involved local government but did not thrust it entirely into the hands of small local government authorities with their already overworked staffs and limited sources of income. It is with those comments that I cast some doubt on whether the objectives of this Bill will simply not be attended to in the months and years ahead, despite the great needs clearly evident in this community for the delivery of adequate welfare services.

Mr MATHWIN (Glenelg): I support the Bill. I am disappointed to hear some of the views expressed by the member for Norwood about this Bill. Indeed, he is unable to comprehend what the Bill is trying to do. In his criticisms of this Government, the honourable member mentioned what he suggests is the meagre effort of this Government in relation to easing the burden of water, sewerage and local government rates on people. Let me remind the honourable member that last year \$5 670 000 was paid in relation to water and sewerage rates and \$5 997 767 for local government rates. If the honourable member checks the list with which he has been provided, he will see that this year the Government will increase that amount by 17 per cent to \$6 550 000 for water and sewerage rates and to \$6 950 000 for local government rates. If the honourable member is disappointed about that, he must regard himself as being lucky that his Party did not win the last election, because, if elected, the Opposition would not have been able to manage the business and moneys of this State as this Government has been able to do.

I turn now to the family unit, which I believe is of paramount importance to our lifestyle, to this country, and to the world in general. In any study or investigation made in any part of the world the importance of the family unit is manifest. Having considered this matter, I am convinced that the family unit is an area of welfare to which effort must be directed. Members of the Labor Party, during a debate in another House, expressed concern about what is meant by a family unit. Concern was expressed whether the Government would leave out of its definition, for instance, single parent families. I understand that the Labor Party community welfare platform states, in part, that the

Labor Party would ensure that any system of benefits established would be based upon the assessment of individual need and not on the concept of family relationships or responsibility for others. That was one of the Labor Party's objectives in the area of community welfare.

I think that the Labor Party has that the wrong way around. I can understand that members in the other place were concerned about this matter, but I believe that they are worrying about it needlessly since we, as a Government, have covered that aspect. We believe that a family is a family if it is a one-parent family, whether it be mother or father and child or children; those cases are regarded as families. I believe that is covered in the Bill. The Labor Party has little to fear because of the description in the Bill of what is a family.

I refer the House to the definitions in the Family Impact Assessment Handbook Guidelines. These are the latest guidelines. It is the second edition, which was released in March 1981 by the Family Research Unit, Department for Community Welfare, South Australia. On page 5 of those guidelines the definition of family, for the purposes of the family impact statement, is given as follows:

A social unit comprising of at least one adult living with one or more children or other dependents and responsible for their care.

The Hon. Miss Wiese need not have been concerned had she realised what our definition of family is. That is well covered. The family does not have to be a complete unit—if a parent and young children are present we regard that as a family.

There have been a number of seminars on this matter, but I will refer to only two of them. One is the family impact seminar conducted on 17 and 18 March 1981, in Hobart and Launceston. The report refers to Ms Fitzgibbon from the Tasmanian Council of Churches, as follows:

Ms Fitzgibbon's purpose in citing these examples was to emphasise the need for Governments to consider two things when determining family policy. The first was to avoid considering the family in isolation but to take into account its social context.

Ms Fitzgibbon, in closing her submission, sounded a note of caution about the most desirable direction for family policies. The report states:

While recognising the urgent need for many low-income families to receive more assistance from Government policies, she strongly suggested that the creation of a system where people depended on welfare was to be avoided. She noted for example, that, while families needed income security, that should not be gained by 'institutionalising poverty' where the community believed that it was acceptable for people to be poor as long as they were not starving. Ms Fitzgibbon called for policies that gave people opportunities to help themselves—

that is certainly a reply to some of the comments made by the member for Norwood—

to exercise control over their own lives and not to create services where everything was done for them.

That, I believe, is very good advice, indeed. I would also like to draw the attention of members to the family impact seminar in Melbourne on 17 and 18 September 1980. Under the heading 'Suggested research', the report states:

Mary Swift, the Honorary Secretary of the AAECE suggested the following as an area of concern: the effects on young children of re-formed or blended families and of communal living. Heather Moorhead, Director of the Free Kindergarten Union presented information on the union. This organisation has 87 affiliated kindergartens throughout most parts of the metropolitan area (the majority being inner suburban), and in major country centres within 100 kilometres of Melbourne. She stated that they were becoming increasingly aware of demands for good quality care for children outside their homes. There is a need, she said, for much more clarity and sensitivity in developing pre-school services which meet the needs of children and their families.

The teachers and the union Director are aware of a group of families who seem not able to participate—they are often described as lonely mothers, who lack the opportunity of becoming part of a community network of support. She considered that it would be useful to know more about these people as a group—if they are a

group—in order to develop programmes or activities which might assist them to feel included and help them to develop their parenting skills. There is also a need, she stated, for good and accessible information on child development, including the appropriate parental expectations.

With increased mobility, cost of housing, employment of women, and often different expectations of today's young parents, family support is no longer always available. A further area of concern is in the number of children who are in the care of one parent only. Many of these children are living in situations where there is considerable strain and tension. The Director notes that in cases of suspected child abuse referred to her most of the children concerned are either in the care of one parent alone or in a reformed family situation.

Every member of this House would know of cases of child abuse. Most of us would be well aware of some of the problems that face one-parent families. We are also aware that these are areas of considerable hardship. There is a suggestion that the influx of the incidence of single mothers keeping their children is part of the development of families towards a more flexible, pluralistic model rather than evidence of decay or breakdown of the family institution. I do not agree with that; I believe there is a breakdown of the family institution. We are faced with great problems, particularly in the area of single parents. In those cases in which there is a good deal of child abuse, such as in the cases I have just cited, we have families of different parents with young children. They are unstable and do not know where they are. Children often know a number of mothers or fathers, and this must affect them. It must affect our community, our society, and our country. These are situations of hardship and poverty, and the effect on the child is drastic.

I find it very difficult to agree with some young people's ideas. I spoke recently to a young girl of 18 years who was telling everybody that she was pregnant. Fortunately, she knew who the father was, although she had been living with a couple of other young fellows. She said that the father was pleased that she was pregnant. I thought that she looked a healthy young girl, and the young fellow seemed to be a healthy young man. I said, 'I suppose you will be getting married?' However, that was the furthest thought from her head. She said that they had no intention of marrying at all. It made me wonder about the future of that child. What will happen when that young child grows up? Possibly he or she will be a very mixed-up child.

We have seen in many countries the effects of this type of situation. It concerns me greatly where we are going in this area. It concerns me that the effects will be drastic on the community generally.

Mr Keneally: What would be your advice to that young lady?

Mr MATHWIN: My advice to that young lady would be to get married.

Mr Keneally: Even if she didn't want to?

The SPEAKER: Order! This is not Question Time.

Mr MATHWIN: The time for thinking about marrying is before sexual intercourse and not when one finds that one has made a mistake. The first priority must be the children. Nobody would ever convince me that people have a right to bring a child into the world but do not have the duty to provide it with a father or mother. That responsibility ought to be told to young people. For far too long the only good advice to people before they marry has been from the churches.

The Hon. Jennifer Adamson: And some good parents.

Mr MATHWIN: Yes, as my colleague the Minister of Education says, some good parents.

Members interjecting:

Mr MATHWIN: I mean the Minister of Health. The Minister is so adaptable that one day she is the Minister of Health, then the Minister of Education and now she is

standing in for the Minister of Community Welfare. She has such ability that I could call her the Minister for everything and she would be able to do that job.

Mr Abbott: We have not heard for a long time about McNally.

Mr MATHWIN: You have not been there.

The SPEAKER: Order! I ask the honourable member to come back to the Bill before the Chair.

Mr MATHWIN: I will come back to the Bill. It does have some provisions that deal with the young unfortunates who are in conflict with the law. I have been there on a number of occasions, and I have never seen the honourable member there. We all come from a family. We are born into a family situation with at least one adult. Most of us are fortunate as we have brothers and sisters, and the lucky ones have grandparents, too. All these people provide a family unit; they meet a need. Indeed, the family aspect plays an important part in our lives; it determines what we will become. Our past, whether good or bad, happy or sad, makes us what we are today.

Mr Keneally: You're not blaming your parents for you, surely?

Mr MATHWIN: I certainly would not blame your parents for me. If the honourable member is suggesting that he would share one of my parents, I cringe at the suggestion.

[Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.30 p.m.]

Mr MATHWIN: Before the dinner adjournment I was speaking about the emphasis and the priorities that we in the Liberal Party place on the family. As a Government we have taken the initiative by introducing the family impact statement. The member for Spence has seen fit to say that as far as he is concerned no benefit has been derived from family impact statements. For the benefit of the member for Spence I will refer to the Family Impact Assessment Handbook, so that he knows what it is all about. In April 1980 the Government of South Australia introduced a system of family impact statements. The system requires that all relevant proposals for new legislation or involving major administrative decisions must, prior to consideration by Cabinet (which, of course, did not happen under the previous Government), be assessed for the proposals' likely impact on families—the emphasis is on families—and the outcome of that assessment must be included in a Cabinet submission in the form of a family impact statement.

In this way, let me remind the honourable member, whose Party has been removed from its previous high post, that Cabinet is fully informed of the family issues surrounding a proposal, and these can be considered alongside economic, technical, environmental and other relevant issues as part of the decision-making process. In introducing the family impact statement system, the Government gave tangible expression to its concern for the well-being of the family and is moving toward meeting its stated objective of supporting and strengthening the family as a unit. As family impact assessment is in its infancy as an area of policy analysis, the family impact statement system will continue to be under review during 1981. That is proof enough that this Government believes in, and gives priority to, the family. For the edification of the member for Spence, who has seen fit to say that this system is not working or that he sees very little advantage in it, I will inform him and the House of some of the general values underlying the policy, as stated in the handbook. The first is as follows:

The family, responsible for the care and development of children, is the most important social unit of society.

I tried to express that to the House before the dinner adjournment, and I hope that the member for Spence will not argue with that point. The second value is:

The well-being of families and their ability to care for their members is of major concern, and this concern applies equally to all family types.

That relates to a one-parent family or whatever. As far as this Government is concerned it is an equal situation. The third value is as follows:

Government policies affecting families should seek to strengthen and support the capacities of the family to meet the needs of its members.

What is wrong with that? The member for Spence saw nothing good in the family impact statement system. The fourth value is:

Services which take over the families' functions of care and support of individuals are less effective and are costly in both human and economic terms and should be provided only as a last resort.

I have already said that and I gave the House an indication of what was discussed at a recent seminar on this particular issue in both Hobart and Melbourne.

I hope that the member for Spence will reassess the situation and the problems that he seems to be having in relation to understanding the system. If the honourable member does not understand it I believe that he just does not want to. He sees what he wants to see and he hears what he wants to hear.

Mr Abbott: It is not working.

Mr MATHWIN: If the member for Spence is not working that is not my problem. I have an amendment on file which I will not discuss, and you would not allow me to, anyway, Mr Speaker. However, I will not be proceeding with that amendment.

The Hon. R. G. Payne: You're not?

Mr MATHWIN: No, I am not. I have looked at the situation and I believe that clause 83 (2) should appear in another Act. That clause states:

Any person who sells, lends or gives, or offers to sell, lend or give, to any child under the age of sixteen years any prescribed substance or article shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalty prescribed, which shall not exceed two hundred dollars in any case, in relation to the substance or article involved in the offence.

I am given to understand that the Minister of Health intends to introduce legislation in relation to this matter.

The Hon. R. G. Payne: You've been told.

Mr MATHWIN: I have not been told at all. I am quite happy—

The Hon. R. G. Payne: You've been told.

Mr MATHWIN: If the honourable member wants to sit there and have a seizure I suggest that he see a doctor. I am quite happy for that clause to remain in this Bill as a holding situation for a few months until the Minister of Health introduces legislation in an effort to control this situation. We are all aware of the problems and we are dealing with them. The thought behind that particular clause relates to the many problems associated with youth, particularly one area that I am concerned about and that is glue sniffing and the like. It would need a fair degree of control to stamp out this terrible problem which faces a lot of young people who are able to obtain glue. Some shops supply them not only with the glue but also a plastic bag to use in whichever way they wish. That is a shocking situation.

I believe that those shopkeepers have no responsibility at all to this State or its adults of the future and they should receive the punishment they deserve. I for one would certainly be glad to have the penalty of \$200 drastically increased. As I have said, I am quite happy to leave this clause in the legislation until the Minister of Health takes the opportunity to alter it and introduce another Bill in the right area, and that is the health area. I repeat that as far as I am concerned and as far as this Government is con-

cerned we place a high priority on the family situation. Once again, I remind the Opposition that if it is worried about what we term 'a family'—that is just the parents and the children—the Government believes that a family consists of even one parent and a child, so we regard them all as families. The Opposition's concern in that regard was quite wrong. I support the Bill.

Mr LANGLEY (Unley): I have just listened to the member for Glenelg's remarks and it is the first time in this House that I have not heard him mention McNally. I want to say just one thing concerning that (and this concerns community welfare), namely, recently there was an incident at McNally but the member for Glenelg did not make a move concerning that in any way at all. When I was a member of the Government (and I have sat in Government as much as I have sat on this side of the House) when these types of things happened it was a different story. However, now when these types of things happen one never hears from the honourable member at all. Tonight he was under great pressure because, as he mentioned during the course of his speech, his amendment is not in any circumstances going to be granted by the Government of which he is a member. Is he running his own little battle against the Government in any way at all? I do not know, but whether it is voted for or not will be tested if he continues with his amendment. The member for Glenelg has done an about face concerning anything that has happened in community welfare since the period when I was on the other side of the House. The honourable member has done that all the time. I am waiting for the day when the honourable member will respond to a Dorothy Dix question from someone and will get the opportunity of speaking about McNally. After all, there are a lot of unfortunate people at McNally. I congratulate those who work up there because it is a very hard job. I know that it is, because I live not very far from where one of the officers live. I have never been in contact with that officer at any stage, although he lives next door, and he has never come to me with the sorts of things that the honourable member raised in this place. They call them leaks.

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr LANGLEY: Or spies—I do not want to go that far. The member for Glenelg made a great thing out of McNally. Someone must take the blame for the reason why so many people need help. It is very hard for the officers in all the departments of community welfare to sum up the position of so many people. There is a lot of hardship in this State. It has not been brought about by the Labor Government, I can assure members opposite. We have never had so many unemployed people going to these community welfare offices seeking help. The officers can only do their best. As a matter of fact, in my district one cannot see an officer until after lunch as they are so busy in the mornings, so they must have lost staff. These officers are very vital to the people of this State and to the future; there is no doubt about that. The Government has caused this unemployment and it cannot hide from the fact that it exists and that it is the highest unemployment of all time. At times it has been said that unemployed people are dole bludgers. However, many people in my district are very willing to work but they just cannot get jobs. Such schemes as CYSS and also the URS helped many people.

The SPEAKER: Order! I draw the member for Unley's attention to the fact that it is a community welfare Bill that the House is discussing and not a Federal initiative.

Mr LANGLEY: I must admit that I am very concerned about the welfare of people in this State. There were certain sections of community welfare which were helpful to these people and which gave them opportunities during the course

of their lives. These people need help, and the community welfare area is understaffed. There is no doubt that they need help quickly. Only the other day I was told of a person who was paying \$44 a week for rent and who was in necessitous circumstances. The person had been to see a community welfare officer. Such people are genuine, and the officers attempt to help when the opportunity arises.

During the course of this debate there has been talk about voluntary organisations. There are many voluntary organisations in the areas of every member of this House, such as Meals on Wheels, Lions and Apex—I do not intentionally miss anyone out. Such organisations have helpful people but they can only extend a certain amount of help. I think members opposite should take the opportunity to go along and find out how helpful they are.

The Hon. Jennifer Adamson interjecting:

Mr LANGLEY: The Minister will have the opportunity to reply to what I have to say. She will have to be very careful about her position after what has happened recently, and I can assure the Minister of Agriculture (I do not know how many people are out of work in his district, that is his worry) that there are many people in my district who are willing to work but who just cannot get jobs. There is no doubt about it—they must go somewhere and they must be treated reasonably. Members opposite might not realise it, but the fact is that I am not so sure that they are treated reasonably.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman interjecting:

Mr LANGLEY: I do not have to have a gag in any way at all. The Minister of Agriculture is one of my most helpful opponents. I can assure the Minister that, if he does not have as many people in his district out of work as there are in mine, I would be very happy if he could get some jobs for the people from my area so there could be a little bit of equality.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: How would they—

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I hope the honourable member is going to link up his remarks.

Mr LANGLEY: I am going to have to link up my remarks; otherwise, I will not be able to speak any more on the Bill. I refer to the remark of the Minister of Industrial Affairs today concerning the shadow Minister of Community Welfare when he said that he would only be in for six months and that he was very bad. What a statement to make! There is no doubt that some of the Ministers are in the same position. Just because an honourable member went to Prince Alfred College or St Peter's College makes no difference—I am telling honourable members that I went to Bowden Tech. and I am pleased about it.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I have been rather tolerant with the member for Unley. I would suggest that he relate his remarks to the Bill before the House; otherwise, I may have to withdraw leave. I hope that honourable members will not attempt to assist the honourable member, because he needs no help.

Mr LANGLEY: Thank you, Mr Deputy Speaker. This matter concerned the shadow Minister of Community Welfare. I will not go any further with that, but it concerned this Bill because the shadow Minister of Community Welfare was also one of the speakers tonight and is in control of the Bill. We have one thing in our favour: I was told there were four speakers on the Government side of the House tonight; we have heard one so far and we will most likely hear a few more later. That will not worry me in any way at all. I will have my say concerning what happens in my district. Several years ago there were a lot of communes in my district, as members opposite probably know.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: What did you say? Emus?

Mr LANGLEY: Communes, I said. The Minister thought I was going to say I was a communist. The member for

Morphett called the teachers communists, but I am not—I am a social democrat. I won Unley every time. I am going out undefeated.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I have to point out to the honourable member for Unley that I suggest that he relate his remarks to the Bill. This is a wide-ranging debate but I think that the matter that he is canvassing now is not included in the clauses of the Bill.

Mr LANGLEY: Most likely, I, like the Minister, have been miles away on a few occasions. I am concerned about the welfare of people in my area and in the remainder of the State. I believe that the legislation before us is Labor-orientated. I am fairly sure that it is fairly similar to a Bill that the Labor Party would have introduced. Whatever one may say and whatever happens in life, things are not going very well for the young people of this State. They need help. I may be wrong, but I only hope that whatever was said tonight by the member for Glenelg when he mentioned that there had been an increase and when he mentioned \$6 000 000 and \$7 000 000—

Mr Mathwin: It was \$6 900 000, a 17 per cent increase.

Mr LANGLEY: It may be a 17 per cent increase but it may not be in real terms. Whether or not it is in real terms seems to be a grey area. The Minister may be able to inform me, concerning this amount, whether the Government grant takes in people receiving pensioner concessions. I do not know. Only this afternoon we received information on what had happened concerning the matter. Any person needs an area where the person can be helped by the Government in these cases. My only difficulty is that the Government has said it will do these types of things, in the same way as it said it would do in the health sphere. In real terms it spent so much last year on it that there are no real terms at all regarding health. The figure has gone down. I do not know whether the same thing will happen regarding community welfare. There was an absolute untruth said this afternoon.

The Hon. R. G. Payne: It was a 14 per cent cut in health.

Mr LANGLEY: It was. I do not want to go any further on the matter. I am speaking for my district and I hope that I always will. I hate people saying that others are dole bludgers. Will needy people be looked after? Time will tell. A lot of promises made by the Government have not been kept. Some must have been, but if I spoke about that I would be out of order, as I was when I spoke about pensioners and concessions. Will the Government honour the promises? It has not done that previously. These people have no hope in life, and there are many of them.

Mr Randall interjecting:

Mr LANGLEY: The member for Henley Beach will not be with us much longer: there are no worries about that. I am told that the staff have been increased and that he has another fellow working in the office.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I have been most tolerant. I suggest to the honourable member for Unley that he should not continue on the lines on which he is speaking. There is nothing about the member for Henley Beach in the Bill.

Mr BANNON: I rise on a point of order, Mr Deputy Speaker. While your calling the member for Unley to order was correct in terms of what he was saying, the fact is that he was responding to the member for Henley Beach, who had interjected, and I did not notice your calling that member or the Minister to order. I did not notice your calling to order the member for Glenelg, who has been constantly interjecting.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot uphold the point of order, except to say that all interjections are out of order and that all honourable members are aware of the consequences of continuing to interject. On previous occasions,

I have warned honourable members and in future I will warn any honourable member who is continually interrupts another honourable member who is on his feet.

Mr LANGLEY: I think I have said all that I wanted to say regarding this matter. I want to impress upon the Government that, when this legislation has passed both Houses, I will be pressing the Government very strongly to have it stick to its word. I will make sure that it does that as far as the people in my district are concerned.

Dr BILLARD (Newland): I want to relate my remarks on this Bill back to the subject that I discussed in my Address in Reply speech, which was the accountability of Government organisations and the way that accountability can be worked out, because I believe that there are several matters in this Bill that follow through on that same train of thought. When I discussed, in that previous debate, the accountability of Government organisations, I discussed it under three headings, namely, accountability as to an organisations effectiveness, accountability as to its efficiency, and accountability as to its financial responsibilities. I think we can easily see that the measures being outlined in this Bill are designed to benefit the operations of the Department for Community Welfare in these areas.

However, before I embark on that discussion, I think it quite proper to answer some arguments that have been put by members opposite. I want particularly to refer to remarks made by the member for Spence, the shadow Minister in this area, who spent a great deal of time applauding the work of the voluntary welfare agencies and charging that this Government was failing in its responsibility to support their work. I noted that that followed on from comments made by the Hon. Barbara Wiese in another place when the Bill was discussed there. The member for Spencer charged that the Liberal Party, in Government, had failed to fulfil its election promises to support voluntary welfare agencies.

I submit quite the opposite to the charge that he makes and that the Government has given great support to voluntary agencies. All we need to do is look at the funds that the Government has allocated each year to support those agencies. Last year, for example, the funds allocated under community welfare grants increased by 40 per cent. There was a 40 per cent increase in one year, and the figures this year have not only maintained that increase but the Government is increasing it by a further 24 per cent. I ask whether that is or is not support of the voluntary welfare agencies in the community. I submit that it constitutes very considerable support, and it follows through very well the promise made by this Government to support those agencies, which I believe have a very useful role.

If we go back through history, we find that it was the non-government agencies that were first involved in welfare activities, right back to the time when the local parson used to dole out money to those in need. Obviously, we have come a long way since those times but I think that even now those agencies are the first to venture into new areas and to stick their necks out and try to meet needs that are not met by other organisations in the community. I fully support the role of these agencies. The Hon. Barbara Wiese suggested:

On the other hand, perhaps the Government might opt to contract out some of its most costly services to, say, church-run charitable organisations, exploiting the volunteer and lowly-paid labour which many such organisations employ.

This is quite an offensive comment to make about voluntary welfare organisations. Most of these are run by dedicated people, who work, not because of the salary that they will get, because in many instances the organisations cannot afford to pay them the same sorts of salaries that Govern-

ment-run or other organisations may be able to afford to pay them. A lot of these people work voluntarily, which is all the more to their credit.

Mr Mathwin: And they get satisfaction.

Dr BILLARD: They get as their reward the satisfaction of being able to work to help their fellow citizens. That is the best sort of welfare work, because it means that the people delivering the welfare services are involved purely because they care. These people get no normal financial reward that a person on a salary would get, so their dedication is self-evident.

The benefit that results to those on the receiving end of these services is evidenced by the fact that a great many people choose to use those non-government welfare agencies rather than Government agencies. This does not demean in any way the work of the Department for Community Welfare. People who need to get the benefit of welfare services ought to have the right to choose where they will go to obtain those services. Some people will choose to go to Government organisations and some, for their own reasons, will choose to go to non-government organisations.

It is quite unwarranted to run down those organisations or to accuse them of exploiting lowly-paid labour and volunteers. The actions of this Government stand in their own right, as is evidenced by the greatly increased amounts that have been allocated to welfare grants. As I indicated earlier, the areas that are covered in this Bill work towards improving the effectiveness of the operation of the Department for Community Welfare. The Mann Committee was specifically set up after the Government came into office, to consult with the clients of the Department for Community Welfare to examine how effective the department was in the delivery of its services. That is a very proper operation for it to undertake. If the department is to improve its effectiveness and to measure how effective it is at the moment, it must consult with the clients. Also, it must define its objectives clearly.

Part of this Bill has the intention of redefining the department's objectives. I note again that the member for Spence suggested that these new objectives were really the same as the old objectives. He described them 'just a play on words'. I disagree with the honourable member on that point. To a certain extent they are a revamping and a redefining of the objectives. Some of the objectives are the same, and in other areas they go into much greater detail. New section 10 (2) provides:

The Minister and the department, in providing any service, shall endeavour to preserve and foster the dignity, self-respect and independence of the persons to whom the service is being provided.

To me, that is a very positive and necessary statement to guide the department in the way in which it operates. I well recognise that people who are delivering welfare in this day and age may already operate by those principles, but, if they are operating by those principles, they need to be well and truly defined.

In delivering welfare, we are not setting out to create a class of people who are dependent on welfare. We are trying to assist people who, perhaps through family or other circumstances, are experiencing hard times or passing through a period of difficulty. We are attempting to assist these people to be able to return to the community, to stand on their own feet and live and work without having to be dependent on continual hand-outs. If these people depend on continual hand-outs, they lose their self-esteem and self-respect. Eventually, the numbers will build up, and they will become a burden on the State that eventually cannot be supported. This is a very important new emphasis that has been included. I could go through and examine all the other factors as well.

The Minister said in his second reading explanation that there was a renewed emphasis on the importance of the family. This is also most welcome. The family has changed in its role over the centuries and most rapidly over recent generations. In the past the family used to be the source of support and education for young people as they grew up and, indeed, for parents as they faced problems in their lives. It was a basis of support for individuals. If they came across hard times they knew that there were other members of their family to whom they could go and talk and from whom they could get advice, support and assistance. If one had a position of recognition within a family it was a point of self-esteem. One was not lost in the crowd, and was not one of thousands or millions in the world: a person was one of a small number in a family and was known and recognised.

So, a lot of very important elements are associated with a family. Unfortunately, in recent times less and less value appears to be placed on these qualities of the family. Some of these qualities have attempted to be taken up by other agencies such as the Education Department: some of the education roles that were once fulfilled by the family have been taken up by the Education Department. I suggest that this role is never as effective as when originally performed within the context of the family.

An attitude is becoming increasingly prevalent, namely, of encouraging individuals to care first for themselves and, a very far behind second, for anybody else who happens to be around. This has meant that people are losing out on the support that the family gives. Very important factors are associated with the family that we ought to be encouraging as much as we possibly can, especially in the welfare area, where people are facing troubles that may well be answered partially through assisting families to give the support that could be given. So, I think that that is a very proper role that ought to be encouraged.

That other area that I could mention, apart from redefining the objectives, is the area of consumer forums. If we are to have a department whose operations are as effective as possible, we must have feedback. We can from time to time have committees, such as the Mann Committee, set up to look at clients' attitudes, but that, I would submit, is a comparatively expensive way of finding out what clients feel, and perhaps it is better to have a continuing feedback, which is the role suggested for the consumer forums.

If we stop to think about what would be the best way in which these consumer forums could operate, we would think, first, that they had to be accessible to the clients. This in fact will be the case. Consumer forums will operate in different geographical locations on a regional basis, so that they will be accessible to the clients. They will need to cover the whole range of those who are involved in receiving welfare services, and this is what will be the case: the whole cross-section of those who receive community welfare services will be invited to participate in the consumer forums. They will need to be held on a regular basis. Committees such as the Mann Committee can be held only once every so often, as we would well recognise, and we can understand why that was used as an initial measure. However, for a continuing measure we need something with continuing feedback. This, too, will be a feature of the consumer forums. I can see that the consumer forums themselves will go a long way towards improving the effectiveness of the department, because they will give the department that very necessary feedback on how its operations are going. If some of its programmes are not really meeting the needs of people, it will find out quick smart.

The second area that I particularly applaud is the idea of appeal boards. I think one of the difficulties that clients have when they go to a department for assistance is when

they feel that their need has not been met or that some harsh decision has been made that disadvantages them. There needs to be some alternative avenue by which there can be a review of decisions made by the department. The proposed appeal board is a very appropriate way in which that can be followed through. The essential feature of the appeal boards is that they should be independent of the department. They should be competent; that is, they should have a knowledge of community welfare activities and of the appropriate legal requirements. The appeal process should not be unduly costly to the complainant, and it must not be unnecessarily costly to the Government. Those four qualities I believe are necessary for the appeal boards, and I understand that they are being followed through.

I applaud the Bill. I think it goes a considerable way towards achieving what the public wants the Government to do, not only with the Department for Community Welfare. The public wants the Government to make all of its departments accountable in the sense that they are cost efficient; that they are effective in achieving the aims that are appropriate to that agency; and that they are financially accountable. This Bill goes a considerable way towards achieving particularly the aim of ensuring that the department is effective and accountable. Accountability is achieved through a finer definition of the objectives, and effectiveness is ensured through the consumer forums and the appeal boards. I commend the Bill to the House.

Mr HAMILTON (Albert Park): There is no doubt, I think, that members on both sides of the House place a great deal of importance on the family unit. The latest statistics show that the divorce rate in Australia is again increasing. The figure of 10.8 per cent in South Australia contrasts with the national average of some 3.7 per cent, so there is no doubt that those divorces will create increasing demands not only on the Department for Community Welfare but also on most of the services that the Government supplies in South Australia.

Looking back over the past decade at the history of the Department for Community Welfare, one can appreciate just how far this area has advanced. Community welfare has advanced with society's needs and changes and with the growing knowledge about people in need in the community. Prior to the 1970s, the department tended to concentrate on providing a fairly narrow range of services to a relatively small number of people, covering the areas of juvenile offenders, deserted wives and destitute people. The emphasis of the department was mostly towards assisting people during stress rather than in trying to provide support for people at risk.

The department's turning point came in the 1970s. This new philosophy was consistent with the philosophy of the Australian Labor Party, and there is little doubt that the election of Labor Governments in both State and Federal arenas during the 1970s was primarily responsible for promoting and encouraging new and innovative social welfare programmes. An example of this is that, at the Federal level, the Whitlam Government introduced the Australian Assistance Plan, which promoted the development of community based services. As has been pointed out, people receiving payments from the Department of Social Security were given the right of appeal. Perhaps the most important report during the Whitlam era was that of Professor Henderson following his inquiry into poverty. The report revealed the deeply disturbing levels of poverty existing in our so-called affluent society.

At the State level, under the influence of the then Minister, Len King, the Department for Community Welfare was completely reorganised. Activities were decentralised to provide support services in the community where they

were needed, and a new Act was proclaimed in 1972. Since then, the goals and objectives of the department have been significantly expanded, and the range of services has been broadened, with the introduction of many new and innovative programmes. Since the present Act was proclaimed in 1972, it has been constantly monitored and amended from time to time when desirable. As the Minister said in her second reading explanation, a critical review of the provision of welfare services was instigated by the Labor Government in 1977.

Throughout the 1970s, all Ministers (and I would like to point out that Len King was followed by Labor members Ron Payne and Roy Abbott), with the aid of the department, monitored the department's activities and were willing to adapt and change to new social needs as they emerged. I believe that it was this responsiveness to community needs that has made possible the high level of consumer satisfaction to which the Minister referred.

The 1977 review of community welfare was the first step in a truly comprehensive review of the 1972 Community Welfare Act. This was followed in 1978 by the appointment of a committee chaired by Professor Brown, which made recommendations to the then Government on ways to improve the Act. It is very pleasing that the present Government, when it assumed office in September 1979, took this inquiry a step further with the appointment of the Mann Committee, whose task was to seek the views of consumers of community welfare services. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of both those committees for their valuable work in providing the crucially important information on which this Bill has been based.

It is my firm opinion that the department should inform as many people as possible in the public sector by placing pamphlets in the appropriate factories, senior citizens clubs, community welfare services, public buildings, schools, medical practitioners' offices, and so on. I firmly believe that there must be controls and regulations to prevent abuses in this important area of community welfare by way of profiteering. When I say 'profiteering' I mean contracting out welfare services to a private organisation whose primary aim is profit-making rather than welfare maximising. The many horror stories I have heard about the conditions in private nursing homes for the aged indicate just how disastrous the pursuit of profit can be in the area of human welfare.

I consider that it would be better for the community if the Government was to contract out some of its most costly services to, say, church-run charitable organisations, exploiting the volunteer and lowly-paid labour that many such organisations employ. This is currently happening in the community at present: homeless men are being cared for by organisations such as the Salvation Army, thus saving money for the State and enabling the Government to evade what are properly public, not private, responsibilities. Guidelines are necessary to ensure that the standard of services do not suffer as a result of their being contracted out.

I now refer to foster care. In some cases, foster parents have applied to adopt a child, and after many years in a stable fostering relationship, renewed interest has been triggered on behalf of the biological parents and sometimes this has led to applications being made for them to be reunited with the child. As we can all understand, this has caused serious distress to all involved. One has merely to recall the recent case involving a foster child who now lives in Sydney, with his family connections being here in South Australia.

It is possible that under the new provisions of the Bill in relation to delegation of authority, the same sort of situation

may develop in some cases. Therefore, for the sake of delegating a few powers to foster parents, which I believe is important, as foster parents are extremely important in the community, there may be risks in some instances of creating greater problems than those that currently need solving. In addition, I believe that in a case where there is a disagreement between biological and foster parents over custody of children, the trend is moving towards settling these disputes in court. The problem, as I am sure all honourable members are aware, is that, while the court case is taking place, the child may be held in an institution, which can cause serious emotional problems for him or her.

Another problem associated with the growing tendency to settle such disputes in court is that it requires judges, and these judges may have impeccable legal qualifications but no experience in welfare matters to enable them to set down for the welfare of the child conditions that may be realistic. So, we have the dilemma whereby, building into a legislation provisions for appeals to protect the rights of children and parents, we may cause hardship for children in the form of long periods in limbo in institutions while disputes over custody are determined and in terms of inappropriate decisions being made by judges who lack expertise in welfare areas.

Another point which is extremely important and which has been raised is that it may be possible to avoid completely placement of children in foster care if more time and attention is devoted to the needs of the biological parents, particularly their financial needs. It has been stated that the stress of inadequate income is one of the factors creating the need for continued foster placement. It may be effective to provide a subsidy to the biological parents to assist in the care of the child. This may also be more effective in terms of financial and social costs. This is obviously a statement which, in my opinion, warrants further investigation, with the other points that were raised. It is extremely important that the Government ensures a high quality standard of care for children who are separated from their parents, whether only for a few hours during the day or on a longer-term basis in a foster institution. It is apparent that it is the more modest and low income householders who are the heaviest users of welfare services, and it was those same groups that both, and all types of, surveys observed least understood and knew of the Department for Community Welfare services.

One need only consider the response that I received to the leaflet that I put out in May this year about pensioner and unemployment benefit entitlements. I had 117 queries from 11 May until the end of that month, and in that time were three week-ends, one of which being a long holiday week-end. It was quite obvious that many people in the community are unaware of their entitlements. One married couple whom I knew well had been missing out on pensioner entitlements for many years. Another chap had missed out on his sickness benefits: he did not know he was entitled to sickness benefits. He subsequently received in excess of \$1 000 in arrears, and he was very fortunate that he did not go over the six-week period. It is obvious that many people do not know their entitlements.

These groups consisted of the least formally educated (14.9 per cent), age pensioners (16 per cent), elderly (18 per cent), and residents in poorer ethnic areas (18.8 per cent). It is paramount that community welfare policies be focused on the family, by providing or facilitating the provision of services designed to strengthen the family as the single most important unit. Particular attention should be given to programmes aimed at reducing the incidence of disruption of family relationships or, where this occurs, minimising these factors.

Mr GLAZBROOK (Brighton): This Bill is not only sound but also rather noteworthy (as has already been suggested in this debate), because it is the direct result of the work of two committees, which were set up by two consecutive Governments.

As we have heard this evening, the first of those committees was the Brown Committee, set up by the previous Government and headed by Professor Ray Brown of the School of Social Administration at Flinders University. The second committee, which was set up by the present Minister, was headed by Professor Leon Mann of the School of Psychology at Flinders University. In May last year the two committees had the opportunity of meeting to discuss the issues which were brought forward by those committees, and those findings resulted in the legislation before us.

It is interesting to note that the report of the Mann Committee indicated many areas in which that committee had direct consultation with the public as receivers of community welfare services. I think that the purpose of the Bill was simply to re-enact and update the Act that has been with us for the past decade. It is an area of community service which has grown immeasurably because of the demands set upon it by the changing society in which we live. The legislation before us encompasses areas where the department has developed a relationship between the community as a provider of services and the people as receivers of those services. One of the interesting things I found in the speech given by the Minister when introducing the Bill was his comment that it was an attempt to get rid of any form of patronising attitude and to instil the feeling that solutions to problems revolved around a partnership between the service provider and the receiver. It was a two way transaction of co-operation and recognition of the problems that existed. The department also had available to it the results of consumer opinions gained from the findings of both committees. This, in itself, was unique, because it was the first time that consumers had been asked to demonstrate by direct input what their opinions were after receiving existing services.

An area at which I wish to look briefly this evening is the delivery of foster care for those children who for a variety of reasons are unable to remain with their own families. I notice from the findings of the Mann Committee that in June 1980 there were 654 children under the care and control of the Minister and who were in foster care, a service which cost between \$723 000 and almost \$1 000 000 last year. The department also has involvement with 801 children in fostering situations, either for emergency periods or for a longer duration. I think it is agreed that the fostering of children is one of the first and probably one of the prime reasons for the emergence of community welfare services. It is quite appropriate, therefore, that a distinctive policy is warranted in coming to grips with some of the very obvious problems that exist in this area.

Fostering covers three distinct areas: one, the child; two, the natural parents; and three, the foster parents. Each, of course, must have its links with the Department for Community Welfare, which has so carefully and intricately to bring together and link these three areas of concern. They must bring it to one part, and that one part must have as its centre and goal the concern of children. Fostering, of course, covers those children who are directly under the care and control of the Minister and those who, through private arrangements, find that fostering is both necessary and expedient, which of course depends so much on so many varying situations.

I was interested to read that the Mann Committee designed and supervised a study of 52 foster parents, five natural parents, and 12 children in foster care. Whilst it was obviously very difficult for the committee to obtain all

the information it wanted because of its respect for confidentiality, it was, nevertheless, able to form some definite and positive views on areas where it thought and saw that change should be sought. This included areas of concern expressed by many of the foster parents and some of the children. It covered the orientation and information which some felt there was a lack of. In some of these areas, of course, one could understand such problems occurring, particularly with information about the child who has just been fostered and the difficulties experienced after a period of time, if there were insufficient detail known about the child, its habits, likes, dislikes, aims, ambitions, needs, feelings and so forth. These, however, are administrative matters, and the department has already addressed itself to many of these areas of concern. This is, of course, an ongoing concern that the department has. It is very conscious of the need to update as much information as it can.

The Bill does, however, recognise one salient point of concern; that is in relation to the permanency of children, that is, the period of time a child is fostered as being a temporary period as against a period which may extend beyond two or three years. In some cases it was shown to the committee that very often there were periods going beyond five years. I believe it has always been a contentious point that fostering in the placement of children for a temporary period is a rather nebulous affair in the sense that no-one really knows how long a temporary period may be. We do know, in cases where the child is, say, under 12 months of age at the time of fostering and that fostering goes on for four or five years, that the relationship built up between the foster parents and the child will be far greater than will the relationship built up between the natural parents and that child at the end of that time. It is a natural state of affairs, because, if one raises a child or has a connection with a child so closely for such a period, then during those most formative years the heart must grow towards the child and vice versa. It obviously does cause a lot of heartache to both the foster parents and, of course, I am not neglecting the heartache that it would cause to the natural parents. Therefore, it is often a traumatic encounter for all concerned, and the department is conscious of and has addressed itself to this point.

Experience showed the committee that on a great number of occasions the period of fostering was greater than a few months. It found, in fact, that in the studied homes there were often periods of five years and that foster parents regarded such stays as long term, thus creating a situation similar, perhaps, to adoption. The committee decided (and it was a considered opinion) that in these cases foster children received far greater benefits if they could be assimilated in a deeper way into the foster situation and if, after the period that was laid down, adoption or a greater area of responsibility could be considered.

At present, foster care is considered a substitute care service for a temporary period whilst the natural family prepare for the child's return. Very often, where a period is prolonged, foster parents desire to adopt the child, which is very understandable. When they take this step, it very often can prompt the natural parents to renew the interest in the child. Here we see the beginning of a trauma, a tug of war that ensues. The cases that we read about sometimes in the media indicate that this does occur. To overcome this serious problem, the Mann Committee recommended that, where a child is fostered and a three-year period is reached, the department should hold a review of the foster placement to consider a decision to declare the placement permanent and that, if the placement is considered permanent, the status of the child could be altered from foster child to child in guardianship. To meet the recommendation

of this item, the Bill introduces the following provision in new section 80 (1):

Where a child who is under the guardianship of the Minister pursuant to this Act or to Part III of the Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act, 1979-1980 has been placed by the Director-General in the care of an approved foster parent and has been in the care of that parent for a period of not less than three years, the Minister may, by instrument in writing, upon the application of the foster parent, delegate to him such of the powers, functions or duties vested in or imposed upon the Minister as guardian of the child as the Minister thinks fit.

That is a classic example of how the recommendation of the committee has gone out to the people and has come forward as a proposal which the department has incorporated in like form into the Bill. The three-year period is not separate from the yearly review that the department conducts in such cases. I want to bring that point home—that it does now give the opportunity to people to look towards a longer and far greater understanding of and responsibility for children once they have gone beyond that three years.

I now refer to the need for fostering agencies and the need for licensing those agencies. I do so because I recall some comments made on a talk-back programme recently on 5DN with Jeremy Cordeaux. A young lady rang in and spoke to Jeremy Cordeaux. She related a story where she had had a child and, about six weeks after the birth, she placed the child out with some people who were acquaintances. She and her husband had gone to Western Australia to sort out their lives and to try to find some basis for their marriage, as they were having some difficulties. Having worked out those problems, six or nine months later they sought to have that child returned to them in Western Australia, and some arrangements were made for the child to be returned. However, those arrangements fell through.

The mother had some great anxiety about it, and came to South Australia seeking to have the child returned, only to find that the people with whom she had placed the child had disappeared. I believe that they were eventually traced by her through various sources to Queensland. The trauma she now faces is in trying to gain custody of her own child. She unwittingly had passed her child to people who she thought could be trusted. Therefore, the need for such licensed foster care agencies and foster parents is very important.

I believe that the public should be made aware of the fact that this Act seeks not only to provide facilities for the placement of children who, through circumstances, can no longer remain in their own environment, but also that they do so with the understanding that it has the law with it. If they care to use a voluntary agency they will then have the knowledge that such agencies have been licensed by the department to conduct those services and to place the child responsibly with people who have been adjudged by the agencies, through the department, as being appropriate people to so care for the child. I think that this is an extremely important aspect.

The other matter to which I wish to refer briefly is in relation to the provision for children being able to sign themselves over to the care and control of the Minister in certain circumstances. There has been some criticism in the past that the previous Act gave this right to children to assign themselves over to the department without direct reference to their family. There were criticisms around that unfortunately some children seem to have disappeared (when in fact they have not disappeared) who had gone voluntarily to the care and control of the department. Some parents said that they had not known this until some time later. It is now written into this legislation that, in a case where children wish to put themselves under the care and control of the Minister, the department and the Minister shall contact the family concerned. I think that is great,

because it means that there is an immediate communication between the department and a family and that in partnership they can try to work out those problems. That is most important.

In the legislation before us there is an attempt to come to grips with the very real problems that any legislation has. It is a credit to both Governments in the sense that the first committee was set up to look at changes and reviews to be made to the existing Act to bring it into line with modern thinking and modern philosophy, and also to bring it into line with people's views. The second committee acknowledged the work of the first and incorporated some of its ideas and, finally, the two committees came together to discuss the issue. Those two committees are to be congratulated, as are officers of the department who have obviously worked very hard to ensure that the legislation now before us presents the best possible attitude to community welfare that we have at this time. That is not to say that experience will not show that there are some areas that it may be necessary to amend at a later date. As we all know, experience through application will show whether or not something will work to the degree anticipated.

I commend this Bill to the House, and I support it wholeheartedly. I hope that the Opposition will also support it, that its passage will be speedy, and that it will be implemented, as is the desire of all those who have had some input into it.

Mr LYNN ARNOLD (Salisbury): The Bill before us tonight is, as a result of amendments passed in another place, somewhat different from that which was introduced there. I believe that some credit is due to the Minister of Community Welfare that so many of the amendments put in another place were accepted by him and are now, as a consequence, part of this Bill. A substantial number of the amendments moved by the Opposition in another place were accepted and, indeed, they represented fairly major areas of the Community Welfare Bill. As I have said, that is something for which the Minister deserves some credit, because he was able to assess the amendments without resorting to political slogans or political partisanship. Instead, he measured them according to the effect that they would have on community welfare and its ability to provide for the needs of the citizens of this State. I believe that all amendments should be dealt with in that way. It certainly compares much more favourably than the way in which Opposition amendments are often dealt with in this House.

When some very sound amendments were moved by the Opposition and rejected by the Government, the member for Playford asked whether, even if we had the most sound amendments in the world, they would still be rejected, and the answer was, 'Yes, they would still be rejected.' This Bill has not been a testimony to that kind of philosophy.

This Bill covers very important areas. It is a wide ranging Bill which seeks to amend the Community Welfare Act in a number of ways, expands coverage of that Act, and improves its capacity to meet the genuine needs of the community. That is the way it should be. It endorses the objectives of the Community Welfare Department and, I think, spells them out very clearly and very well. It also starts off by outlining what the objectives should be, and I think we need to remind ourselves of that—that is, that the objectives of the Community Welfare Act, and through it the department, should be to promote the welfare of the community generally and of individuals, families and groups within the community, and to promote the dignity of the individual and the welfare of the family as the bases of the welfare of the community.

Of course, that introduces the next problem; how does one do that? Where do we come across problem areas? Are the means we suggest to solve those problems the best means possible? I do not think that at any one point in time we can ever on any part have a monopoly on all the right ideas. The ideas will change from time to time as circumstances change, as historical perspectives change, and as our understanding of the depth of the problems we are attempting to confront might change over time.

One aspect which concerns me is the need to protect individuals and the family. We have had extensive debate tonight over the exact meaning of 'family' and the family situation and the different types of family environments in which many individuals find themselves. Some family environments may not be as happy as others but they are deserving of support and maintenance in whatever way may be possible. In that regard I wish to raise one element dealing with the rights of parents. It seems to me that on some occasions we perhaps overlook those rights.

I am not making a specific criticism of any particular department. I think that it is a state of mind that we sometimes overlook the rights of parents and tend to feel that they are really second partners in the whole process. I first came across this in relation to the operation of community welfare and fostering during the time of my predecessor, who was approached by a constituent who was very concerned about a child who was fostered out. There was no disagreement about whether the child should stay in the home environment. They did not disagree with the child's decision to seek another place in which to live, at least in the short term. They recognised that the state of the family crisis was such that it was probably best resolved by a separation of parents and child at least for the short term. To that extent, agreement was achieved between all parties.

However, they disagreed with the placement of that child. The child was placed in the same locality in which the constituent of my predecessor lived. They were concerned that that would not lead to a resolution of the crisis that had existed. They were concerned about that because they assessed the problem from the child's point of view to be her peer group. They felt that influences upon the child from outside the home were inflaming many of the problems. They felt that if a fostering situation—a separation of the child from the parents—was to succeed, the child should have been placed outside of that geographical locality. That led me to the opinion that parents should have some right of opinion input into the decision as to where their child may be fostered.

It is particularly noteworthy that the Minister in another place accepted the Opposition's amendments in this regard, because it enshrines the capacity of parents to at least make a suggestion about where their child can be fostered out so that that opinion can be heard in the highest quarters and possibly acted upon. Of course, one recognises that the final decision in this matter should rest with the Minister. Nevertheless, I believe there is a fundamental right to the parents to make an opinion about these matters for the well being of their own child and their own family.

There is another point in this regard that has also concerned me. It concerned me fairly recently when a constituent approached me about her daughter who refused to stay at home and finally left. The parents believed that the child was quite immature and should be staying at home, and that she was not able to look after herself outside of the home. They wanted to know what capacity they had to require their child to live at home. I contacted the Minister about this matter and found that this situation was being investigated. I believe that is a very good thing, and I shall be interested to see the result of that investigation. How-

ever, I was concerned to hear that apparently the Crown Law Office has suggested that there is no way for parents by themselves to insist that their children live at home. I may be wrong in my interpretation of the information I have, but that is the way that I understood the situation.

Other people can make decisions about where the child will stay. They have the capacity for legal action in this matter, but apparently parents do not. If we are genuinely concerned about the well being and protection of the family, I think we ought to entertain the right of parents to at least take a matter of this type before some body that has jurisdiction to determine the matter. In other words, we should give the parents some right of action which can be resolved by some jurisdictional authority.

The point that was put to me in this situation was that the daughter, who felt that she could not stay at home because she found that she could not live within the home situation, wanted to go out on her own. The parents felt that by wanting her to return home in a certain situation they were endeavouring to enhance the rights of that child by making sure that the child was protected from her own immaturity. I believe that any system of community welfare should seek to protect individuals from their own weaknesses, or in the case of young people from their own immaturity. The system should operate in that way. It is not enough to say that one has automatic rights to destroy one's life or that one has automatic rights to go out and become a victim of society. It ought to come into play that society has some right to try to help individuals enhance their own life and not become victims through matters such as those to which I have referred.

Another element on which I wish to comment is the community welfare forums that are being proposed. The idea of a forum to receive community opinions about the way in which the Department for Community Welfare provides its services is, of course, a good one.

In some areas of Government, we have grown to accept the fact that public opinion should be ascertained, that opinion from clients should be gained as to how well those services are being provided. The only statement I want to make here is that considerable work should be done on the model that is used. It concerns me that perhaps in the past we have used community participation models that have effectively excluded large sections of the community from really participating. For example, we have a great many structures within schools that seek to enable parents to have a say in how their school operates. However, I believe that sometimes the very structure of those organisations within schools militates against widespread community opinion being achieved, because some people just do not feel they can cope in the heavily structured model, the heavily structured confines of some of those situations. I would hope that the community welfare forums are developed in such a way that they are not rigidly structured, so as to militate against the broad cross-section of community feeling that it has the capacity to make an opinion heard and feeling that opinions will indeed be listened to.

Concerning the question of prescribed substances, again, credit is given to the Minister for accepting an amendment moved by the Opposition in another place that sought to expand the coverage of the clause which initially related just to tobacco, that is, limiting the sale of tobacco to people over 16 years of age. Now the provision enables a list of prescribed substances to be made up which also can be prohibited for sale to those under 16, and it allows different penalties to be applied in relation to those substances. I think that is a very sound move. I appreciate the many difficulties we have had with the policing of the tobacco section of the previous Act, but nevertheless I believe that we in this House have an obligation to state

whether or not we think it is worth while limiting the sale to children of products that we regard as harmful to children, and then trying to see the best ways in which we can make the Act work.

Some people have commented that the cigarette provision is totally useless. I agree that it has had many problems. I agree that it possibly has been almost next to useless, but I am pleased to see that, as a result of increased community protest about this matter over recent months, some delicatessens, for example, now place on their doors or windows notices to the effect that the shop will not sell cigarettes to those under 18, and they ask that those under 18 do not ask for cigarettes to save them the embarrassment of having to say 'No'. That is a responsible attitude, and I am pleased that we are seeing more of this kind of action than we saw previously; I believe that that is as a result of the public concern that has been voiced in this matter. If we now include other substances in the legislation, we may stimulate this same degree of responsibility in other areas regarding other products which are at least equally, if not more, dangerous.

We all know of certain products that can create a high in children. Some irresponsible delicatessen managers will sell such a product in a container which is useful for using with the other substance for creating a high. In other words, clearly they know that by combining these two together, the particular type of packaging with the particular product, they are enabling those children to do themselves immense damage. Such practices go on. By providing in this legislation for such offences we may at least be able to caution such managers to cease that kind of practice. We may even go further than that by encouraging some delicatessen owners to take a positive attitude to try to identify children who are doing some of these activities and counsel them against such activities, or even, perhaps, warn the appropriate authorities. I hope that that will be the outcome of this move, and I trust that that part of the Bill is in no way interfered with.

I now want to comment on voluntary agencies. It is true that voluntary agencies play a significant part in the provision of welfare services in this State. Indeed, they do so all around the country. That is good; I do not want to criticise that. I do, however, make the point that South Australia does have a proud record with regard to the disbursement of emergency assistance funds. By and large, that has been within the responsibility of the Department for Community Welfare. In other States that is not the case. In other States, the disbursement of emergency assistance funds very often comes under the responsibility of private agencies. I regard the South Australian model as much the superior. In that regard, I monitored closely last year in the Estimates Committee the allocation for emergency assistance, and I was given the undertaking by the Minister that if those funds ran out more funds would be made available. I certainly hope that was the situation during this past year, and that the funds were made available, because we cannot accept that people in emergency financial problem areas should be made to bear the brunt of Government cost cuts. I might say that I have received some evidence indicating that that may not have been the case with regard to certain offices, but that will be a matter I will pursue on another occasion.

I point out that there are many different ways in which voluntary agencies assist in the provision of community welfare services. One, perhaps, that is not given quite enough attention is that of opportunity shops, which by and large raise money for organisations to disburse aid throughout whatever programmes they may have, either local or overseas. They also have another very important community welfare function, namely, the provision of goods at a cheap

price within the local community. Having some contact with one of these shops in particular, I know the extent to which locals in the community who cannot afford clothing and household items at retail prices are able to take advantage of this system to provide themselves with cheap products. Indeed, one can almost suggest that it is places like opportunity shops that are helping the welfare budgeting of this country at the Federal and State level to get by somewhat on the cheap, because the low amounts of money that are allocated do in fact force people to shop at such places, which are the only places where they can eke out the amount that they receive to get all the clothes and other products they may need to at least sustain a reasonable lifestyle.

My final point is in relation to concessions. I acknowledge that the Department for Community Welfare offers concessions of some kinds, and that is good, but I would suggest that perhaps the cut-off point for those concessions has not taken account of the way in which the cost of living has changed over the years, and that ought to be taken into account. I would suggest that the cliff philosophy, which until now has applied to the cut-off point (that is, earn 50 cents more and you fall over the cliff and lose all your benefits), should be replaced by the step philosophy, whereby the fringe benefits are scaled out. Quite a few constituents came to me with problems in this connection. Suddenly, such people find that they are faced with earning just that dollar too much and they lose council rate and water rate concessions and many others, and that extra dollar in fact proves remarkably costly for them. In fact, I tend to refer to it as a special tax—a type of tax effect—which is very punitive. I believe that many of the provisions in this Bill are very sound. I know that the propositions that have been brought forward by the shadow Minister of Community Welfare will enhance this Bill even further, and I hope that they will receive the same response as many amendments received in the other place, the same considered response that treats them seriously and realises the serious intention with which we have approached this Bill.

Mr SCHMIDT (Mawson): It is interesting to note that during the whole debate, both in the Upper House and in here, all speakers on both sides have applauded this as being a very worthwhile Bill, and certainly one which is closely attuned to the needs of the consumer. That, of course, is reflected in the attitude and approach taken in the whole study of this Bill, particularly leading up through the reports and, as the Minister stated, it is to be a partnership between the department and the consumer. Obviously, all speakers have recognised this aspect but, more important, it is interesting to note that quite often we hear criticism levelled against the Liberal Party or the Liberal Government that we, as a Party, are not concerned with welfare matters. We see here quite categorically that this Government has given high priority to welfare.

We heard the member for Newland mention that last year we increased community welfare grants by about 40 per cent and that this year we have maintained that and increased it by another 24 per cent. This highlights the fact that we in no way denigrate the need for welfare but, more important, look closely at how welfare can be maximised, and we are concerned about those people who may be less fortunate than we are. It is important that we, as a Government, direct ourselves towards those people.

The other important aspect to come out of all the debate so far is that, again, the speakers on both sides have given great acclaim to both committees. I endorse the comments made and I congratulate the Brown Committee and the Mann Committee on the work they have done in preparing

the previous legislation on welfare and the current amendments to the Act. I think it also indirectly reflects on the calibre of personnel employed at Flinders University, and I congratulate members of Flinders University staff as such, indirect as it may be.

It is important that we have a Minister who is closely attuned to the needs of the less fortunate in our community. He has been acclaimed on both sides, and the member for Salisbury has made some play of commending the Minister for the fact that he is prepared to accept amendments and, more important, to look at all possible ways in which we can continually keep on serving those who need help.

The member for Albert Park commented about the use of welfare agencies, as did the member for Salisbury. It is interesting to note that the comments made by the member for Albert Park were almost identical to what the Hon. Barbara Wiese said in another place. One could almost be forgiven for thinking that he was reading her speech. I think it rather regrettable that members opposite are, in a sense, being derogatory towards the voluntary work being offered by church organisations and other such bodies, because they alluded to the fact that it might be that the Government was opting out of its responsibility by dishing out the work to voluntary organisations.

The Hon. Barbara Wiese went so far as to say that she had spoken to the Public Service Association about the matter. What members on the other side tend to forget is that an equal aspect of community welfare and social stability is the fact that those people who have a desire to provide should have their desire met. If we have groups in our community, such as church organisations or other voluntary bodies that have a committed core of people who, out of their own goodness, love, or whatever it may be, desire to give help to other less fortunate persons in our society, we should not deny those people that avenue.

I think it is appropriate that the Mann Committee (and it is important to recognise that Professor Mann is a Professor of Psychology himself) alludes to the aspect that people should be able to fulfil their own desires in the sense of being providers of services, and this is being done by allowing voluntary agencies to utilise their capacity to help others and thereby help the Government and the community at large. Those cases should not be seen as a Government opting out of its responsibility and therefore paying workers more. What they should be seen as is that we are maximising all the resources in our community. Our resources are finite. Therefore, we as a Government can do so much and, if we can utilise other resources in our community where it can be done at little cost, but maximise the efficiency of our community, that should be done. This is where voluntary agencies are helping us in maximising our resources.

I think that a couple of aspects in the Bill are quite commendable. One is the right to appeal. It is noteworthy from the report of the Mann Committee that the committee found that approximately two-fifths of the clients who came forward to make submissions did so to express grievances, and Professor Mann gave the reason, namely, that the committee believed that a major reason for clients attempting to use the committee of inquiry in that way was that the committee was seen to be independent of the department and regarded as more accessible and less formal than the State Ombudsman. Here we have people who wanted to vent a grievance or just discuss a problem that had mounted to greater magnitude than it should have done, and they felt more at ease if they could do that with an independent body, such as an appeal body. It is commendable that the Bill addresses this factor, takes up the recommendation of the committee, and has appointed an appeal board.

The other matter that I wish to touch on briefly is the fact that the Bill addresses itself to providing a high degree of care for young children who will be looked after by individual persons. The Bill provides for a reduction from five to three children that can be cared for in a home away from their parents unless the home is licensed. As we have seen in the past, people have tended to look after a number of children in their street or from other persons, but now it will be required that, if these people look after more than three children, they come under the scrutiny of the department and will have to be licensed.

This has been a complaint by many private child-care centres who have been operating under very stringent rules in the provision of services for their children, yet someone down the street can be looking after four or five children or more and not have these stringent rules imposed on them but could be providing a far inferior quality of service to those children. Now there will be closer restrictions on those activities and the department will be more closely involved in scrutinising the level of service being provided to children.

The best aspect is that the Bill increases the number of categories of people obliged to report suspected cases of child maltreatment to include psychologists, chemists, kindergarten teachers, social workers in hospitals or health centres, doctors, police officers, registered teachers, and nurses. In moving around my district, I have found a problem where people have come across children who have been maltreated, for whatever reasons. We have seen some horrific cases before the courts of late, where parents have burnt children with cigarette butts, and so on, or beaten them. Now we have a greater category of people who can report this as an offence and thereby involve the department so that an effort can be made to approach the parents to find out why they treat the children in this way but, more important, to try to prevent children from being abused in future.

That reminds me of a comment made by the Hon. Ms Levy in the Upper House when she spoke of the importance of prevention rather than cure. The Bill, by extending the category of persons who can report on this matter, is looking at the preventive side of the welfare system rather than trying to cure things after they have happened.

The particular area to which I want to address myself is in relation to the Childrens Interest Bureau. It is interesting to note that the Swedish Ombudsman, Mr Carlsson, in his discussions with the Minister of Community Welfare (Hon. John Burdett) was quite adamant about the fact that Sweden had no such provision, and he was highly commending this Government for its approach in looking to this sort of avenue. He acknowledged the fact that this could be only for the future interest of the child, thereby safeguarding the interests of children under our care.

In providing an information bureau for children such a group would encourage public awareness on issues affecting children and this could only benefit families and particularly the children within our State. Reference to the Mann inquiry shows how this recommendation came about. On page 120, the report states that thousands of children are clients of the department and, unlike adult welfare consumers who form almost exclusively the population of respondents in this inquiry, most children are involuntary users of the departments services in the sense that they have not sought out the department; instead the department has come to them. This group of children, which has exercised virtually no self-determination in becoming users of the departmental services, is to be found in foster care, adoption, family day care homes and so forth. The report further states:

Certainly children are in a disadvantaged position with respect to articulating and advancing their interests.

It is out of such consideration that the committee believes that the department must maintain the position of leader in promoting awareness of children's rights and public policies for children. Examples of significant issues affecting children include legal representation for minors, the placement of handicapped children, the prevention of child maltreatment, which I referred to earlier on, and the support of day care facilities. All of these things have come forth from the recommendations and have been incorporated into the Bill. We must commend the Mann inquiry, and particularly the department and the Minister for giving close consideration to those aspects of the inquiry and incorporating those recommendations into the Bill.

Let us look at the things that the Childrens Interest Bureau would look at carefully. First, the bureau will increase public awareness of the rights of children and of matters relating to the welfare of children. This is an area to which no regard has been given in the past. In my area, I had a case of a child whose father had gone off with another lady and the mother had gone off interstate. This boy was left totally on his own. Some days later he was found making a nuisance of himself, and was approached by a resident who offered this young boy employment. Every day the employer found that he would turn up in the same sort of clothes and did not look presentable. When he approached the young boy, he found out that what had been happening in the past few weeks was that the boy had been sleeping down amongst the rocks on the beach because he had nowhere else to stay. Some parents maltreat their children by just totally disregarding them and leaving them to fend for themselves, although they may be minors.

In this sense, it is interesting to note that the Government has provided seven homes for emergency accommodation for youth. I hope this area will be looked at further and that there will be provision for accommodation for teenagers in that state of distress.

The Childrens Interest Bureau will endeavour to carry out research or conduct inquiries into matters affecting the welfare of children. It will also develop within the department such services for the promotion of the welfare of children as the Minister directs, and it will monitor, review and evaluate the policies of the department in relation to children. The Bill will provide that the bureau shall be comprised of such persons as are appointed upon the terms and conditions as seen fit by the Minister. In conjunction with the Childrens Interest Bureau, a Community Welfare Advisory Committee will be set up. The committee, when established, should have a good knowledge of children's rights and problems and of social institutions, especially those dealing with children. One member of this committee should be a legal practitioner, and other members could be appointed from people skilled and knowledgeable in the areas of child care and development, education, welfare and health.

The categories that I have stated are very important categories because, from my past experience as a teacher, I know there was always conflict between the schools and the welfare departments in so far as trying to determine a common direction for the care of these children, particularly in the case of children who tended to be quite disruptive within the school system, who were meted out to foster care, who did not respond to the foster care and who were continually getting themselves into trouble. Obviously, there was a certain amount of conflict between the school and department because there was a reluctance to give out information, and so the position was that the twain should never meet. If we have a representative from the education field on the committee, he can point out to the committee

the problems of children and the sort of care that they require. We are now setting up a system that will provide better dialogue between the provider and consumer.

It is also important to include on this advisory committee parents and people particularly from lay-organisations. As the member for Salisbury pointed out, we should not forget the needs of parents and they should also have some means by which they can voice their opinions on the welfare and treatment of young children.

I want to commend the Government for its action in extending the Community Welfare Act. I convey my congratulations to the Minister for the approach that he has taken toward the whole matter of welfare, particularly in relation to young people in the provision of this Childrens Interest Bureau. I take the opportunity of thanking the Minister for providing some grants made to my electorate for welfare purposes, namely, for a group of unemployed children who operate out of a small unit called Sanctuary. These children are doing a lot of work on a voluntary basis and are getting voluntary support from various sectors, including local government and other bodies. They were ecstatic when they received this grant from the Minister. The grant has gone a long way in building their confidence and giving them some direction on how they can further extend their work.

Another voluntary body, the Southern Urgency Relief Fund, also received \$1 150 from the Minister. This fund is operated by volunteers in the Noarlunga area and provides food coupons for those who are in dire straits and who for one reason or another do not have the finances in a particular week to buy food. These people, through local church bodies, can obtain a food coupon. This relief fund, which was set up in the Noarlunga area, was desperately short of funds and when the grant of \$1 150 was made available by the Minister this further extended the work of this voluntary organisation in my area. This sort of action tends to highlight the fact that, if we can utilise the voluntary services, we are maximising the whole resources available to us. Here we have a Minister who is concerned with community welfare, and I applaud him and the Bill.

Mr PLUNKETT (Peake): I support the second reading. I commend the Minister from the other House for accepting some amendments moved by a colleague, Barbara Wiese. A lot of amendments were accepted, but in Committee I will be pursuing further amendments because I see welfare not as a Labor, Liberal, Independent Democrat thing at all, I see it as being concerned with people who are in dire need of assistance.

There should be no difference in views between the Parties; all Parties should agree that these people are in dire need and are entitled to assistance. In 1978-79, the Labor Government commenced a wide-ranging review of the principal Act of 1972. This involved extensive Government, local government and public consultation. That Government realised that changes in policy had to be made, changes in keeping with the growing development of the State and the growing needs of the community. Prior to the 1970s, a narrow range of services was offered to a small number of people, such as deserted wives, juveniles, and in cases of destitute people. The department would mostly assist people in stress and difficulty rather than offering assistance in trying to avoid these crises. It was seen that the problem had to be avoided before crisis point was reached; welfare assistance had to be preventive.

The Australian Labor Party, at State and Federal levels, was responsible for promoting and encouraging new social welfare programmes. The range of services and programmes has increased to accommodate a growing community need. Since the beginning of that inquiry, there has been a dra-

matic increase in the need for services provided to the unemployed, the aged, the disabled, the homeless, and people living in poverty.

I would like to mention some cases that have come to my attention, even in my electorate. Recently, I have had a visit from a person who was badly injured in an accident in Sydney. He is a young married man, 21 years of age, with two children. He was the victim of a hit and run accident, so up to date no person has accepted responsibility and he has received no pay. He is on a sickness benefit, and that will explain why he is in dire need of help—in housing, not in money.

He was forced to obtain private accommodation. Unfortunately, it was on the second floor. In the accident his legs were injured and his entire nervous system was disrupted. The doctors advised him that it would be unwise to have accommodation other than on the ground floor. It is all very well for a doctor to say that, and no doubt it was the correct advice, but it was impossible for this young man to obtain such accommodation. When he came to me, I looked at his flat. It was too small for the children, but perhaps he would have been able to live there if he had not been disabled in the accident. However, because of his injuries he was unable to live in that accommodation. As a result of my efforts he has now been able to get accommodation through the Housing Trust.

Many people do not recognise that housing is a form of welfare. I was pleased to hear my colleague, the member for Norwood, saying earlier in the debate that he thought that welfare housing should be supplied. I agree that the Housing Trust is unable to do this. Whether we have a Liberal Government or a Labor Government, the provision of community welfare housing for some of these people should be investigated.

I can quote another case of a young married woman with three boys and a teenage girl. Unfortunately, she broke up with her husband two years ago, and was left to fend for herself on a pension. She is unable to get support from her husband, and she lives in a two-roomed flat on the second floor. I was invited about a month ago to look at the flat. This woman was in dire need of assistance, and her situation had caused her health to suffer greatly. She has two bedrooms, with three boys in one room, and she shares her own room with her teenage daughter. It was impossible to open the drawers and the cupboards of the furniture in the house. I am sure honourable members can imagine putting themselves or their wives in such a position. Unfortunately, I cannot say that I have met with the same success in this case. I am still endeavouring to help this woman, but I am told that there are no emergency houses available to assist her.

I have always been a great believer in community welfare. I also believe that the Government should not only supply money but should encourage private associations that offer welfare services. It would be a sorry day for this State if we did not have private organisations such as the Salvation Army, the Sisters of Mercy, and other private welfare people who assist throughout the State.

When I was employed as an organiser with the union, I travelled on many occasions from Naracoorte to Adelaide, as well as on other roads throughout the State. Quite often I would be able to give someone a lift from one town to another, because I always had sympathy for anyone who was out of work and who was travelling to another location in search of employment. Travelling through Murray Bridge one night, I saw a lad on the side of the road. It had been raining, and I pulled up and asked whether I could help him. I was surprised, when he came to the car, at what I thought was his age. He asked if I could give him a ride to Melbourne, where he had relatives, but I said that I was

going to Naracoorte and could take him only as far as that town.

During the trip, I asked his age. He said that he was 18 and that he was looking for work. I had thought that he might have been about 13 years old. I realised that he was in dire need of help. He had no money. When I asked at one of the service stations whether he would like something to eat, it was obvious that he had not had anything to eat for a few days; I found out later that it was more like a week. When I got to Naracoorte, I could not turn him out on the road. I do not think any member of this House would have been able to do that if they had been in my position.

I told the lad that I would take him home because it was late and it was raining again. I said it would be too late for him to look for accommodation and that he could be accommodated at my house. I put him up for a couple of days at my house in Naracoorte. The next morning my wife questioned the lad while he was having breakfast, because I told her that I was a bit concerned about his age. She found out from him that he was a Catholic, so later in the day I rang the Catholic church and was able to contact the welfare association. I spoke to the association at lunch-time. We were able to find out that the lad was only 12 years old. His father had died, and his mother had remarried, and so he had run away from home. He had no money and, to our knowledge, he had not had a feed for a week.

The Catholic welfare association in Naracoorte and I were able to raise his fare to assist him to get back to his mother in Sydney. I hope that the lad is still there. I wonder what would have happened to him if he had gone to Melbourne or if I and the Catholic welfare people in Naracoorte had not assisted him. I hate to think what would have happened to him.

The need for greater services has been brought about by rising unemployment and the lowering of living standards, caused by the Fraser Government's federalism policies and the State Government's acceptance of these policies. The mismanagement of the South Australian economy by the Tonkin Government has caused lower living standards, and damage to and loss of the family unit. The Tonkin Liberal Government has its own Lynch-type 'razor gang', which has created hardship and misery.

Investigations undertaken by advisory groups, such as the committee chaired by Professor Ray Brown (which made recommendations to the former Government on ways to improve the Act) and Professor Leon Mann's committee (whose task was to seek the views of consumers of community welfare services), have made commendable recommendations. If mismanagement and incompetence continues, these efforts and improvements will be wasted. Professor Mann's report contains 90 recommendations, many of them commendable.

I give the present Minister credit for the initiative in setting up that advisory committee. I do not intend to go into details of Professor Mann's report. My colleagues have ably commented on the recommendations that are the basis of this Bill. My main concern is in regard to the changes and, in particular, losses of welfare services. We cannot afford to cut back or lower our standard of service. Welfare services must support the family unit when it is under stress and provide aid in a crisis.

The 1972 Community Welfare Act has provided a good and strong basis for community welfare and support over the past 10 years. We must maintain the highest level of community services. South Australia has the highest level of unemployment, and the Government, under the recommendations of the Mann report, must be able to retain this achieved level of community services. When so many people in the community are suffering and in need, programmes

of assistance should not be cut back or curbed. When so many people depend upon welfare services and assistance, a Government cannot afford to cut back on services.

Voluntary agencies must be supported with on-going funds for existing programmes. Expansion is difficult. Some programmes have been disbanded in certain areas. Support to voluntary groups must be provided by the Government. Gone are the days when public assistance was high. There are limits on what the public can give. Consultation must occur between departmental and non-departmental agencies. In maintaining this co-operation, we must retain the availability of assisting people in need.

I noticed that the only members opposite who spoke in this debate represent marginal districts. The members for Newland, Mawson, and Glenelg (which may be regarded as marginal in the next election) were the only members who spoke, and I was very surprised at that. I thought members opposite would have much more concern in regard to community welfare.

The Hon. H. Allison: It's our Bill.

Mr PLUNKETT: The Minister of Education has said that this is the Government's Bill, but I believe that the Opposition intends to move amendments to make the Bill more suitable and flexible to cover welfare services. I said that I would speak for only 10 minutes, but I have spoken for longer than that, so I will round off my remarks.

Mr PETERSON (Semaphore): I was pleased to hear the comments of the member for Peake and I agree with them completely. Welfare should be a totally unpolitical issue. The problem should be dealt with instead of points being made of it. Our community is in great need of community welfare. The ranks of the disadvantaged are swelling day by day, and the number of people seeking guidance, help and shelter is increasing. Any member of this House who represents a working-class district could relate the effects on people of the present economic conditions.

Being aware of the situation, I searched for further data in relation to my district, and I found a report called the 'Socio-Economic Atlas of Adelaide', which was compiled by Stimson and Cleland. They define Port Adelaide, Semaphore, Largs, Taperoo and North Haven as of generally low to medium socio-economic status, with some pockets of above average levels, high ethnicity, high urbanisation and low growth. In looking at the background of the people involved, I notice that there is a trend in the population towards fewer children and more older people. In the community there is a relatively high incidence of migrants from non English-speaking communities such as Aborigines and people who speak no English at all. South Australia has a mixed community.

Health is another issue of concern. The number of recipients of sickness benefits totals 5.3 per thousand in the Port Adelaide area as compared with 3.5 per thousand in the metropolitan area. Regarding sickness payments by the Department for Community Welfare in the age group 16 to 64 years, .8 people per thousand in the Port Adelaide area receive benefits compared to .5 per thousand in the metropolitan area.

The children of sickness benefit recipients involve 6.3 per thousand in Port Adelaide compared to 4.8 per thousand for the metropolitan area; aged pensioners involve 116.9 per thousand compared to 92.6 per thousand in the metropolitan area, invalid pensioners involve 43.3 per thousand compared to 24.8 per thousand in the metropolitan area, so we have many factors which indicate a real need for community welfare.

Another factor in my district is unemployment, which is extremely high. The need for more jobs in that area has been pressed home vigorously by me to the Government on

many occasions. The fact that jobs are not available creates a need for community welfare, which is reflected by the calls on the department in my district. Another factor affecting the call on community welfare services is the proportion of fragmented and sole parent families, which is escalating in the community. We have, for instance, children of single parent families far in excess of the metropolitan average. This, again, throws pressure on the community welfare services. We have a high percentage of pensioners, single parents and other people living on social security. This clearly illustrates a desperate need for community welfare in the area I represent and in the Port Adelaide area generally.

In a broader sense, the social pressures upon individuals and families are reflected fairly clearly in statistics issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. I refer in particular to the South Australian divorce rate, which jumped 132 per cent between 1975 and 1980, there having been 4 203 divorces in 1980. This indicates social pressures, pressures in the economy and pressures upon the family structure. This is also reflected in the homeless young people. We are all aware of the problems of those people in our community. A previous speaker spoke of the homes that are provided for these people, but all of us would say that nowhere near enough is being done for these people.

The other aspect of the problems in our society and the areas of help needed are reflected in the statistics of domestic violence, which are frightening. Violence is directed towards children and women, and in many cases this is brought about by frustration with the system under which we live and an inability to cope, the isolation of people, and the lack of real assistance for people in crisis in a family or life situation. I spoke recently to a police officer who estimates that 80 per cent of the calls that the police attend are directly related either to domestic violence between man and wife, members of a cohabitating unit, or to physical violence in some other arena, such as neighbours, hotels or other areas where frustrations are vented upon the nearest possible person.

Another aspect was reflected in a conversation with a social worker, who told me that he is now striking young people who are developing the philosophy that, as the system will not cater for their needs, wants and desires, they see no future in the system and are quite prepared to have a go at living with crime. They believe that there is no other way in which they can live a successful life or gain a reasonable living out of the system we have now. They are prepared to take a risk on some other form of venture to provide them with money and, perhaps, the social status that they think they need.

I turn now to the Bill. The pleasing feature, to me, relating to the problems that I see in my electorate, is the advisory committees, panels and consumer forums, where people are taught and have an opportunity to discuss problems and to come up with an answer about how to budget and look after their lives. These people are helped to understand the problems that they are experiencing and, hopefully, to find an answer to those problems. Many people need help and do not know where to turn.

Although I have much respect for the Department for Community Welfare, I believe that it has not been obvious enough in our community. The reasons for that may be many. However, I believe that, unless the department stands up and sells itself, many people will miss the opportunity of being helped, and there is a great need in the community for help. There is a sign which has been sprayed on the side of a building on Port Road that I see every day when I drive to the House and which states, 'There's gonna be a new race.' I believe that, unless we find some sort of effective system that can help people, the disillusionment,

frustration and hopelessness felt by many people will create a new race which will be without faith and commitment and which will be unwilling to live in our social structure. The Department for Community Welfare can, and must, help these people and give them an island, a beacon in their life where they can be helped. Hopefully, this Bill will help further the unfortunate in our community.

I read somewhere recently that poverty is now apparent in our community. I believe that that is true and that we now need to help these people. We should concentrate on this need and cater for it. This need is further reflected in the self-help groups that are being formed. There is one such group in our area called 'Unemployed self help' which is trying to make something out of its members' lives so that they can pull together and move somewhere. I hope that this Bill will help that to be achieved.

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON (Minister of Health): I thank all members who have contributed to this debate. There was a recurring emphasis on the theme of individual need, the value of the family, and the need for involvement of community organisations, but very few members seemed to grasp the essential concepts of the Bill. I seek leave to continue my remarks later.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON (Minister of Health): I move:
That the House do now adjourn.

Mr EVANS (Fisher): I take this opportunity to speak about the report in today's morning daily paper that there are cases of people from Canada and North America dumping in our country timber for the building industry and for other purposes. Although I am conscious that the term used in the paper was 's.p.f.', meaning spruce, pine and fir (in the main the timber that has been brought from the northern part of America and Canada over the years is Douglas fir), I am also conscious of what I believe to be our lack in accepting the challenge in this country of the need in the long term for different types of timber.

Naturally those people who are promoting our timber would say that our pinus is one of the finest in the world and of a better quality than that such as the s.p.f. which may be imported from other places. I am sure that, if anyone speaks to the trades people and to the people who have been in the building industry for a long period, they would be told that Douglas fir or oregon (as it is sometimes called) is a more durable timber than our pinus and has greater strength under certain conditions. Our pinus, and the way in which we are using it today, is rather new in the building industry. We are using it in greater quantities each year.

I congratulate those groups, whether it be the department or the private enterprise groups, that have been planting large areas of pinus radiata or insigna for commercial purposes. I am conscious that over the years we have developed preservatives that make that timber more beneficial as fencing material. In particular it must be carted long distances and, because it is light, there is a saving in cartage costs. Its durability has not been proven to be as satisfactory as some of the hardwoods such as our Australian oak or, as it is commonly called, stringy bark, which is used in fences, because under bushfire conditions it burns more readily, even if it is treated. Examples of that were given in the recent bushfire in the Adelaide Hills.

My concern is that we have failed to carry out research in this State in particular and also in Australia to find other types of timber that will grow in the lower rainfall areas where we now grow pinus. I believe that we are heading for a shortfall in hardwood in the not too distant future. I know that we cannot produce overnight a tree like the jarrah or the kauri tree in Western Australia. Even today we are still cutting down in that State trees that are up to 400 or 500 years old for our hardwood supplies.

When we look at that growing period we know that it is impossible to replace those trees in the short term. Having raised this point with the Minister, I know that he is conscious of my viewpoint. I am amazed that we have not started to look for some hybrid type of tree or some other tree in the world that we could grow in different parts of South Australia other than the high rainfall areas of the South-East and the Adelaide Hills. It is possible that the trees that would grow in those areas would have a more rapid growth rate than jarrah and kauri, would have better qualities for general building work than Australian oak or stringy bark, and would pick up the middle range strength of timber that we need in the building industry.

I visualise that we could even look at the Bolivar effluent water and start using it in the reforestation of an area in the vicinity of the Northern Adelaide Plains. I know that it has a certain amount of salt content, but some trees are resistant to small quantities of salt, as has been proven in many parts of the world. I am conscious also that it contains a certain amount of nitrogenous material that is of great benefit for growing any type of plant except legumes. So, that would be a plus in relation to using that water in any reforestation programme.

We have now become dependent for our pulp in the softwood area on the pinus and poplar trees in New South Wales, where they are growing large quantities of that timber. This timber is quickly grown and easily produced to catch up with our market at any time, because much of that type of timber could be harvested for pulp work in 10 or 12 years if we were in real trouble. So, the harvest period is short. I do not know why we have not attempted to find a semi-hardwood.

I am not blaming the present Government, the previous Government, or Governments before that. I am just saying that we as a country now import millions of dollars worth of timber a year into Australia, not just from North America and Canada but also from the islands north of us. As those islands find the benefit of that timber and its real market value and ask for a higher price, we will be forced into a situation of paying very high prices for timber or producing our own. The argument at the moment is that in America there has been a housing boom so production has been built up to cover the market. Like Australia and many western countries, America is suffering a shortage of housing demand, but in the long term there will not be a shortage of housing demand.

If we were to house the population of the world today in the type of housing that we know is acceptable to be normal in our society or in Germany, France, England or America, and if we wanted to do that in a 20-year period to give every family in the world that type of housing, we would have to build more houses in the next 20 years than man has built since he first stood up on two legs. That is the sort of demand that is available for housing in the world. In the long term we cannot depend upon supplies coming from North America, Canada or from the islands north of us: we have to start producing our own.

If we are going to help the balance of payments for our own country, it is better to produce our own. By doing that we create employment opportunities, we keep the money within our own country, and we are not affected by strikes

that may occur outside our country or, in the case of war, by the difficulty of being able to transport material into our country. In any group, whether it be a family or society, it is better to be independent and able to exist on its own resources. I am asking the Minister to give serious consideration to his department's starting a programme of looking for other types of trees that will grow in different parts of the State for reforestation, even, as I said earlier, for hybrid types.

If we do plant trees in some areas, such as the northern plains and the Bolivar area, and they do not grow as rapidly as we want them to do and it ends up as only several hundred or 1 000 acres of trees, it is still not harmful to the State. It will benefit an area which is reasonably arid at the moment and denuded of any type of tall trees. I say in all sincerity that I hope this Government will take up the challenge of looking at the timber industry more keenly than it has done in the past and that it will forget about simply relying upon *pinus radiata*, a little bit of stringy bark and gum which we produce at the moment. I hope that the Minister takes up the challenge and that the member for Stuart will go back and plant his own tree at Monarto.

Mr LYNN ARNOLD (Salisbury): Tonight I wish to bring to the attention of the House a matter which on other occasions has been debated in this place. I refer to the question of rising interest rates and the effect it is having on home buyers. A couple of weeks ago I, along with other politicians, was invited to address a public meeting in my electorate on this very important issue. The meeting, which was not exceptionally well advertised, was attended by nearly 200 people, which is a very high attendance for a public meeting of this type in my area. The mood at that meeting was very angry. It was very angry at what has been happening in this country in relation to interest rates, and it demanded of politicians that something be done to solve this problem. What is more, it demanded that something be done to recognise at all levels of Government that the plight of the home owner in this country is very serious, particularly in areas such as mine. As the local member who deals with constituency problems, I know on a day-to-day basis the constituents who come to me with serious problems resulting from the rising interest rates.

I know of couples or families who are forced out of their homes, who are forced into bankruptcy, or if they stay in their homes, the condition of life to which they are reduced as they let more and more things go in their daily consuming pattern in order that they may keep the home which they so desperately want to keep, to keep the home which in Australia is surely an entitlement (we regard a home of one's own as part of the Australian dream). I know that the problem is exacerbated in my area by other factors which are also the result of Government policy and which also make life very difficult to cope with. These things include the health insurance debacle which this country has been through over the last few years and which results in a heavy impost as of 1 September this year on families, forcing them to eat even more into their slender pay packets. Also, in an area like mine in the outer urban part of Adelaide, petrol prices play a significant part. Petrol prices have risen much faster than the rate of inflation and certainly much faster than the wage rates in this country. The result of this is that the family budget has not been able to cope with this rapid change of prices, and living standards are dramatically falling.

It is urgent that something be done about home interest rates: urgent because, as you said, Sir, on another occasion, we are on the verge of facing a social catastrophe if we do not do something about this. I believe that is entirely

correct, first, because housing is a fundamental part of our society and should be considered the right of all citizens. Secondly, it is urgent because of its impact on the construction industry. It has been reported that every half per cent rise in home interest rates results in 4 000 fewer homes being built, and construction, being as it is a pillar of the economy, 4 000 fewer homes being built must have an impact on employment and the general level of industrial activity, apart from construction activity. Therefore, it is very important that we consider, as a matter of urgency, what steps should be taken to improve the situation. Certainly, these issues will become matters of great political importance at the next appropriate State and Federal elections, but I put to this House the proposition that really the community cannot afford to wait that long. It wants action much earlier than that. There are many householders in my electorate who cannot afford the luxury of waiting for whatever political debate may take place about this matter in 18 months time at the next State election, or two years from now at the next Federal election. They have not got the time. Therefore, I hope that all avenues possible will be pursued in this Parliament, and by other avenues in the community, to see that action is taken and that that action is taken now to bring down interest rates and to alleviate the plight of home purchasers in this country.

The tax deductibility scheme is worthy of a lot more consideration than it is getting at the moment. The Federal Government is suggesting that this scheme will cost \$1 000 000 000 a year. It certainly has not received support in that estimate from the Housing Industry Association, which estimates that it will cost only \$430 000 000 a year. But even so, whichever of those figures is correct, I think we need to take into account a broader view of the national ledger. If it is going to cost money to provide tax deductibility for home interest rates, let us think of the benefit that will be achieved for the country by a revived construction industry, the benefit in jobs, and by consequence the lower level of unemployment benefits that have to be paid, the lower cost to families, the lower social cost to families, and the consequent reducing of the cost by Government to assist in those social costs. Tonight we were debating the community welfare legislation, a Bill that in large part will impact on people who are facing the problems I am talking about. The \$430 000 000 a year cost, I think in terms of the national interest, the social interest of this country, is a small price to pay for the benefit to the economy and to individual householders within this country.

The next thing that I think ought to be done is that the sales tax on building materials should not be proceeded with. A home in my electorate that might cost \$30 000 would have an increase in cost of \$750 as a result of a 2½ per cent sales tax impost. Young families that struggle already to find the basic deposit price for a home will now have to save some months more to achieve even \$750 for that sales tax impost, or alternatively, their monthly repayments will be increased.

Another element that I think will be a great help if it can be achieved is the inclusion of interest rates in the consumer price index. Even though we do not have wage indexation any more, it will still be true that wage increases granted will be done after attention to and consideration of the consumer price index. Therefore, the degree to which the consumer price index will incorporate interest rates will determine the degree to which wage increases will in some degree compensate for rising interest rates, and to that extent it concerned me to read in yesterday's *Financial Review* that Mr Clements, from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, said that there was no possibility in the short term of home interest rates being included. This is the report of the comment he made:

He said ABS wanted to construct a picture over time of the movement in rates and in housing prices and that lack of resources prevented more time being devoted to what he described as a very complicated task.

Surely this is a matter of such urgency that those resources should be made available so that at the earliest possible opportunity interest rates can be incorporated in the c.p.i.; something that is already done in most other nations that are members of the O.E.C.D. Furthermore, I believe that we should take account of exactly how our financial market is structured. For many years, it was not really the situation that some people had been subsidised by a different group of people in the community by low-interest home loans. In many ways, they were contributing to their own financing.

The small savers of this country who earned low interest rates from small savings accounts of 3¼ per cent, 4 per cent, and the like, were the same people who by virtue of their income capacity reflected in their low capacity to save took advantage of low interest home loans, so the one body of money to some extent helps meet the other demand for money. Now, unfortunately, while we still have many people in this country who are unable to take advantage of high interest rates through their savings, because those savings do not exist in large enough quantities, they are forced to pay the high cost of interest on housing loans. That is something that will only get worse if some recommendations of the Campbell Committee, for example, are proceeded with, and I hope that they will be given the closest scrutiny.

Another thing that would help is if semi-government authorities in this country which are seeking large sums of money, \$2 900 000 000 this year alone, were given the opportunity to borrow on the overseas market. Those authorities have only been able to raise \$300 000 000 to date this year, but this has been pressure on the local funds available, and that pressure in itself has been helping to force interest rates up. If they were given—

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

Mr ASHENDEN (Todd): I wish to address my remarks, first, to some comments made by the member for Salisbury earlier in this session in relation to alleged statements that I was supposed to have made at a meeting at Tea Tree Gully Primary School. I take this opportunity to set the record straight, because the comments I made were taken completely out of context and, certainly, as the member for Salisbury stated the case, he totally misrepresented what I had stated and was intending. I will quote the words that the member for Salisbury said I used. He stated that, at this meeting, I said:

There is no area that will not cop cuts.

He went on to say:

In other words, he has indicated that right across the board, in every specific area, there will be cuts in education. He has not adopted the philosophy of the Keeves Committee that talks about the reallocation of scarce resources among areas of need. He has not made the statement that there are some areas of need that surely all of us who are concerned with education would agree should be immune from cuts. He has not adopted that philosophy. He has talked about an across-the-board practice of cuts.

I want to look at the context of what was said and how it was said on this matter. I was asked by the South Australian Institute of Teachers to attend a meeting at the Tea Tree Gully Primary School to discuss with interested members the performance of this Government in relation to education and what I saw as the Government's future attitude to education in relation to spending, staffing, and so on. During this time, in a general discussion on the difficulty that the Government would be facing in its coming Budget (and remember these comments were made well before the announcement of the Budget today), I made the

point that I felt that, because of the Federal Government's allocation of funds to South Australia, we would have—and this has turned out to be perfectly correct—a smaller cake. If the cake is going to be smaller, I made the point then that the slices of the cake would have to be smaller, and I anticipated that with the coming Budget, there could well be reductions in all areas of the State Budget.

That is where the original quotation came from. When it is purported that I said, 'There is no area that will not cop cuts', I was referring to the total Budget of the South Australian Government. I said that as an aside; it was taken completely out of context. It was made to look much more cruel and callous than was intended. It was in reference, not to the education budget itself but to the total Budget that the South Australian Government was likely to be bringing down. Thus, the attack made on me by the member for Salisbury in that matter was not based on the true situation. It is unfortunate that he used as the basis of the attack a page of statements and quotations that were provided as an alleged summary of the meeting I held with those members.

I point out that, as soon as I received a copy of these comments, I immediately contacted the South Australian Institute of Teachers representative from the area (this is before the member for Salisbury made his remarks), and pointed out that I felt that the way in which the page had been prepared could be misinterpreted. It turns out that is exactly what happened. It is unfortunate that statements were made interspersed with questions, and it could well read as though a question was asked and the statement that came afterwards was an answer to the question. Nothing could be further from the truth. I give full marks to the South Australian Institute of Teachers representative in my area who, on receipt of my letter, immediately contacted all persons to whom the information had been sent, pointing out that the statements and questions could be misleading, and she included my reply to it. There is no doubt that all persons who received the original information in my area now have the true situation put before them.

It is unfortunate that an attack was made based on a complete misconception of the true situation. The member for Salisbury should have tried to find out exactly what happened and what was said before he made his attack in the way he did. However, one can only feel that members opposite, along with the President and some of the Executives of the South Australian Institute of Teachers, are not particularly concerned about putting the truth of what this Government has done before the people. They like to put forward any argument they feel is going to belittle the efforts of this Government in what it has done in relation to education.

We have already seen the President of the South Australian Institute of Teachers doing exactly what he did last year after the Budget came down—talking about the so-called education cuts. We should compare apples with apples not apples with pears, as the President of the South Australian Institute of Teachers has done in his allegations about education spending in the coming Budget, where he conveniently chose to compare the allocation for this year with the actual spending of last year. That, of course, is misleading.

He should be comparing the allocation this year with the allocation last year, or he should wait until 12 months is up and then compare the actual spending this year with the

actual spending last year. If we look at allocations only, there is an increase of more than 11 per cent in the amount of money allocated to education this year as compared with last year. The Premier has made the point that the actual spending certainly will be considerably higher than the allocation because of the anticipated increases in salaries for teachers. So, let us be fair on what the Government has done and is doing in education. Let us compare like with like so that, instead of having an emotional debate, we can get down to what the Government has done and what the Government intends to do.

Mr Keneally: That will take—

The SPEAKER: Order! I warn the honourable member for Stuart that Question Time commences at approximately 2.10 p.m. tomorrow.

Mr ASHENDEN: I was making the point that this Government has done admirably with the reduced funding provided to it by the Federal Government. Education is still the No. 1 receiver of funds in this State. It is still receiving the same proportion of funds this year that it received last year. With the number of teachers available to teach the children in the schools, there will be no reduction in the teacher-pupil ratios. I am sure we will find, when other States have completed their figures, that South Australia will still be at the top of the tree in relation to teacher-pupil ratios in its schools and its funding per capita in relation to the Budget allocation.

I would hope that members opposite will not fall for the same three-card trick that they fell for last year, although they do have a lot to be embarrassed about. In the last two years of their Government there were reductions in real terms in actual spending. It is embarrassing for them to go into Opposition and to find that this Government, since its election, has always devoted more money to education and greater increases than certainly was the case in the latter years when the present Opposition was in Government in this State.

There is one other point that I would like to make, because I have received considerable criticism from members opposite, who have called me a union basher. In the *Advertiser* of 12 September, under the heading, 'A.C.T.U. bows to left wing over picketing', we find some very interesting comments. We find, for instance, comments made by the 'veteran N.S.W. Secretary of the Australian Workers Union, Mr C. Oliver, who said that there was no more divisive issue confronting the congress than demarcation disputes.' The report states:

At present, the AWA had 400 members 'out of work, on the grass, because of a demarcation issue.' It was totally stupid, but a fact of life, that there were more disputes in industry today over demarcation than there were 'against the bosses.'

The report continues:

'We are just wasting time—it is happening repeatedly,' he said. That is exactly the point I was making when I was called a union basher: demarcation disputes are stupid and should not occur. Here we have a senior member of the A.C.T.U. agreeing with me. We find in this article that another A.C.T.U. executive member, the Federal President of the Federated Clerks Union—

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

Motion carried.

At 10.29 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 16 September at 2 p.m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 15 September 1981

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

OVERSEAS VISIT

3. Mr MILLHOUSE (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What—

- (a) specific results; and
(b) benefits,

have there been since 3 June 1980 as a result of the Premier's visit during April 1980 to the United Kingdom, Japan, Korea and Hong Kong?

2. What further

- (a) specific results; and
(b) benefits,

if any, are now expected from that visit?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The purpose of my visit to the United Kingdom was two fold: First to re-establish South Australia as a suitable place for investment and secondly to examine the operations of the office of the Agent-General.

Since that time representatives from British firms have visited the State on a number of occasions and negotiations have been and are still being conducted with a number of them.

Since my visit the Agent-General's office has been re-structured and the operations rationalised with a number of functions being discontinued.

Visits to other countries which occurred at the same time were also aimed at attracting investment to South Australia and this visit played no small part in the outcome of such matters as the Mitsubishi take-over of Chrysler, the Bank of Tokyo relationship with Beneficial, the Bridgestone acquisition of Uniroyal, and the Mitsui/Asahi interest in Redcliffs.

The South Korean Ambassador has since visited Adelaide on 16 April 1981 for further discussions concerning areas of mutual interest.

Discussions took place in Seoul with representatives from two major companies who were interested in joint ventures with South Australian companies. Subsequently, the representatives from one company visited South Australia and carried out negotiations with a local organisation. The Government acted in a facilitatory role in this case and took no further action when the parties eventually agreed to terminate discussions.

The Government's emphasis is towards an improved level of understanding and communication with those countries in the region commonly called the Pacific Basin and I believe this visit played its part in achieving that objective.

SHEPHERDSON MEWETT PTY LTD

13. Mr MILLHOUSE (on notice) asked the Minister of Education representing the Attorney-General:

1. Has the Crown Solicitor acted for Shepherdson Mewett Pty Ltd and, if so, why, in what matters, on what terms as to remuneration as is it proposed that he should continue to act for this company and why?

2. For how many private limited companies does the Crown Solicitor act and why in the case of each?

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

1. Shepherdson Mewett Pty Ltd is a company in which 50 per cent of the shares are held by the S.A. Timber Corporation. In January 1981, the Crown Solicitor gave certain legal advice concerning the company at the request

of the Director of Forests. The Crown Solicitor does not normally act for Shepherdson Mewett Pty Ltd but did so on this occasion in a situation of urgency where litigation was pending. The intervention of the Crown Solicitor facilitated the resolution of the dispute without recourse to litigation. No charge was made by the Crown Solicitors for the legal work which he did on this occasion for the company. In any event it was never intended that the Crown Solicitor should act for the company in the future. He will of course continue to give such advice as the Minister of Forests should require of him in relation to the interest of the S.A. Timber Corporation in the company.

2. The Companies Act recognises two types of company limited by shares—public companies and proprietary companies. The concept of a private limited company was abolished years ago. If the honourable member uses the expression 'private limited company' to mean a company in respect of which the shares are held by private citizens, then there are no such companies for which the Crown Solicitor acts. If, however, the honourable member means to refer to proprietary limited companies, then there are several such companies where the shares are held by public officers and in respect of which the Crown Solicitor has acted.

The Crown Solicitor is presently involved in the incorporation of a company to be known as T.A.F.E. National Centre for Research and Development Ltd, a company limited by guarantee. The members of the company are the respective Ministers for Further Education for the Commonwealth, the States and the Northern Territory.

The Crown Solicitor has acted for Birdwood Mill Museum Pty Ltd, the shares in which are held by the Treasurer and by the Minister of Public Works.

The Crown Solicitor does from time to time provide legal services to Salger Pty Ltd, a company in which the shares are held by the Treasurer and the Minister of Agriculture.

The Crown Solicitor was involved in the incorporation of a company called South Austral-Asia Pty Ltd. That company was incorporated on 27 February 1975. The Crown Solicitor has done no work on behalf of the company for the past four years and it is not proposed that he should do so in the future.

The Crown Solicitor had also advised the Minister of Forests in relation to Punwood Pty Ltd, a company in which the Minister is a shareholder. The Crown Solicitor does not, however, act for the company itself.

ELECTION PROMISES

20. Mr MILLHOUSE (on notice) asked the Premier: Does the Government propose to honour any more of the promises the Liberal Party made before the last election and, if so, which ones and when and, if not, why not?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Yes. The Government is continually doing so. It will announce its intentions at the appropriate times.

PARINGA PARK SCHOOL

24. Mr TRAINER (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: what recent paving work has been carried out at the Paringa Park Primary School, for what purpose, and at what cost?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The hard playing areas at Paringa Park Primary School was upgraded early in 1981 for reasons of utility, safety, aesthetics, and reducing future maintenance costs. The total cost of this upgrading was \$64 161.

ALCOHOL ABUSE

36. **Mr MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Is the Minister aware of the recommendation of the Road Safety Committee of the Royal Australian College of Surgeons that questions on alcohol abuse should be included in all written tests for those applying for a driving licence and, if so, what is his policy on the matter and are such questions to be included in the tests in future and, if so, when and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Yes. All current examination papers for applicants for drivers' licences include at least one question related to alcohol and driving.

PRAWN FISHERY

36. **Mr KENEALLY** (on notice) asked the Minister of Fisheries: Is it the intention of the Government to increase the maximum length of vessels operating within the Spencer Gulf prawn fishery to 65 feet and, if so, what are the reasons for this decision?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The limitation on vessel length, horsepower and headline length of trawl nets in the prawn fishery in Spencer Gulf is now as follows:

Overall vessel length—65 ft (19.8 metres),

Engine power—365 brake horsepower (292.31 kW),

Maximum headline length—16 fathoms (29.26 m.).

Factors influencing the change include operating efficiency, comfort, safety, vessel availability and ease of resale, and the change by operators towards improvement in quality of the catch by freezing on board the vessel.

TEACHER NUMBERS

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

1. What demographic surveys, if any, have been made in the last 10 years with a view to assessing the number of teachers required in future in State schools, who made them, when, and what did each survey show?

2. What action, if any, has been taken as a result to regulate admissions of students to teacher education courses at colleges of advanced education and what action is proposed for the future as a result of such surveys?

3. What planning is now being undertaken to assess the number of teachers required in the future?

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

1. Demographic trends are carefully monitored by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Urban and Regional Affairs. Based upon figures provided by these departments the Education Department and the tertiary Education Authority of South Australia monitor teacher supply and demand annually.

2. Since 1978 intakes into pre-service teacher education courses have been reduced each year. These reductions will be repeated until 1982 for primary courses and 1986 for secondary courses. The total reduction 1978 to 1984 will be 33 per cent.

3. The authority is in regular communication with the Education Department and there is transfer of information between the two bodies on expected school and tertiary teacher education enrolment levels. The most recent projected enrolment levels in teacher education courses for the 1982-1984 triennium, produced by TEASA on the basis of 1980 information, have been accepted by the Tertiary Education Commission as appropriate to achieve a balance between teacher supply and demand by the mid 1980s, and

so have been used as the basis for planning for the short term future.

GOVERNOR'S CAR

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

1. Has the Government paid for the new Rolls Royce motor car for use by His Excellency the Governor and, if so, how much and how is that amount made up?

2. What arrangement is there with His Excellency for the replacement of motor cars at Government House?

3. When was the previous Rolls Royce bought and what was its cost to the Government?

4. Was there anything wrong with it to justify its replacement and, if so, what and, if not, why has it been replaced?

5. What price has it fetched on resale and who bought it?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The replies are as follows: This matter has already been fully explained in this House.

1 and 2 Not yet. There is normally no charge for the changeover but this year \$28 379.50 will be necessary because of the introduction of a new model plus some minor cost for transferring a radio. An arrangement was made by the Playford Government in 1961 for Motors Ltd to supply without charge a new Rolls-Royce every two years in exchange for the previous Rolls-Royce. Payments would only be required when there was a change in the basic price (e.g. a change of model) or when extras were required. It is unlikely there will be any further charge in the next 10 years.

3. The last changeover was in 1979 at no cost and the last payment required was \$8 056 in 1975.

4. See 1 and 2 above.

5. It has been returned to United Motors, the successor to Motor Ltd in accordance with the arrangement, which is of considerable on-going benefit to the Government of South Australia.

HOMELESS YOUTHS

58. **Mr ABBOTT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning, representing the Minister of Housing:

1. How many applications have been received from welfare organisations in response to the Government offer to provide 50 houses through the South Australia Housing Trust for homeless youths?

2. What amount of rent is required and how many applicant welfare organisations are able to pay rent?

3. How many homeless youths have been housed thus far under this arrangement?

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

1. Twenty-one organisations and agencies have registered an interest in obtaining accommodation for homeless young people.

2. Rents vary depending on the type of accommodation occupied. Organisations pay an economic rent at the time of occupation and rents are subject to periodic later increases. At this stage efforts are being made to help three organisations that have indicated an ability to pay an economic rental for trust accommodation, while a fourth organisation which had earlier felt it could lease accommodation without guarantee financial support has since withdrawn, stating they will review their position later in the year. Attempts are also being made to assist the Ingle Farm Corps of the Salvation Army which had formally sought assistance with housing for a youth shelter prior to the Minister's announcement.

3. As at 10 August, the trust has seven dwellings allocated for homeless youth, providing accommodation for 26 such youths.

Following the Minister of Housing's announcement on assistance to youth a total of 1 053 young people have contacted the Emergency Housing Office as at 22 August 1981 and have been provided information and assistance towards housing. The present pool houses under the control of the Emergency Housing Office have been allocated to families in need of urgent housing assistance.

MOANA SCHOOL

59. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. When was the decision taken to establish a holding school at Moana and when was it opened?

2. What is the present enrolment and how does that compare with the anticipated enrolment?

3. Will the solid-construction school be built in one or more stages and what completion date is proposed for each stage?

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

1. 28 September 1978. School opened in February 1980.

2. Anticipated capacity 350. Latest (July) figure 256.

3. The construction of the solid stage of all existing holding schools will be deferred for at least three years.

COORARA SCHOOL

60. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. When was the decision taken to establish a holding school at Coorara (formerly known as Yetto East) and when was it opened?

2. What is the present enrolment and how does that compare with the anticipated enrolment?

3. Will the solid-construction school be built in one or more stages and what completion date is proposed for each stage?

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

1. 28 September 1978. School opened in February 1980.

2. Anticipated capacity 200. Latest (July) figure 233.

3. The construction of the solid stage of all existing holding schools will be deferred for at least three years.

SALISBURY HEIGHTS SCHOOL

61. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. When was the decision taken to establish a holding school at Salisbury Heights and when was it opened?

2. What is the present enrolment and how does that compare with the anticipated enrolment?

3. Will the solid-construction school be built in one or more stages and what completion date is proposed for each stage?

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

1. 28 September 1978. School opened in February 1980.

2. Anticipated capacity 200. The latest (July) figure 204.

3. The construction of the solid stage of all existing holding schools will be deferred for at least three years.

MUNNO PARA SCHOOL

62. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. When was the decision taken to establish a holding school at Munno Para, and when was it opened?

2. What is the present enrolment and how does that compare with the anticipated enrolment?

3. Will the solid-construction school be built in one or more stages and what completion date is proposed for each stage?

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

1. 28 September 1978. School opened in February 1980.

2. Anticipated capacity 300. The latest (July) figure 402.

3. The construction of the solid stage of all existing holding schools will be deferred for at least three years.

ESTABLISHMENT PAYMENTS SCHEME

64. Mr ABBOTT (on notice) asked the Premier: What are the details and the extent of the Government's support for developments through its Establishment Payments Scheme administered by the Department of Trade and Industry to Detmold Pty Ltd and Gerard Industries Pty Ltd at Bowden and Brompton?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN The details and extent of the assistance given to both companies under the Establishment Payments Scheme will not be realised because it is confidential. Successive Governments have given such undertakings for industrial incentives.

COWANDILLA SCHOOL

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

1. Is it the intention of the Government to do any minor or major reconstruction work at the Cowandilla Primary School and, if so, which and when?

2. Is it intended to provide better car-parking facilities at the school and, if so, when?

3. Will the Minister supply specific details of any reconstruction or redevelopment work planned for the school?

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

1. There has already been work done at Cowandilla Primary School in the replacement of older relocatable buildings and the redevelopment of administrative areas. A substantial subsidy has been provided for the changerooms at the swimming pool.

2. The needs of all schools, including Cowandilla's parking facilities, will be carefully considered before a decision is made.

3. No specific details are available at this time.

SALISBURY WEST SCHOOL

66. Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. When was the decision taken to establish a holding school at Salisbury West and when was it opened?

2. What is the present enrolment and how does that compare with the anticipated enrolment?

3. Will the solid-construction school be built in one or more stages and what completion date is proposed for each stage?

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

1. 28 September 1978. School opened in February 1980.

2. Anticipated capacity 300. Latest (July) figure 318.

3. The construction of the solid stage of all existing holding schools will be deferred for at least three years.

VISUAL DISPLAY UNITS

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

1. What standards, if any, exist for operators of visual display units, particularly in terms of—

- (a) lighting levels;
- (b) V.D.U. screen size and brightness;
- (c) angle and distance of the V.D.U. screen from the operator;
- (d) seating positions for the operator;
- (e) number of hours worked at a V.D.U. without a break; and
- (f) length of breaks?

2. What information has been collected by the Government on the prevalence of such V.D.U. induced effects as eye strain, headaches, and neck and back strain?

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

1. (a) Lighting levels for 'computer input and output terminals' are covered by Australian Standard 1680—Artificial Lighting and the visual Environment.

More relevant is A.S. 2466—The Design of Microform Work Stations. The standard states that it is also a guide for V.D.U.s. This gives lighting levels specifically for screen based equipment, such as V.D.U.s.

The Standards Association of Australia is currently preparing more detailed standards specifically for V.D.U.s.

(b) V.D.U. screen size depends on the intended application, hence there can be no standard size. For example, the screens used for page make-up in the newspaper industry are required to be considerably larger than those used to display account details to bank tellers.

V.D.U. screen brightness is partially covered by A.S. 2466. In any event most, if not all V.D.U.s marketed are equipped with a control which can be used to set the brightness to a comfortable level.

(c) Angle and distance of the V.D.U. screen from the operator—covered by A.S. 2466.

(d) Seating positions for the operator—covered by A.S. 2466 and A.S. 1837—Ergonomics in Factory and Office Work.

(e) Number of hours worked at a V.D.U. without a break is dependent on the nature of the work, the surroundings, and other factors. A.S. 2466 covers visual factors affecting fatigue resulting from screen based work. A.S. 1837 specifies an exchange of operators every 20 minutes in jobs requiring continuous attention.

It must be stressed, however, that not all V.D.U. work requires continuous attention. A.S. 1837 stresses the complexity of this, and recommends that professional advice be sought.

(f) Length of breaks—see (e) above.

F. H. FAULDING

69. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs: What effect is the recent flurry of activity on the Stock Exchange in relation to shares in F. H. Faulding and Co. Ltd likely to have on employment at that company?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: The trading of shares does not necessarily have any impact on employment. Unless the intention of the purchaser of any shares is known, no definite answer can be given.

PREMIER'S LETTER

70. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Did a meeting arranged by the member for Brighton take place on 30 June between the Minister of Education, the Director-General of Education and the staff of the Sturt Primary School, and if so, at the meeting, did the Director-General express surprise at the contents of a letter sent by the Premier to the chairman of every school council in South Australia along with a copy of the Premier's speech at a Liberal Party garden party relating to the teaching profession, did the Director-General imply that he was in less than total agreement with the contents of either or both documents, and did he indicate he had not previously seen copies of either of these widely-circulated documents and, if so, why was the Director-General not provided with copies and who was responsible for their compilation and circulation?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: I am not aware of any comments made publicly by the Director-General of Education at a meeting at the Sturt Primary School. The Director-General had seen the Premier's speech. I was responsible for circulation of the speech and an accompanying letter prepared by the Premier.

VITALCALL

76. **Mr O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Does the Government intend to provide the 'Vitalcall' personal computerised alert system to house-bound aged or sick people in the community?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: There are several commercial personal radio alarms available, including 'Vitalcall'. It is planned to introduce and evaluate a pilot scheme subject to funds being available in 1981-1982

MUNNO PARA COUNCIL

77. **Mr HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning: What action has been taken by the Government following the attempt by the Chairman of the Local Government Advisory Commission to encourage those councils adjoining the Munno Para Council to carve that council's area up amongst themselves as outlined in his letter dated 3 December 1980?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: In his letter to a number of councils represented at a meeting at the offices of the city of Elizabeth to discuss boundary alterations in the Munno Para area, the Chairman of the Local Government Advisory Commission in no way encouraged those councils adjoining the Munno Para council to 'carve that council's area up. The letter of 3 December 1980 simply pointed out that a petition had been received relating to the possible severance of the Virginia portion of the district council of Munno Para and that a further petition had been received from the residents of One Tree Hill seeking severance from the district council of Munno Para. The Chairman informed the addressees that a hearing on the Virginia petition would be delayed until such time as the One Tree Hill petition had been formally received. In no way can the Chairman's letter be construed as an invitation to others to submit further territorial claims.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

78. **Mr HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning: When will the Local Govern-

ment Act Revision Committee complete its task and when will the Bill be introduced into Parliament for the overall revision of the Act?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The Local Government Act Review Committee is presently reviewing submissions it has received from interested groups and several working parties preparing basic data. The first of the committee decisions will be submitted to the Minister of Local Government early in September 1981. However, it is considered that as decisions are approved, they should be circulated as widely as possible to receive the views of local authorities and other interested groups or persons. No firm time frame can be given on the completion of the total Act provisions as it may be desirable to deal with Parts of the Act in isolation.

MUNNO PARA COUNCIL

79. **Mr HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning: Will the Minister give an undertaking to instruct the Local Government Advisory Commission to deal with current petitions against the Munno Para District Council individually and in order in which they were received rather than allow the Chairman of the commission to achieve his stated intention hearing all petitions together?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: It is not the practice for the Minister of Local Government to direct the Local Government Advisory Commission as to how it should deal with petitions in relation to any claim for boundary change. In the particular instance of Munno Para, although the Chairman of the commission preferred to hear all petitions together, he did in fact set down a date to hear the Virginia petition. However, because of illness of the Chairman of the Advisory Commission, 16 October has been set for the hearing of the petitions for Virginia and One Tree Hill.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

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

1. What—
 - (a) sheltered workshops;
 - (b) charitable institutions; and
 - (c) institutions for the blind,

have been declared by proclamation to be workshops or institutions to which section 89 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act applies?

2. What workshops and institutions are proclaimed for the purposes of section 83 of the Industrial Code, 1967?

3. What is the policy of the Government in assessing whether any persons working in such workshops or institutions should be paid pursuant to an award?

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

1. The following sheltered workshops and charitable institutions have been declared by proclamation to be workshops or institutions to which section 89 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972-1979, applies:

- Sheltered Workshops
- Whyalla Sheltered Workshop Inc.
- Charitable Institutions
- Offenders Aid and Rehabilitation Services of S.A. Inc. (formerly Prisoners Aid Association of S.A. Inc.)
- Goodwill Industries of S.A. Inc.

2. The following sheltered workshops, charitable institutions and institutions for the blind have been declared by proclamation to be workshops or institutions to which section 83 of the Industrial Code, 1967, applies:

- Sheltered Workshops
- Heritage Sheltered Workshops Inc.—Mount Gambier
- Bedford Industrial Vocational Rehabilitation Association Inc.—Panorama.
- Orana Inc. (previously known as Mentally Retarded Children's Society of S.A. Inc)—10 workshops at various addresses
- Phoenix Society Inc.—Eastwood
- S.A. Association for Mental Health Inc. (formerly S.A. Aid to the Mentally Ill)—Adelaide
- Central Districts Mentally Handicapped Children's Association Inc.—Smithfield Plains
- Charitable Institutions
- Minda Home Inc.—Brighton
- The Daughters of Charity—Fullarton
- Sisters of the Good Shepherd—Plympton
- Institutions for the Blind
- Royal Institution for the Blind—North Adelaide

It is pointed out that section 83 of the Industrial Code, 1967-1972, was repealed by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972, but pursuant to section 5 of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972, the proclamations issued under the Industrial Code are not affected.

3. It is the policy of the Government that any persons who are intellectually or physically handicapped and who work in sheltered workshops or institutions may be paid less than the award rate for the work concerned if it is considered that they are being assisted or trained in that work.

RENTAL HOUSES

82. **Mr HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: How many applications has the South Australian Housing Trust received to date from eligible tenants wishing to purchase semi-detached rental houses and how many have been approved?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: At 21 August 1981, enquiries had been received from 754 tenants eligible to purchase semi-detached rental dwellings and letters of offer had been sent by the trust to 467 of these tenants. At that date a total of 60 sales had been completed.

RENT REDUCTIONS

83. **Mr HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: How many requests for rent reductions were received by regional offices of the South Australian Housing Trust at Elizabeth, Whyalla, Port Augusta, Mount Gambier and Noarlunga, respectively, in each of the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 to date in the following categories:

- (a) lone-parent families;
- (b) age pensioners;
- (c) unemployed;
- (d) invalid pensioners;
- (e) civilian widows;
- (f) wage-earners;
- (g) war pensioners;
- (h) social services (sickness);
- (i) special (married minors); and
- (j) war widows,

and how many applications were approved in each category?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows: The Housing Trust does not currently collect detailed data on rent reductions on a regional basis and it would be extremely costly and time consuming to extract the data

requested. However, the following data showing the numbers of tenants in receipt of rent reductions at 22 May 1981 provides an indication of the distribution of rent reduction recipients between the trust's regions:

Elizabeth (Central Region)	4 389
Whyalla (Eyre Region)	1 676
Port Augusta (Northern Region)	634
Mount Gambier (South Eastern Region)	595
Noarlunga (Southern and Riverland Region)	1 348

HOUSING TRUST BOARD

84. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: How many times did the South Australian Housing Trust board meet in 1980 and 1981 to date, respectively, and what was the attendance record of each board member?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: In 1980, the Board met on 24 occasions and included meetings at Noarlunga, Elizabeth, Port Augusta, Port Adelaide and Whyalla. In 1981, up to and including 11 August, the Board met on 14 occasions including a meeting at Berri.

In 1980, the attendance record of board members was:

Chairman

Mr R. F. Paley 22 meetings

Deputy Chairman

Mr H. Stretton 21 meetings

Members

Mr R. M. Glastonbury 18 meetings

Mr P. B. Wells 19 meetings

Mrs E. A. von Schramek 22 meetings

Mr P. T. Pirone 16 meetings

Mr R. J. Emmett 20 meetings

In 1981, up to and including 11 August the attendance record of board members was:

Chairman

Mr R. F. Paley 12 meetings

Deputy Chairman

Mr H. Stretton nil (leave of absence granted)

Members

Mr R. M. Glastonbury 11 meetings

Mr P. B. Wells 12 meetings

Mrs E. A. von Schramek 14 meetings

Mr P. T. Pirone 9 meetings

Mr R. J. Emmett 2 (retired 20.3.1981)

Mr D. W. Cummings 7 (appointed 2.4.1981)

FACTORY UNITS

85. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: How many factory units have been leased from the South Australian Housing Trust at its industrial estate in Mount Gambier, on what dates were they leased and what were the term of the leases?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: On the Mount Gambier industrial estate consisting of 11.8 hectares, the trust has leased 4.1 hectares to Fletcher Jones and Staff Pty Ltd and sold a further 1.1 hectares to others for their individual development. The trust has not provided a factory unit project on this estate.

FACTORY UNITS

86. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of

Housing: How many factory units have been leased from the South Australian Housing Trust at its industrial estate in Port Augusta, on what dates were they leased and what were the terms of the leases?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: On the Port Augusta industrial estate consisting of 6.53 hectares, the trust has sold 3.70 hectares laid out as 17 allotments for individual development. The trust has not provided a factory unit project for this estate.

FACTORY UNITS

87. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: How many factory units have been leased from the South Australian Housing Trust at its industrial estate in Salisbury South, on what dates were they leased and what were the term of the leases?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: Number of units leased—12. Date and term of leases are as follows:

Unit 1—First occupation 18 October 1980. Present lease 18 April 1981 to 16 April 1982 with right of renewal for further two-year term.

Unit 3—29 November 1980 to 26 November 1982 with right of renewal for further two-year term.

Unit 5—1 August 1981 to 29 July 1983 with right of renewal for further two-year term.

Unit 7—25 October 1980 to 28 October 1983 with right of renewal for further two-year term.

Unit 9—20 September 1980 to 25 September 1981 with right of renewal for further one-year term.

Unit 11—7 March 1981 to 5 March 1982 with right of renewal for further two-year term.

Unit 15—25 October 1980 to 28 October 1983 with right of renewal for further two-year term.

Unit 17—20 December 1980 to 17 December 1982 with right of renewal for further three-year term.

Unit 19—16 May 1981 to 14 May 1982 with right of renewal for further two-year term.

Unit 21—27 June 1981 to 25 June 1982 with right of renewal for further two-year term.

Unit 23—14 February 1981 to 12 February 1982 with right of renewal for further one-year term.

Unit 25—20 December 1980 to 17 December 1982 with right of renewal for further two-year term.

HOUSING TRUST STAFF

89. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: What are current staff levels in the South Australian Housing Trust and what were they in each of the years 1977 to 1980?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The current staff levels and the levels for each of the year 1977-1980 are set out below.

	Salaried	Weekly Paid	Total Employees	Total Positions
30.6.77	714	360	1 074	1 074
30.6.78	770	363	1 133	1 133
30.6.79	752	340	1 092	1 088
30.6.80	742	297	1 039	1 035
21.8.81	705	206	911	909

The above figures exclude the Emergency Housing Office.

AFTON HOTEL

90. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing:

1. What is the name of the manager of the Afton Hotel?
2. What are the arrangements that have been made between the South Australian Housing Trust and the manager in setting rents and periods of accommodation at the hotel?
3. Is the Minister aware of discrimination being practised by the manager in accepting tenants and, if so, what are the details?
4. How many complaints have been received from welfare agencies and the Emergency Housing Office staff regarding the running of the Afton Hotel?

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

1. The manager of the Afton Private Hotel is Mr D. Clark.

2. The manager cannot increase tariffs without trust approval. The current per person tariffs are:
 \$37 per week (employed families and singles)
 \$33 per week (special rate for pensioners)
 \$31 per week (special rate for unemployed persons)
 \$ 9 per week (casual rate).

It should be noted that these tariffs include bed and breakfast and the use of communal facilities. It is known to the trust that the manager has on occasions charged tariffs at less than the approved rates. Mr Clark has full management responsibilities for the property, including the determination of periods of occupancy at the hotel.

3. The trust is aware that the manager of the Afton Private Hotel has been criticised for not accepting prospective guests. However, in administering accommodation which affords only communal toilet, bathing and dining facilities, the manager clearly has a responsibility to exercise discretion in the interests of the comfort and safety of his other guests and in the interests of prospective guests for whom the facilities are not appropriate. Thus, for example, it would not be appropriate for the manager to accept as a guest a person who was clearly inebriated and likely to prove disruptive to other guests. Similarly, it would not be appropriate for the manager to accept prospective guests who had the requirements for special facilities, or who made excessive demands on the staff or other resources of the hotel. For example, the hotel has no garden space or other play facilities and it would therefore be inappropriate to accept families with young children as long term guests.

4. The trust has received one complaint from a welfare agency concerning the operation of the Afton Private Hotel, and two from the staff of the Emergency Housing Office, one of which related to the same matter raised by the welfare agency.

In the trust's view the manager of the Afton Private Hotel has managed the facility most satisfactorily, in keeping with the conditions of the lease, and in accordance with the purpose for which the building was purchased by the trust.

HOUSING TRUST HOMES

91. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: What is the cost per year per South Australian Housing Trust home for maintenance, rates and amortisation?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The average cost per year per house for the year ended 30 June 1981 for:

(a) Maintenance	394.00
(b) Rates	239.00
(c) Debt servicing	435.00
Total	<u>\$1 068.00</u>

RENT REDUCTIONS \$

92. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing:

1. How many South Australian Housing Trust tenants are currently in receipt of a rent reduction and what percentage is that figure of total Housing Trust stock?

2. What are the numbers of trust tenants in receipt of rent reduction in the following categories and what are those figures as a percentage of the total trust stock:

- (a) lone-parent families;
- (b) age pensioners;
- (c) unemployed;
- (d) invalid pensioners;
- (e) civilian widows;
- (f) wage-earners;
- (g) war pensioners;
- (h) social services (sickness);
- (i) special (married minors); and
- (j) war widows?

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

1. At 30 June 1981, 16 763 tenants were in receipt of rent reductions, representing 41.1 per cent of the total Housing Trust rental stock. In addition, 4 180 pensioner benefit card holders were paying concessional rents below the full rents for the dwellings they occupied. In total, therefore, 51.3 per cent of trust tenants were paying reduced rents.

2. The following numbers of tenants in various categories were in receipt of rent reductions at 30 June, 1981:

	Number	Percent- age of ten- ants
(a) Lone-parent families	5 276	12.92
(b) Age pensioners	3 659	8.96
(c) Unemployed	2 093	5.13
(d) Invalid pensioners	1 788	4.38
(e) Civilian widows	1 667	4.04
(f) Wage earners	615	1.51
(g) War pensioners	651	1.60
(h) Social services (sickness)	471	1.15
(i) Special (married minors, etc.)	421	1.03
(j) War widows	122	.30

EARLY RETIREMENTS

93. Mr HEMMINGS (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: In relation to the recently announced 111 early retirements of South Australian Housing Trust employees:

- (a) what were their classifications and salaries;
- (b) in what positions in the trust were they employed;
- (c) was the decision to retire them based on a recommendation of the trust; and
- (d) were these positions referred to the classification committee for possible replacement?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows: The classification and salary ranges are as follows:

Classification	Salary Ranges	Number
Clerical/Administrative/ Executive Officer	From min. \$6 515 to max. \$32 420	51
Steno-Secretary	From min. \$12 559 to max. \$13 586	2
Architect	From min. \$22 927 to max. \$28 279	4
Building officers	From min. \$16 893 to max. \$20 227	13
Technical officers	From min. \$10 814 to max. \$23 711	8
Weekly paid employees	From min. \$128.40 to max. \$242.40	33

The decision to retire under the voluntary early retirement scheme was a personal decision taken by each individual officer.

These decisions were not referred to the classification committee.

The power of this committee is defined in clause 3 of the industrial agreement between the trust and the Public Service Association of S.A. Inc., which states: 'There shall be established a classification committee whose functions shall be to recommend the classifications for particular positions within the approved salary scales.'

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

96. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Has the relocation of the Correspondence School begun and, if not, why not?
2. How long will the relocation take to complete?
3. How much floor area in the Education Centre has been allocated to the Correspondence School?
4. What was the floor area of the site used by the Correspondence School at Pennington Terrace?
5. How long is it anticipated that the Correspondence School will remain at the Education Centre and what steps are under way for finding a permanent site?

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

1. It was anticipated that relocation of the Correspondence School would begin in July 1981. However, this did not occur as there have been delays in relocating Engineering and Water Supply Department officers to their new accommodation.
2. Current plans are for the relocation to be completed by opening of school in 1982.
3. An area of approximately 1 800 m² on the 13th and 14th levels of the Education Centre.
4. The gross floor area of the current accommodation of the school is:
Pennington Terrace (excluding printery)—1 032 m²
Warradale annexe (approx.)—90 m².
5. The relocation is planned for at least a five-year term and anticipated growth of the school over this period has been taken into account in the planning. Long-term investigations to determine a more permanent site for the school are continuing.

ITINERANCY

97. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. What statistics on itinerancy are available concerning students at the Gilles Street Primary School?
2. Is the Minister aware of the request for a full-time special education teacher to meet the needs of itinerant students at that school and, if so, has he acceded to that

request and, if not, what alternative does he propose to meet the needs of itinerant students?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:
Gilles Street Primary School

1. Statistics on itinerancy (figures supplied by the school).

Total new enrolments from February 1979 to December 1980—

Girls	95
Boys	124
	219

Total itinerant students—

Girls	58
Boys	57
	115

Length of enrolment 1979 to 1980—

	Under 1 month	2-3 months	3-9 months
1979 ..	27	12	10
1980 ..	25	30	11
	52	42	21

2. Yes, I am aware that a request for a full-time special education teacher has been made to the special education committee of the Central Eastern Regional Education Office. The central eastern region can not provide for an additional full-time teacher. However, this region has staffed the school very generously in order to allow for special attention to be given to the itinerant students. In particular the school is staffed for an enrolment of 180 and at the moment there are approximately 160 children enrolled.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

98. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Is the Minister aware that schools receiving assistance under the Disadvantaged Schools Programme are excluded from funding by the School Improvement Programme and, if so, what are the reasons for that exclusion and what action has he taken or does he propose to take with the Federal Government over this matter?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Yes. The question of the reasons for that exclusion is more appropriately directed to the Schools Commission than to the State Government. I have written to the Commonwealth Minister of Education concerning his statement of 4 June 1981, and have indicated my opposition to the abandonment of the School Improvement Programme.

DISADVANTAGED SCHOOLS PROGRAMME

99. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Does the Disadvantaged Schools Programme seek to bring participating schools up to or above the relevant standards of other schools in the State?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The Disadvantaged Schools Programme seeks to improve the attainment of academic standards in disadvantaged schools to the level of other schools.

SEX EDUCATION

103. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Has any request been made to the Minister for a Select Committee to be set up to investigate

the role of health education (in particular, sex education) courses in Government schools and, if so, by whom was the request made and when, and what is the Minister's response?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: No.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL

104. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Did the Education Department Director of Finance, Mr T. Barr, advise the organisers of a proposal for a Christian community school on 14 May 1981 that there was no possibility of the school using the facilities presently occupied by the Aldgate branch of the D.F.E.?

2. Is it a fact that the Aldgate site was one of three sites the Education Department undertook to evaluate for use by the proposed school prior to that letter and, if so, why did the Minister in his reply to the member for Salisbury's question of 4 August indicate the Aldgate site proposal is 'still in the early stages' of consideration and that he proposes to give it 'serious consideration', which it has not yet received?

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

1. The Director of Management and School Services in the Education Department (Mr T. M. Barr), did respond on 14 May 1981 to the Chairman, Executive Committee for the Establishment of a Hills Christian community school informing him, *inter alia*, that in connection with the Aldgate Branch of the Hills Community College, the Director-General of Further Education had advised that sharing of the buildings for school purposes was not desirable, in view of the existing use of buildings and facilities—some classrooms being equipped for specialist teaching purposes.

Since that letter was written, the use of the buildings by the Department of Further Education has increased, thus confirming the appropriateness of the response.

2. The Aldgate site was one of the three sites which the Education Department examined at the request of the group. When I responded in the House on 4 August, it was true that the matter was in the early stages because, as I explained at the time, previous dealings had been between the group and officers of the Education Department, and not through the Minister. On 17 August 1981, I confirmed in writing my earlier response to the member for Salisbury and indicated that, at a meeting with the group's representatives, it was agreed that they would present firmer proposals so that detailed consideration could be given. When those proposals are presented, further examination of the matter will be made.

PUNWOOD AGREEMENT

105. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Forests: Did the Minister of Forests or his officers seek a Crown Law opinion on whether the original Punwood agreement could be broken unilaterally by the Government?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN:

No.

See reply to Question 1246. (House of Assembly Notice Paper, 3 March 1981).

DRYLAND FARMING CONGRESS

106. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. What was the cost of the Dryland Farming Congress and what was the revenue?

2. How much did the Government contribute to the deficit and did this amount exceed the amount originally agreed as a Government guarantee and, if so, by how much?

3. What was the reason for the congress running over budget?

4. How much of the congress budget was paid to consultants, who were they, how much were they each paid and what services did they perform?

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

1. \$191 400 and \$121 961, respectively.

2. \$70 000. Yes, by \$40 000.

3. Less than expected number of full-time registrants and of associate delegates. The non-arrival of delegates and the cancellation of tours. Heavy additional workload due to the proportionately higher number of part-time delegates than anticipated. A lack or absence of firm administrative and financial arrangements by the previous Government.

4. An amount of \$42 177 was paid to Raymond J. Taylor and Associates, engaged by the previous Government for acting in the capacity of congress secretariat and not as a consultant. The services provided included stenographic, etc.

RIVERLAND FRUIT PRODUCTS

107. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Premier: What financial or other assistance is being planned to assist cannery workers who have lost, or will lose, their employment as a result of the Riverland Fruit Products Cannery being put into receivership?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: No redundancy payments have been made to cannery workers whose employment has been terminated, but two weeks pay in lieu of notice has been granted.

FRUITGROWING

108. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. What is the Government's policy concerning the future of canning fruit trees surplus to requirements in the Riverland?

2. What advice from the Government is available to canning fruit growers on strategies to adopt following the alleged failure of the Riverland Cannery as a commercial enterprise?

3. What financial or other assistance is being planned by the Government to assist fruitgrowers who now have fruit surplus to market requirements?

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

1. The Australian Canned Fruits Corporation, based on market projections and on an Australia-wide basis, is currently considering the seasonal requirements for fruit to 1984 and beyond. Once this information is available, and the extent of any surplus of canning fruit trees has been properly assessed, suitable adjustment policies can be finalised by the South Australian Government.

2. The form of advice on strategies available to growers will be derived in conjunction with the development of adjustment policies referred to above. In the meantime, the receiver/managers have announced anticipated quotas for 1982 in order that growers can better plan their immediate operations. There is agreement that production of desirable varieties must be maintained at least for the next and the 1983 season.

3. A range of financial and other forms of assistance to growers is being considered by the Government. The most suitable package of assistance measures will be announced when the extent of the problem has been determined and the appropriate adjustment policies finalised.

CANNING FRUITGROWERS ASSOCIATION

109. Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. How much has been paid to the Canning Fruitgrowers Association since the Riverland Fruit Products cannery was put into receivership?

2. Was the money an *ex gratia* payment by the Government or by the receiver guaranteed by the Government?

3. Will payments be made in future and, if so, will funds be available to other organisations representing canning fruitgrowers and, if so, from what source will the funds come?

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

1. Payment has been made to the Canning Fruitgrowers Association as deductions from the 1981 fruit payments to the total of \$5 414.18.

2. No.

3. Payment will be made in the future only if authorised by growers from payments for fruit contracts.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER

111. Mr MILLHOUSE (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: What work for other printers has been done by the Government Printer during the last 12 months, why has such work been undertaken and has any been done for the Griffin Press and, if so, of what has it consisted?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: Work performed by the Government Printer during the last 12 months for other printers:

Printer	Description	Value \$
A1 Offset Printing	Finishing—Multi Binder	4 077.52
Griffin Press	Booklets—Instablend—Printing	
	Student Manuals—Boring	3 546.87
Kitchiner P.	Brochures—Special Fold	728.27
G. W. Robinson	A4 Exercise Books	7 850.00
Gillingham	Binding Book	193.24
		\$16 395.90

Why has such work been undertaken?

- The work was performed within the Government Printing Division at the request of the printers from the private sector.
- Printers with similar equipment in the private sector could not meet the necessary deadlines.
- All work produced covered a specific operation and did not include the total production of the work.

Work performed for the Griffin Press:

Item	Work Description
Booklets	Printing only
Student Manual	Boring operation only

HALLETT COVE

112. The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning:

1. Has the Minister received correspondence from the Hallett Cover Surf Life Saving Club Inc. requesting that the boat ramp at the southern end of Hallett Cove beach

be completed as soon as possible and, if so, what action has he taken as a result and when is the promised work to be completed?

2. Why is no sand-replenishment programme to be undertaken?

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

1. Yes. The ramp to the beach has been completed, but the Hallett Cover Surf Life Saving Club have informed me that they are having some difficulty driving across the beach. I have informed the club that an officer of the Coastal Management Branch will arrange a site visit to demonstrate this access problem.

2. There is no need for the Hallett Cove beach to be replenished, as beach profiles surveyed by the Department of Lands indicate that it is stable and does not require protection in the form of sand replenishment.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS

113. Mr HAMILTON (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing:

1. How many applications does the South Australian Housing Trust have before it at present and what proportion of the applications relates to each type of housing and purchase plans offered?

2. On average, how many applications are received weekly?

3. What is the delay in fulfilling these applications at this time and what are the causes of this delay?

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

1. (a) Rental—At the end of June 1981 the trust had a total of 20 854 rental applications on hand as follows:

		Percent- age
Houses	15 199	72.9
Flats	2 339	11.2
Villa-flats	281	1.3
Single-person cottage flats	1 969	9.4
Two person cottage flats	622	3.0
Aboriginal funded houses	444	2.2
	20 854	100

(b) Sale—A total of 172 sales applications are currently on hand for new dwellings, and 754 inquiries have been received concerning the purchase of semi-detached rental dwellings (all purchases are for cash).

2. (a) Rental—During 1980-81, an average of 200 new rental applications were received each week. This has increased to an average of 250 per week in the first six weeks of the 1981-82 financial year.

(b) Sales—An average of 10 applications for the purchase of new dwellings are received each week.

3. (a) Rental—Average waiting times (delay) are shown in the following table:

	Single person cottage flats	Two person cottage flats	
Houses			
Metropolitan area	3½ years	5 years	2 years
Elizabeth/Salisbury	1 year	4 years	3½ years
Christies Beach	1½ years	6 years	5½ years

Delays in country towns vary widely—from four months to three years—with longer in smaller towns where allocations are subject to vacancies.

The delay for a particular house type and location is governed by demand and the availability of vacancies.

(b) Sales—There is no delay to purchase a new dwelling. Of the 172 purchase applications on hand, 12 are waiting

for houses to be completed, and 160 are not yet ready to proceed with house purchase. Any delay experienced in the purchase of semi-detached rental dwelling results from delays experienced by purchasers in obtaining finance and the time taken to arrange valuations and create separate titles.

TRAVEL INSURANCE

114. **Mr HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Tourism:

1. What assurance do travellers have that amounts paid to travel agents for insurance are passed on to the insurer?
2. What precautions are taken to make sure that the travel agent does not forget to insure the person travelling overseas?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. As with any insurance sold by an agent or broker, payment of premiums is not passed immediately to the principal, but is billed and paid at agreed intervals. It is possible that a traveller may have embarked on, or even completed, his journey before payment is made.
2. The policy becomes effective from the time it is written by the agent, not from the time payment is made to the company. If the traveller ensures that he receives a policy from the agent at the time he pays the premium, he is then covered. This pre-supposes that the traveller has requested insurance cover. Agents do not automatically insure all travellers, but merely arrange some on request. A reputable agent will always point out to his clients the desirability of taking out insurance.

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS

115. **Mr HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health representing the Minister of Consumer Affairs:

1. How many complaints were received by the Department for Consumer Affairs in the year ended 30 June 1981 and how many of these were valid?
2. Where an investigation was carried out, how many people who complained were advised that there was nothing that the department could do, and if they wanted to take the matter further, they would have to take legal action?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. 8 128 formal complaints were lodged with the Consumer Services Branch of the Department of Public and Consumer Affairs during the year ended 30 June 1981. Statistics are not available as to the 'validity' of complaints. This would involve a purely subjective assessment of each complaint and would depend on what criteria are adopted to determine whether a complaint was fully justified, partially justified or not justified.
2. This information is not available and to obtain it would require a separate examination of each of the 8 128 complaints. As pointed out in Part II of the Annual Report of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs for the year ended 31 December 1980, the commissioner's role is primarily one of conciliation and negotiation; he does not have the power to adjudicate or arbitrate. When a complaint cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of both parties by conciliation or negotiation, the consumer's only course of action is to institute legal proceedings if he wishes to take the matter further.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

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

1. Will the Minister investigate the feasibility of providing guard rail safety fencing around traffic light installations in an effort to reduce the cost of damage to the installations and, if so, when and, if not, why not?
2. How many traffic signal installations were damaged during 1980-81 and what was the estimated cost of replacement?

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

1. The provision of guard rail safety fencing around traffic signal installations is not a practical means of reducing accident damage as:
 - the most vulnerable traffic signal equipment is located in centre medians and on small traffic islands where it is not practicable to erect fencing to deflect traffic.
 - the provision of safety fencing in the lengths required to be effective would obstruct driveways and the movement of pedestrians.
 - the base fitting of traffic signal poles is designed to shear away under vehicle impact, thus reducing vehicle damage and the likelihood of personal injury. On the other hand, solid obstructions such as safety fencing placed to protect traffic signal equipment would lead to an increase in vehicle damage and heighten the risk of injury to the occupants of the vehicle.
2. Traffic signal equipment at 213 locations sustained vehicle accident damage during 1980-81. Repair costs amounted to \$139 700.

HALLETT COVE TO HACKHAM RAILWAY

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

1. What stage has the preliminary design work on the Hallett Cove/Hackham railway reached and what is the expected cost of that preliminary work?
2. What is the expected total cost of the design and building of this proposed extension?
3. What is the expected opening date for this project?
4. What are the various track construction methods under investigation and what authorities or firms are carrying out such investigations?

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

1. A preliminary project review has been carried out by the State Transport Authority and a detailed study will commence shortly. Finance has been budgeted to allow the work to be undertaken over the next two years. The study will be undertaken by consultants yet to be appointed and includes the updating of data about people's travel patterns, the development of bus networks to complement the rail proposals, the identification of fleet requirements, construction costs, etc., and an economic analysis of the investment.
2. The purpose of the study is to determine, amongst other things, the costs of the proposed extension.
3. No date has been nominated for completion of the project.
4. Various track construction methods and agencies will be investigated as part of the study.

RAIL PASSENGER CARS

119. **Mr HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Is it a fact that STA has approached ANR

regarding the purchase of ANR type 500, 700 and 800 steel passenger cars and, if so:

- (a) for what purpose will these cars be used;
- (b) how many of each class are available;
- (c) will they be refurbished and, if so, what type of refurbishing will be carried out;
- (d) what studies have been carried out on the impact increased tonnages will have upon the power cars;
- (e) which services will these cars be used on; and
- (f) will the use of these cars adversely affect the timetable operations because of the additional weight and, if so, how and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The State Transport Authority has not formally approached Australian National to purchase 500, 600 or 700 class steel passenger cars. Inquiries have been made by the authority's engineering staff to determine whether some of these cars could be acquired and rebuilt to 860 class specifications to replace the 13 820 class cars which were condemned several years ago. These inquiries are not yet concluded.

PREMIER'S ABSENCE

120. Mr PLUNKETT (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. Why has the Deputy Premier been proclaimed as Acting Premier from 1 to 15 January 1982, inclusive, in the *Gazette* dated 13 August, page 455?
2. Where is the Premier going between 1 and 15 January 1982?
3. Why was it necessary to gazette this appointment so far ahead, bearing in mind the possibility that emergencies could easily arise in the interim that could require senior Ministers to stay in their designated posts?

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

1. The Premier will be on leave.
2. See 1.
3. To give notice of the Premier's intention to be on leave. Any emergency will be dealt with in the usual way.

MURRAY RIVER SALINITY

121. Mr KENEALLY (on notice) asked the Premier: Has the Premier received a reply to the submission forwarded to the Prime Minister on 29 June 1981 titled *A Permanent Solution to the River Murray Salinity Problem* and, if so, what was the reply and, if not, what further action has the Premier taken?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:

1. Not a formal reply.
2. I have spoken personally to the Prime Minister and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria on this matter.

A meeting was to be held at Albury on 28 August 1981 but, due to the ill-health of the Prime Minister, this meeting was postponed to a date to be decided.

PRIVATE CONSULTANTS

127. Mr SLATER (on notice) asked the Minister of Tourism:

1. What was the total cost to the Government from September 1979 of private consultancy firms and media and marketing firms in regard to tourism media campaigns, tourism reviews and other matters associated with the tourist industry?

2. How many firms have been engaged, who were they and for what purpose?

3. What is the amount each firm has received in payment for their services?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. \$392 141.
2. Eleven organisations have been engaged for the following purposes and amounts:

Organisation	Purpose	\$
Leo Burnett Pty Ltd	Design and preparation of advertising and commission	39 920
Wearne Australia and Paton Wearne	Design and preparation of advertising and commission	212 987
Rob Tonge & Assoc.	Review of Department of Tourism in concert with Public Service Board	58 986
E. Seppelt	Contract journalist	6 400
Creative Dialogue Pty Ltd	Market Research—Sydney	9 078
Brian Sweeney & Assoc. Pty Ltd	Market Research—Melbourne	9 920
John Clements & Assoc.	Market Research—Adelaide	7 650
Cam Rungie & Assoc. Pty Ltd	Advertising concept research Adelaide	950
Brian Sweeney & Assoc. Pty Ltd	Advertising concept research Melbourne	4 100
Peter Gardener & Assoc. Pty Ltd	Consumer research, Adelaide	1 150
Morgan Research Centre Pty Ltd	State contribution to national <i>Domestic Tourism Monitor</i>	21 000
Monahan Dayman Adams and Partners	State share of ATC 1979-80 publicity campaign in New Zealand—includes media cost	20 000

3. See above.

P.A. MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

128. The Hon. P. DUNCAN (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What consultancies has this Government let to P.A. Management Consultants?
2. How much are P.A. Management Consultants being paid for each consultancy?
3. How much has been paid for each consultancy to date?

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

Consultancies Let	Contract Amount			Amount paid to Date		
	Fees (000)	Costs (000)	Total (000)	Fees (000)	Costs (000)	Total (000)
Environment and Planning						
Org. Review	56	6	62	56	6	62
M.I.S.	85	12	97	85	12	97
Transport						
Mkt. Research	3	1	4	3	1	4
Rec. & Sport						
Corp. Planning	9	—	9	9	—	9
P.B.D.						
Assets register	64	—	64	64	—	64
Project planning	7	1	8	7	1	8
Museum						
Restaurant feasibility study	9	—	9	9	—	9
S.A.H.C.						
Modbury nursing management	32	8	40	32	8	40
E.W.S.						
South Para mngt.	10	—	10	10	—	10
Water demand	17	7	24	17	7	24
Treasury						
P.B.D.	245	31	276	214	21	235
Police						
E.D.P. for spot violations	49	—	49	9	—	9

CONTROLS ON BUSINESS

P.S.B.	Fees (000)	Costs (000)	Total (000)	Fees	Costs	Total (000)
Training	2	—	2	2	—	2
Totals	588	66	654	517	56	573

PERI URBAN STUDY

129. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. Did the Minister know that the PERI Urban Study was being carried out by his department before it became public and, if not, when was he informed?

2. Did the Minister inform the Minister of Environment and Planning that neither he nor the executive of the Department of Agriculture had authorised the release of the study?

3. Is the Minister aware that the Director-General has tape-recorded an interview he and other officers had with one of the authors of the report and, if not, why has he not been informed?

4. Is it usual for the Director-General of Agriculture to tape-record interviews and discussions with officers of the Department and, if so, what officers are subject to this procedure, on what occasions, and why?

5. Is the Minister aware that a substantial promotion of the tape-recording of the interview with the author of the PERI Urban Study has been erased and, if so, will he explain the reason for this action and, if he is not aware, will he investigate and report to the House on the matter?

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

1. (a) No.

(b) Saturday 4 July 1981.

2. I informed the Minister of Environment and Planning that I had no knowledge of, nor involvement in, authorising the release of this study and that upon inquiry I ascertained that the Director-General of the Department of Agriculture had authorised its release to the Department of Environment and Planning.

3. (a) Yes, following a post-question enquiry.

(b) Considered to be a departmental staff management matter.

4. No. However, post question inquiry of the Director-General of Agriculture reveals that on this occasion it was pre-arranged by mutual agreement of all officers at the interview.

5. The Director-General has made me aware of such assertions, and advised that the subject relating to the taped interview has been resolved at officer level and thus I consider there is no necessity to investigate nor report further on the matter.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

130. **Mr L. M. F. ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Premier: Are applicants for recently advertised Ministerial appointments being given assurances that in the event of a change of Government at the next election they will be found suitable employment in Government departments and, if so, to whom, by whom and on whose direction have such assurances been given?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: No.

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

1. What response, if any, has there now been to the Premier's request for submissions concerning restrictive controls which apply to business and community activities?

2. What action, if any, has been or is to be taken as a result and by whom and when?

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

1. 93 written submissions.

2. (i) The Report 'Deregulation—A Plan of Action to Rationalise South Australian Legislation' which was prepared by Ms D. Gayler was tabled in Parliament on 16 September 1980. This report, in appendix 6, contained a summary of comments received.

(ii) A Deregulation Unit was formed to act as a clearing house for further comments and, based on the responses already received, to explore specific areas of Government controls affecting the business community.

(iii) The individual responses were also forwarded to respective Ministers for comment and action where feasible. The Deregulation Unit made a detailed study of current small business licensing controls, and completed its report on Small Business Licensing which was publicly released in Parliament for comment on 4 June 1981. As these comments are received, implementation of individual recommendations will be progressively undertaken by the Government.

MEMBER'S ATTENDANCE

132. **Mr MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier: Who was the member of the Premier's staff, referred to but not named in his letter to the member for Mitcham of 22 July 1981, who said to Mr Warren Lloyd, on or about 9 July 1981, words to the effect that the member for Mitcham had the worst record of attendance in the House?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The subject of the conversation is not a matter of record. There is no recollection of any comment being made that the member for Mitcham had the worst record of attendance in the House.

GOVERNMENT CARS

134. **Mr MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health, representing the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. Which officers in the Department for Community Welfare are entitled to the use overnight of Government motor cars, why and at what cost per annum?

2. Are Government motor cars available for the use of field staff in the department in the performance of their duties?

3. What alterations in arrangements for the use of Government motor cars by officers of the department have been made in the last 12 months and why?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. (a) Officers who are: on call; attending planned family and youth interviews; responding to calls for community welfare service; attending public or welfare meetings; travelling between and to locations in country areas.

(b) To provide welfare services at the time most convenient to clients and be involved in supporting community groups who are providing welfare services.

(c) The cost of operating the department's motor vehicle fleet for 1980-1981 was \$336 734. It is not possible to calculate out of hours usage separately, but it is estimated that this would be approximately 30 per cent of total usage.

2. Yes.

3. The management of the department's motor vehicle fleet is under continual review and, as a result, a number of economies have been instituted in 1980-1981 and 1981-1982 resulting in the use of smaller more fuel efficient cars. Recent alterations have been in accordance with Government policy recently stated to departments.