

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 20 July 1982

The House met at 12 noon pursuant to proclamation, the Speaker (Hon. B. C. Eastick) presiding.

The Clerk (Mr G. D. Mitchell) read the proclamation summoning Parliament.

After prayers read by the Speaker, honourable members, in compliance with summons, proceeded at 12.9 p.m. to the Legislative Council Chamber to hear the Speech of His Excellency the Governor. They returned to the Assembly Chamber at 1.4 p.m. and the Speaker resumed the Chair.

DEATH OF HON. SIR JOHN McLEAY

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

That the House of Assembly expresses its deep regret at the death of the Hon. Sir John McLeay, K.C.M.G., M.M., former member for Unley and member for Boothby and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and places on record its appreciation of his long and meritorious service; and that as a mark of respect the sitting of the House be suspended until the ringing of the bells.

Sir John McLeay was almost an institution in this State, and it was with very great regret that we learned of his passing recently. He died at the very fine age of 88, and many people throughout South Australia felt that they had lost a very true and dear friend. He was born in 1893 at Port Clinton on Yorke Peninsula, the son of a farmer. He was educated at Port Clinton and Unley Central School. He did a course at Muirden College and was employed by two very well-known South Australian firms, G. Wood Son and Company Limited and later Thompson and Harvey.

In 1924, when he came back from the war, where he served with great distinction, winning the M.M., he joined the Unley council as a councillor and subsequently was a councillor for two years, and State member for Unley. I think it speaks volumes that, for many years, and, indeed, to my knowledge only as recently as last Christmas, the veterans of the War Veterans Home at Myrtle Bank spoke very feelingly about Jack McLeay and all he did in the First World War to help his fellow men, serving with such gallantry.

He joined the Adelaide City Council as a councillor in 1946 and was elected Lord Mayor. He had a term of four years, having expected a term of only three years, but, following the death of the newly elected Lord Mayor, Sir John took up the position for a further 12 months. In the same year he also found time to stand for the House of Representatives and was elected as the member for Boothby. It was seven years later that he became the Speaker of that House.

His service in that House is well documented. He was a member of the Privileges Committee, being Chairman from 1954, temporary Chairman of Committees, and Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1956. He represented the Commonwealth Government at the tenth anniversary of Ceylon's independence in 1958. Sir John was Leader of the Parliamentary delegation that attended the first meeting of the Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea in its new Council Chambers in 1960. He had a distinguished career in Parliament and in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Despite his very busy political and business activities, he was a wellknown sportsman, and a very active worker for the Returned Services League, and, of course, for Legacy.

Sir John also served the State as well as the Commonwealth as a member of the Municipal Tramways Trust board, a

member of the State Bank board, and a member of the council of the University of Adelaide. He was a past President of the Adelaide Legacy Club, the South Australian Retail Furniture Association, the South Australian Playground Association, and the South Australian Tree Planters Association. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George in 1962 for political and other services.

Sir Billy Snedden, when speaking at Sir John's funeral, made the point that he was a much loved and admired man. It has been said too that, despite the many high offices he held, he never lost the common touch. He was a loyal and down-to-earth man, and a wise man. He served this State very well indeed and I doubt whether there is a finer record in the history of service to this State.

His wife, Eileen, Lady McLeay, died in 1971. Sir John is survived by two sons, Peter and John, and by a daughter, Barbara. I am sure all honourable members would join with me in extending to them our very deepest sympathy and join with them in the pride that they must feel in the depth and length of very fine service which a very fine man gave not only to the Commonwealth of Australia, not only to South Australia, but to his fellow man.

Mr BANNON (Leader of the Opposition): On behalf of the Opposition I wish to join with the Government in paying a tribute to the Parliamentary service of Sir John McLeay, a notable South Australian who had service in this House before he moved on to the House of Representatives to become one of that House's most respected Speakers. As the Premier has outlined, he served the South Australian community in many areas other than in Parliament, including his service as the Lord Mayor of the City of Adelaide. I think it is important to note that Sir John came from a humble background and worked his way up in the world by his own efforts.

I think Sir John will be most remembered for his success in his role as Speaker in Canberra during the years 1956 to 1966, when he followed another South Australian member, Mr Archie Cameron. He was respected by members of all Parties as a genuine and fair arbitrator of Parliamentary debate. When he stepped down from his Federal seat, Sir John was farewelled as Speaker in very affectionate terms, and I think a comment made by the then Leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament, Mr Arthur Calwell, reveals that. Mr Calwell told the Parliament:

I hope that in your own benign way when you are sitting at home listening to broadcasts, if you ever do, you will not be inclined to shout out 'Order!', because, if you do, your voice will not be heard.

Sir John responded in the Representatives on his final day by saying the following, which I think gives the flavour of the man and his attitudes. He said:

I am obeying instructions that I used to receive sometimes when I was in the Army.

The Premier has mentioned that Sir John served with distinction in the First A.I.F and was awarded the Military Medal. Sir John went on to say:

I used to be told that there is a time when one retreats to a strategic position. That is what I am doing with respect to my own future.

Of course, Sir John's community activity did not cease on his leaving the Federal Parliament. He will be sadly missed by his surviving family and by all of those whose respect he earned during his many years of public and community service in this State.

Mr LANGLEY (Unley): As a resident of Unley and also having worked with Sir John McLeay over a period of 40 years as a young fellow in the sporting field and also in the political field, I must say that Sir John was well known to

all people. He was the member for Unley and then he became the Federal member for Boothby.

I am sure that what has happened over a period of years in relation to Sir John McLeay will always be remembered by the people of the Unley District and other areas in Boothby electorate. On this occasion, I find myself acting in a slightly different vein from that of the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition, as I first knew Sir John McLeay (or, as he then was, Mr John McLeay) in the sporting field. He was President of the Sturt Football and Cricket Club, and at all times Sir John's joviality and wit brought many a laugh, even though serious matters were involved.

I can always remember that, when one young fellow held up a meeting, Sir John said, 'Next time, when you come to a meeting, make sure of yourself and of what you are going to say, because at present you are making a fool of yourself.' I am sure that they were wise words indeed, and every other meeting that I attended, instead of finishing at 11.30 p.m. concluded by 9.30 p.m.

There is no doubt that Sir John made sure that everyone could be heard but that, for goodness sake, they should attend meetings, making a contribution that was of use to the club.

Sir John used to attend many football matches. Indeed, in his later years he attended cricket and football matches, and I used to notice that he would move around amongst the players. Sir John knew everyone's nickname, and in my case it was 'Frizzle', because at that time I was small.

Sir John McLeay also did much work in many community organisations and gave help where it was needed. I assure members that help was needed many times. This sort of contribution was exemplified at his passing by the number of people who were present to pay a tribute to what Sir John had done for the district, for the people of South Australia and, indeed, for people all over Australia.

Speaking on behalf of the people of Unley, I am sure that Sir John's efforts will never go unnoticed and that he is a byword in the district. As has been said, the R.S.L. is one of the great places that Sir John used to attend. As we all know, Sir John used to conduct himself well at these places, and I assure members that some of the yarns that he told befitted the occasion. Sir John never got out of step: he had the perfect tact to say the right things at the right time. He was a great friend of mine, and I will always remember the help that he gave me in my early days.

The SPEAKER: I advise the House that I have already conveyed to the members of the family of the late Sir John McLeay the regard in which he was held by this Parliament and the feelings of this Parliament on the occasion of his death. It will also be my concern to ensure that the record of today's debate is conveyed to the members of his family for their record purposes.

The Leader said that he succeeded the late Archie Cameron. It is interesting to note that three former members of this House have aspired to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. I refer to the portrait of the gentleman on the wall to my immediate left, Sir Frederick William Holder, the first Speaker of the House of Representatives and a former Premier of this State; to Archie Cameron, who was the member for Wooroora; and to Sir John McLeay, who was the member for Unley. We must also consider Sir Condor Laucke, a former member for Barossa in this House who later became President of the Senate. Another member, formerly a member of the Legislative Council, was also President of the Senate, namely, Sir Richard Baker.

I believe that Sir John held his place amongst all others, with a great deal of regard from all members of the community. I ask members to rise and indicate their concurrence in the motion by standing in their places in silence.

Motion carried by members standing in their places in silence.

[Sitting suspended from 1.15 to 2.30 p.m.]

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The SPEAKER: I have to report that the House has this day, in compliance with a summons from His Excellency the Governor, attended in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency has been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Speech I, as Speaker, have obtained a copy, which I now lay upon the table.

Ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS: CASINO

Petitions signed by 1 839 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Federal Government to set up a committee to study the social effects of gambling, reject the proposals currently before the House to legalise casino gambling in South Australia, and establish a select committee on casino operations in this State were presented by the Hons Jennifer Adamson, P. B. Arnold, D. C. Brown, E. R. Goldsworthy, J. W. Olsen, R. G. Payne, D. O. Tonkin, D. C. Wotton, and J. D. Wright, and Messrs Crafter, Evans, Hamilton, Langley, Lewis, Peterson, Trainer, and Whitten. Petitions received.

PETITION: EDUCATION

A petition signed by 17 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to increase the priorities given to all levels of education was presented by Mr Crafter. Petition received.

PETITION: CHILD-PARENT CENTRES

A petition signed by 162 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to provide for child-parent centres to remain under the care and control of the Education Department was presented by Mr Lynn Arnold. Petition received.

PETITION: DEATH PENALTY

A petition signed by 372 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to provide for legislation enabling the death penalty to be reintroduced was presented by Mr Evans. Petition received.

PETITION: INTEREST RATES

A petition signed by 1 022 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge all politicians to unite nationally to do all within their power to reduce interest rates across the board was presented by Mr Lynn Arnold. Petition received.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:
By the Premier (Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—

- By Command—*
- i. Women's Adviser's Office—Report, 1979-82.
 - ii. Women's Adviser's Office—Report on Ethnic Women Patients in S.A. Government Hospitals.
- By the Treasurer (Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Pay-Roll Tax Act, 1971-1982—Regulations—Threshold Rate.
 - ii. Stamp Duties Act, 1923-1982—Regulations—Threshold Rate for Credit Unions (Amendment).
- By the Deputy Premier (Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Explosives Act, 1936-1982—Regulations—Licence Fees.
- By the Minister of Mines and Energy (Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Rules of Court—Mining Act, 1971-1981—Warden's Court.
- By the Minister of Industrial Affairs (Hon. D. C. Brown)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Industrial and Commercial Training Act, 1981—Regulations—Attendance at Colleges.
 - ii. Long Service Leave (Building Industry) Act, 1975-1982—Regulations—Ordinary Pay.
- By the Minister of Education (Hon. H. Allison)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Administration and Probate Act, 1919-1981—Regulations—Interest Upon Pecuniary Legacies.
 - ii. Rules of Court—Supreme Court—Administration and Probate Act—Fees.
- Companies (Application of Laws) Act, 1982—Regulations.
- iii. Co-operative Schemes.
 - iv. Change of Territory.
 - v. Trustee Funds.
 - vi. Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Application of Laws) Act, 1981—Regulations—Commonwealth Application.
 - vii. Coroners Act, 1975-1981—Rules—Clothing of a Deceased Person.
- Criminal Law Consolidation Act, 1935-1981—Regulations.
- viii. Witnesses Fees.
 - ix. Witnesses Fees (Amendment).
- Education Act, 1972-1982—Regulations.
- x. Boarding Allowances.
 - xi. School Councils—Election of Staff Representatives.
 - xii. Justices Act, 1921-1980—Rules—Witnesses Fees.
 - xiii. Planning Act, 1982—Rules—Planning Appeal Tribunal.
 - xiv. Roseworthy Agricultural College—Report, 1981.
 - xv. Teachers Registration Board of South Australia—Report, 1981.
 - xvi. Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia—Report, 1981.
 - xvii. Trustee Act, 1936-1982—Regulations—Insurance on Loans.
- By the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. W. E. Chapman)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Country Fires Act, 1976-1980—Regulations—Various.
 - ii. Country Fire Services Board—Report, 1980-81.
- Metropolitan Milk Supply Act, 1946-1980—Regulations—
- iii. Milk Prices.
 - iv. Cream Prices.
 - v. Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1935-1975—Regulations—Advertising.
- By the Minister of Environment and Planning (Hon. D. C. Wotton)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Building Act, 1970-1982—Regulations—Sliding Doors and Salt Damp.
- National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972-1981—Regulations—
- ii. Fees.
 - iii. Wildlife Fees.
 - iv. Hunting Permit Fees.
- Planning and Development Act, 1966-1981—Regulations—
- v. Outer Metropolitan Planning Area Development Plan—District Council of Angaston Mengler Hill Planning Regulations.
- Metropolitan Development Plan—
- vi. Corporation of Elizabeth Planning Regulations—Zoning.
 - vii. Corporation of Kensington and Norwood Planning Regulations—Zoning.
- South Australian Local Government Grants Commission Act, 1976—
- viii. Regulations—Cooper Pedy.
 - ix. City of Adelaide—By-law No. 20—River Torrens.
 - x. Corporation of Thebarton—By-law No. 44—Child Minding Centres.
 - xi. District Council of Clinton—By-law No. 24—Cattle.
 - xii. District Council of Elliston—By-law No. 24—Grain Trucks.
- By the Minister of Recreation and Sport (Hon. M. M. Wilson)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- Racing Act, 1976-1982—Rules of Trotting—
- i. Fees.
 - ii. Alcohol and Drugs.
 - iii. Second Chance and Drivers.
 - iv. Drivers Fees.
- By the Minister of Marine (Hon. M. M. Wilson)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Harbors Act, 1936-1981—Regulations—North Haven Boat Ramp.
- By the Minister of Health (Hon. Jennifer Adamson)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Chiroprodists Act, 1950-1973—Regulations—Fees.
 - ii. Consumer Credit Act, 1972-1982—Regulations—Print Sizes.
 - iii. Consumer Transactions Act, 1972-1982—Regulations—Monetary Limits.
 - iv. Food and Drugs Act, 1908-1981—Regulations—Poisonous Substances Licence Fees.
 - v. Health Act, 1935-1980—Regulations—Pest Controller's Licences Fees.
 - vi. Hospitals Act, 1934-1981—Regulations—Hospital Charges.
- South Australian Health Commission Act, 1975-1981—
- vii. Regulations.
 - viii. Incorporated Hospital Charges—Government Health Centres
 - ix. Trade Measurements Act, 1971-1982—Regulations—Glass Sizes.
 - x. Trade Standards Act, 1979—Regulations—Toy Display Panel.
- By the Minister of Water Resources (Hon. P. B. Arnold)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- i. Sewerage Act, 1929-1981—Regulations—Fees.
 - ii. Waterworks Act, 1932-1981—Regulations—Fees.
- By the Minister of Lands (Hon. P. B. Arnold)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- Real Property Act, 1886-1980—Regulations—
- i. Fees.
 - ii. Strata Titles—Fees.
 - iii. Roads (Opening and Closing) Act, 1932-1978—Regulations—Fees.
 - iv. Surveyors Act, 1975—Regulations—Board Fees.
- By the Chief Secretary (Hon. J. W. Olsen)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- Friendly Societies Act, 1919-1982—Amendment of General Laws—
- i. Australian Natives' Association.
 - ii. The South Australian United Ancient Order of Druids Friendly Society.
 - iii. Independent Order of Rechabites Albert District No. 83.
 - iv. Offenders Probation Act, 1913-1981—Regulations—Probation Officers Duties.
- By the Minister of Fisheries (Hon. J. W. Olsen)—*
Pursuant to Statute—
- Fisheries Act, 1971-1980—Regulations—
- i. Licence Fees.
 - ii. Abalone Licence Fees.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS

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

Bridgewater Sewerage Scheme,

Mount Barker South Primary School—Stages II and III. Final Report.

Ordered that reports be printed.

QUESTION TIME

STEEL INDUSTRY

Mr BANNON: Will the Premier join with me in calling on the Federal Government to grant immediate temporary assistance to provide a breathing space for our ailing steel industry which is now facing a real crisis? Late yesterday the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited decided to put off some of its South Australian work force and offer others continued work but only at a lower-paid rate. Later this week, the Fraser Government is due to decide on an application from B.H.P. for temporary assistance to the industry. However, it is said that the recommendation from the temporary assistance authority will not in fact argue for assistance but, rather, suggest that the matter should be referred to the inquiry which has been announced will be held by the Industries Assistance Commission. Until recently it appeared that, despite the problems in the steel division of B.H.P., cut-backs in its work force would be in other States.

In March this year, in Whyalla, I sought an assurance from B.H.P.'s Managing Director (Mr Brian Loton) concerning the steelworks and was told that any reductions in the work force would be accomplished by a policy of non-replacement. Apparently, that has not been possible. If the announced B.H.P. cut-backs are proceeded with, this will contribute to recent job losses in industry in this State, now totalling some 1 000 or more, either actual or announced.

These include 220 jobs at General Motors-Holden's; 97 at Gerard Industries Pty Ltd; 40 jobs at Trans Australian Airlines; 75 jobs at SAPFOR in the South-East; 130 jobs at Kelvinator's (and I understand that workers at Kelvinator's today are being asked to take annual leave in August, and that toolroom workers are to be placed on a four-day week); 20 jobs at Messenger Press; 50 at Kenwood; 107 at Horwood Bagshaw (although some of those jobs which are now at Edwardstown in Adelaide may be transferred to Mannum); 95 jobs at Tubemakers; 82 jobs at John Shearer's; eight jobs at Hannafords; and 125 jobs in the latest announcement from B.H.P. at Adelaide and Whyalla, which is on top of about 350 jobs that have been lost by natural attrition over 1981. There are a further 20 jobs among logging contractors and at Panelboard at Mount Gambier. Just that list alone totals over 1 000 jobs.

This morning the Managing Director of B.H.P. told me that B.H.P. cannot wait on a lengthy Industries Assistance Commission inquiry for relief: it may take up to 12 months. Help is needed now by way of a temporary assistance order. Accordingly, I have telegraphed the Prime Minister asking that just such action be taken.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I am sure that the Prime Minister will be delighted to receive the Leader's telegram. I would be very interested to receive a copy of what he had to say.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. J. D. Wright: This is a very serious situation.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I am pleased to see that finally the Leader is taking some positive action. For so many weeks now we have heard him criticising various things that are happening and saying that the Government should be doing something about them. However, when it comes to the point of the Leader's being asked what he would do

about it, he has been unable to put forward any concrete or positive suggestions. At least now the Leader has done something positive and has communicated his concern to the Federal Government. I congratulate the Leader for finally taking a positive step.

Obviously, the Government has been in touch with the Federal Government on this matter consistently over the past few weeks. Indeed, I have had consultations not only with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Trade and Industry but also with Sir James McNeill, Chairman of B.H.P., on this very matter. It is a matter of some regret that the Leader seems to have totalled up as many figures as he can, regardless of whether or not they are justifiably included in his list of people who have lost their employment, simply so that he can total up a figure of more than 1 000 jobs.

Obviously, the Leader has some sense of guilt about the fact that he and his Party voted effectively in this place not many weeks ago to destroy 1 000 jobs associated with Roxby Downs. Obviously, that is why the Leader has tried to find the figure of 1 000 jobs. I find it quite remarkable that he should now be speaking along these lines.

The Leader has exaggerated the position at B.H.P. and at Horwood Bagshaw; there is no mistaking that. It is not a question of jobs being lost at Horwood Bagshaw: people are being asked to transfer, and there is no doubt that they will do so if they want their jobs.

Let me outline what is proposed at B.H.P. at Whyalla: 25 tradesmen are being offered the opportunity of transferring to unskilled work, with a maintenance of their existing pay rates for a limited period of time, or an attractive retirement package. At the same time, employees are being advised that a further 25 people will be similarly affected in about one month.

Personally, I do not regard that as outright retrenchment, which apparently the Leader does. It is undesirable—no-one likes what is happening—but I repeat that the situation is not as severe as the Leader of the Opposition is trying to make out. The same arrangements will be offered to about 50 staff people who will be given the opportunity of taking early retirement or accepting direct operation work. It is not retrenchment: it is a change of employment certainly. Again, it is to be regretted that this is necessary, but at least the company is offering either early retirement or alternative work. Unfortunately, the third point is that the company's drawing office in Adelaide will be closed, with the effective retrenchment of 25 personnel.

That is the one concrete and positive list of retrenchments that there is. I regret that very much indeed. However, I would point out to the Leader of the Opposition that there are 5 600 people employed by B.H.P. in South Australia; some 25 are not able to accept either the retirement package or the transfer of work, but they are only a very small proportion of the 5 600 people.

Mr Keneally: So you don't worry about them and their families. They are only 25.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: As I said before, the situation is very much better in South Australia than it is in other parts of Australia. B.H.P., because it has upgraded its blast furnace and spent some \$90 000 000 in upgrading the steel works in the last two years, is in a position where it must continue on with production in Whyalla and where it has agreed to do so in spite of the world downturn in steel production. Not only that, B.H.P. has recently opened its rail rolling mill. It is capable of producing rails which are competitive in both quality and price with Nippon Steel and other overseas manufacturers. There are markets widely spread throughout Australia, into the Middle East and South East Asia and that promises to maintain employment at Whyalla with a far greater degree of certainty than anywhere

else in Australia. I repeat, it depends on which way you look at it.

If, as the Leader of the Opposition always wants to do, you look at the worst possible side of the picture, there is every reason to be miserable. If you look on the other side of the coin, we can be thankful that so few people are being affected by a downturn in steel production that is causing great unemployment problems in other States and in other countries. I think it is also worth looking at the other matters of what other jobs have been created at Whyalla. I am sure the member for Whyalla will be very interested—

Mr Max Brown: I would be interested in—

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The honourable member may not care particularly, but I care. I care very much indeed because of all those people who have been retrenched there is at least an opportunity for them to get other employment in and around Whyalla. Let me just go through those jobs. At Stony Point between 150 and 200 people are being employed on the Stony Point wharf project at the present time and, indeed, when flying up over the site only last week it was quite heartening to see the amount of work that is being done in site work preparation. Not only that, over the next few months there will be a peak of 1 500 people employed on the site at Stony Point.

These jobs are new construction jobs. There will be 1 500 people there. There are 300 jobs presently filled on the pipeline construction teams. So, if we look at those and we look at Roxby Downs itself, where more than 1 000 people are now employed either directly or indirectly because of that project, then I can simply say to the Leader of the Opposition 'Yes, it is to be regretted that 25 people have been retrenched.' It is to be regretted that people have had to be asked to change their employment, or to seek early retirement, but it is not the end of the world as the Leader of the Opposition would have us believe.

I am quite happy to give the Leader the figures on unemployment in this State, but I rather suspect that will be the Deputy Leader's question—it usually is. We are still doing better than the other States and I hope that that continues. I hope that we will have a bipartisan approach to that situation from both sides of this House. I know that the honourable member for Stuart is absolutely petrified about the effect on his seat of the Labor Party's shilly shallying and procrastination in making up its mind on uranium policy; there is a considerable amount of division in the Party. The problem is that the honourable member for Stuart is not quite sure whether he belongs to the socialist left or to the central unity right. I have never been able to understand and get that one sorted out, either.

I think that we should now give the Leader and the Deputy Leader some figures in relation to unemployment in South Australia in the last 12 months to June 1982.

An honourable member: Is this your election speech?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I will be very happy to go to an election on those and even better figures as they come up a little later on.

Mr Slater: Why don't you do it now?

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Goodness me, they do seem to be very touchy about this election business. Perhaps the problem is that they do not want to spend any more money too soon, to no good purpose. They have made fools of themselves already so far this year. Maybe they will have a think about next September—

The Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy: Saturday was the day.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Yes, last Saturday was the day. In the 12 months to June 1982 unemployment across Australia did indeed rise by 27.5 per cent, by 96 400, while in South Australia the increase was 2.9 per cent. I think

that is a record of which we can be proud indeed. Our State had by far the lowest increase. Our rate has been the highest in Australia, and it had been at that high level ever since we inherited it when we came to office.

Mr Bannon interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! One question has been asked.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I do not think the Leader understands what he is talking about. In New South Wales unemployment rose by 48.3 per cent during last year; in Tasmania it rose by 44 per cent; in Western Australia it rose by 40.1 per cent; in Victoria it rose by 19.7 per cent; in Queensland it rose by 16.5 per cent; and in South Australia it rose by 2.9 per cent during last year. That is the sort of comparison that is bringing us back from the top of the ladder to second on the ladder and I hope very soon we will be further down the ladder.

Mr Bannon: There has been an actual increase in unemployment.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The Leader can play with figures as much as he wants to. The increase across Australia last year was 27.5 per cent and in South Australia it was 2.9 per cent. I reckon that is good going and if the Leader of the Opposition really believes that jobs are not being created I invite him to look at the supplement in this morning's *Advertiser* on Westfield where he will find that 800 new jobs will have been created when it opens.

Mr Trainer: And how many small businesses in the surrounding area will be knocked out by that expansion?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Is there anything wrong with small businesses creating employment? I personally support small business, but obviously that is something with which the Labor Party does not agree. Jobs for 800 new employees, both full-time and part-time, are being created. Apparently if jobs are created the Opposition does not like it and if there are retrenchments the Opposition trumpets that fact from the roof tops. It is about time the Opposition started to be consistent and adopted a bipartisan approach of concern to do everything possible to stimulate confidence in South Australia so as to make sure that more new jobs are created than are lost.

TAX CONCESSIONS

Mr RANDALL: My question is directed to the Minister of Industrial Affairs. Yesterday the Federal Government announced a series of packages designed to stimulate Australian industry. Can the Minister explain in more detail how these measures will help? Since the headline on this matter appeared in last evening's *News* I have received many inquiries from small business and other people about the effect this will have on them. The article states:

The boosts for industry in the new policy include:

- Increased depreciation rates across the board.
- Extra increases in depreciation rates for manufacturers, farmers and miners.
- New taxation incentives for the tourist industry in Australia to encourage it to expand more rapidly.
- New 'export development grants' to encourage Australian industries and other exporters to find new markets.

As a result of those comments people in the community obviously want to ask questions about the tax concessions.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is now commenting. I call on the Minister of Industrial Affairs to answer that part of the question that relates to advantage to South Australia.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: I would have thought that all members would appreciate that for the first time in at least 30 years the manufacturing industry of Australia is to have a worthwhile package and an overall policy under which to work. Previous Governments on both sides of the House

at Federal level have tended to come up with what I would describe as being an *ad hoc* policy. Under the influence of the Whitlam Government from 1972-75 it was not an *ad hoc* policy, it was a nightmare that brought about the biggest destruction of jobs in the manufacturing sector that Australia has ever seen in a three-year period. In this State employment in the manufacturing sector dropped from 28 per cent of our total workforce to 21 per cent under the Whitlam Administration at the Federal level—a more devastating effect no-one could imagine and yet members opposite claim to be proud to be members of the Labor Party.

I congratulate the Federal Government and in particular the Prime Minister and the Minister for Commerce and Industry (Sir Philip Lynch) on the package announced yesterday. The South Australian Government has been advocating the need for an overall manufacturing policy and at last we have one that is largely in line with what we have been advocating. For the first time in Australia we have a depreciation allowance on new non-residential income-producing buildings. That is a significant achievement and it brings Australia into line with many overseas manufacturing countries that have had that benefit for many years. In addition to that we now have an accelerated depreciation allowance particularly bringing back certain items to a three-year depreciation and certain others to a five-year depreciation period which will encourage investment in new machinery and the adoption of new technology which is so important if our manufacturing industry is to compete with industries overseas and to compete with imports into this country. We must not underestimate the impact of imports. With a worldwide recession now for two years, Australia is faced with a rapidly growing importation of manufactured goods because of the dumping of cheaper goods on the Australian market.

I take up the point because it is pertinent to the question of closer economic relations with New Zealand. This South Australian Government is the first Government to be outspoken about an agreement as proposed should not be signed. I stress to honourable members that there is no agreement yet and our Government has strongly expressed the view that that agreement will hit this State and hit it heavily. In addition, the Federal Government has increased the amount of funds available and promised a continuation of industrial research and development schemes, which is an important initiative in encouraging new technology in our manufacturing industry. Also, the Government has guaranteed an increase of funds and to strengthen and to liberalise the export market development scheme. The current grant under that scheme, which has a maximum of \$100 000, is being increased to \$200 000. It has been expanded to include the tourist industry and I am sure my colleague the Minister of Tourism greatly appreciates that.

It also has been expanded to allow Australian companies to tender on overseas construction jobs and to include part of the cost of that in any application for a grant under that scheme. Overall, for the first time there is a policy which will encourage the adoption of new technologies, the development of new products, and the development of new export markets by the Australian manufacturing industry. I believe it is a type of policy that is well overdue and that I welcome, and I congratulate the Federal Government and particularly the Prime Minister on having the foresight to introduce it.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BOOKLET

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: Can the Premier confirm that his Government has had 100 000 copies of a book on South Australia recently printed at Griffin Press? Will he tell the House what is the intended destination for this huge printing

order which must involve an expenditure, seeing that it is such a lavish multi-colour job, of perhaps as much as \$1 000 000?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: It is not quite that sum, but I will get a detailed report for the honourable gentleman with the exact number of copies. The reprint of this South Australian book, which now is in its third or fourth run, has been necessary because of the great demand for the earlier prints. The book itself has been very widely acclaimed and desired by many people both overseas and throughout Australia. It is doing a great deal of good to promote South Australia and if honourable members have not already got one I will be delighted to make one available to them. I am not sure of the exact figure, but I think 150 000 will have been printed.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: Where are they going?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The honourable gentleman will have to contain himself. There has been a great deal of publicity associated with the opening of the new Adelaide International Airport, the international hotel and a number of other things.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: But the book is finished.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The honourable member can think what he likes, but I will provide him with an answer in due course.

BULK HANDLING SILOS

Mr GUNN: Does the Government intend to introduce legislation this session to adjust local government rating for silos owned by the Co-operative Bulk Handling Company? In May this year it was announced by the Minister that some agreement had been reached to adjust the level of rating on silos owned by the Co-operative Bulk Handling Company.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I appreciate the honourable member raising this question, because in recent weeks there has been uneasiness about the details of the proposal even though there was a short release in or about May of this year to that section of the community interested in the subject. Following representations from the grain handling group from United Farmers, stockowners and local government, Cabinet approval was sought and obtained to introduce legislation to amend the Bulk Handling of Grain Act, 1955-77. It is intended in that to stabilise by means of a formula based on silo capacity the value of local government rates levied against the Bulk Handling Co-operative Limited installations wherever they may apply throughout South Australia.

The co-operative venture under that Act is to establish, maintain and conduct in South Australia a scheme for receiving, handling, transporting and storing of grain in bulk. In providing these functions, the co-operative acts on behalf of the grain growers, millers, merchants and others involved in the marketing of grain, so it is a very important subject in relation to the State's industry.

The co-operative is also obliged to pay rates to 66 councils which have grain silos located in their respective areas. The Government is conscious of the non-profit organisation's role under the Bulk Handling of Grain Act. In addition, I am advised that similar authorities in both New South Wales and Victoria do not pay local government rates at all and that, although Western Australian organisations are twice as large as ours in South Australia, they paid \$40 000 in 1980-81, less than one-sixth of the amount paid by the organisation on its installations in South Australia for that same year. Incidentally, the organisation paid \$270 000 in rates during that year. Therefore, the authority was perturbed by further irregular increases in its charges if councils were

allowed to continue using a variety of assessment bases for fixing their rates.

I think it is appropriate in this instance to cite one or two examples so that the member for Eyre, if not other members of the House, might better understand this subject as it applies to the rating of silo installations throughout the State. In 1980-81, the C.B.H. installation at Kimba, which has a storage capacity of 115 000 tonnes, attracted to that council some \$402 in rates, while the installation in the Light District, represented by the Speaker, which has a 27 600-tonne storage capacity, attracted rates of \$9 200. That is an incredible differential applying between those two areas. Another example is that of Port Lincoln, where in the city the C.B.H. has a 337 500-tonne capacity storage outfit involving rates of \$9 200, while the Corporation of the City of Port Adelaide, where C.B.H. has a 343 000-tonne capacity storage unit (an almost equal capacity to that of Port Lincoln), attracted rates of \$48 540.

Mr Keneally: What about Port Pirie?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I have the figures for Port Pirie. I appreciate the honourable member's need in recent times to become abreast of these matters in his district, and I can provide the figures for him if he is genuine in his interest, because I have the full schedule for the 66 council areas where installations of this kind apply throughout the State.

It has therefore been agreed by the authority and local government and approved by Cabinet that amendments to the Act will be introduced to ensure a level of equity in the application of council rating. Such legislation would be expected to apply in the 1983-84 municipal financial year. This proposed legislation has the support of all the parties involved, and we wait with some anticipation for support at the appropriate time when the Bill is introduced in this House. The amendments would be such that council rates on C.B.H. silos would be based on silo storage capacity at an initial rate of 5 cents per tonne with provision for escalation to cover inflation. On this basis 43 of the 66 councils will receive higher rates, while for 13 of the 23 councils to receive less the difference will be under \$1 000.

As the honourable member would appreciate, the legislative programme is in the hands of the Leader of the House (the Deputy Premier), and I am sure that the honourable member also recognises that, in view of the explanation given to his question on this occasion and the fact that the proposal for the new rating system applies for the 1983-84 financial year, there is really plenty of time for the Government's commitment in this regard to be upheld.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT MAP

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Will the Minister of Transport say when the public transport map will again be available to the general public? If the Minister is not in a position to answer that, perhaps he could give the House an assurance that he will do whatever he possibly can to ensure that the map is again available as soon as possible. I checked the matter at the Adelaide Railway Station this morning and was told by the man in blue that no maps were available. Having requested information as to other venues for the dissemination of the map, I was told not to bother, because copies are out of print and none are available at all.

I think it is generally conceded that this is a very valuable document both for people using public transport in areas where they do not normally travel and, in particular, for tourists. Last Saturday week I was in Melbourne, and I would have been very glad of a map which could have taken me from football ovals to jazz clubs and other places where cultural matters are pursued with a great deal of

vigour. It was my own lack of foresight that I did not have such a document, but were I right now a Victorian on holiday in South Australia, foresight or other, no such document would be available to me.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The last time that I had any connection with the public transport map was about 12 months ago when I approved of a new reprint of the map, which was the one that has been available during the last few months. I must admit that I was not aware that it was out of print. I thank the honourable member for the information, and I will see that something is done about the matter as soon as possible.

HOLDING SCHOOLS

Mr SCHMIDT: Will the Minister of Education confirm whether or not the Government still upholds the concept of holding schools and, if so, will he give an undertaking to continually monitor the growth of such schools with the view to providing permanent construction to take place as soon as possible? In October 1980, I asked a similar question of the Minister relating to the Coorara Primary School, which is one of four or five holding schools in the metropolitan area. The reason I ask the question again is that I am somewhat concerned that certain people are trying to raise the matter as a political issue and therefore to undermine the education quality within the school in question, namely, Coorara Primary School. Today, the Federal ALP candidate in the area has gone to visit the school with, I believe, a host of delegates from New South Wales, from the Federal Executive, to look at the school. They requested that they go there with television cameras, and the like. I am somewhat surprised that they chose a school such as Coorara when one considers that at the other end of the city there is a holding school in greater need than Coorara. That fact would therefore underline the sham—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is now going beyond a simple explanation and is beginning to debate the issue.

Mr SCHMIDT: Thank you, Mr Speaker. It underlines my earlier statement about monitoring the needs of holding schools and the fact that certain persons are trying to make this a political issue. I spoke at a school council meeting on Friday evening at which other members of this House were also present. It was stressed at the meeting time and time again by certain persons who are endeavouring to have the school built fairly quickly that a promise was made by the department to have a permanent construction there by May 1982. However, despite repeated calls by me for confirmation of who made such a statement or when such a statement was made, no such confirmation could be given. So, again, there is a strong thrust to ensure that a permanent construction is provided as soon as possible. Others have endeavoured to base the whole argument on a statement made by the Director-General in his report of 1980 to the effect that holding schools would become permanent constructions within three or four years, which would therefore mean that Coorara would be eligible in 1983-84, considering the fact that it began in 1980.

I was also able to point out to the meeting that during the last year of the previous Government it had actually curtailed capital expenditure by some \$4 000 000 and that if that had not been the case Coorara might well have been a permanent construction today. With the expectations arising from the previous Government, together with the expectations that some other persons unbeknown to us (and they will not reveal who they are) have raised within the school community, it is essential that we give them some form of directive as to how long it may be before permanent con-

struction is possible, or, more important, whether we uphold the principle of holding schools.

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The honourable member has certainly made his interest in holding schools, particularly his interest in Coorara, known to me over a long period of time. I am not really surprised that interstate politicians and educationists should come to South Australia to have a look at our holding schools because, having exchanged visits interstate myself, I believe that probably the worst of our holding schools would still bear a fine comparison with the best of some interstate schools. So, perhaps there was method in their madness. Had those people seen the best of our schools, they would have returned interstate with their tails well and truly between their legs.

The honourable member's interest in Coorara has been extensive. I am quite convinced that there was a fine degree of politicising and shamming going on recently.

Mr Trainer interjecting:

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The honourable member who closely resembles Lenin has woken up.

An honourable member: The member for Elizabeth hasn't though.

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The honourable member for Elizabeth is still deep in slumber, although he has awakened now. The fact is that no firm commitment was given by the former Minister of Education, who, after all, was responsible for the innovation of holding schools.

Mr Hemmings: Yes it was. What about Munno Para, 1982?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: That is precisely the school to which the present Government is attending. I thank the honourable member for drawing my attention to it. We are maintaining schedule. Munno Para is right on schedule.

Mr Hemmings: I shamed you into putting up the community hall, and you had to back down.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. H. ALLISON: As the honourable member would realise, Munno Para was one of the schools erected before the Liberal Government came to office. Coorara has been erected since, and the three or four years to which the Director-General has referred applies more appropriately to Munno Para than it does to Coorara. That is not to say that we are not concerned about the future of holding schools; there are not very many of them. After all, the former Minister of Education was spending about 80 per cent of his money on new schools, whereas 80 per cent of the present Government's money is spent on the development of older schools, with very few new schools being erected. The real problem is that Loan Account funds are federally oriented and, within the limits of Federal funding, the Government is not only spending the money that is allocated to education but also it is overspending \$3 000 000 or \$4 000 000 each year.

If the Opposition is so sincerely concerned about the future of holding schools, I thank the honourable member for reminding me that in 1979 \$34 000 000 was allocated to the Education Department but that only \$30 000 000 was spent. What happened to the other \$4 000 000? This Government is overspending year by year on education capital works, whereas the former Government was under-spending.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The nexus is fairly fine.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Oh, come on.

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Of course it is. The sum of \$28 000 000 was spent, although only \$25 000 000 was allocated. The Labor Government had to have \$40 000 000 because it had to provide new schools in newly expanding areas. The contingency was there, and the same contingencies are being met by the present Government; there is no

exception. The previous Government was spending only about 20 per cent of its funds on the development of older schools, whereas this Government is spending 80 per cent of its money on that area, which was neglected by the previous occupants.

I point out that the council and Principal of Coorara school have expressed concern. However, I congratulate the Principal of that school for his sentiments on the matter because, in spite of everything that is happening around him, the Principal has said that in no way would he attract funds to his school when other schools were in more pressing need. Really, this begs the question. There are in South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales (indeed across the whole of Australia) literally hundreds of thousands of school units of a far less substantial nature than Coorara holding school: transportables are scattered across the nation. The really important point is that it is what goes on inside those schools that is of relevance to the children.

I suggest that what is happening at Coorara, where first-class education is being provided by first-class educationists, is typical of what is happening in South Australia and not necessarily interstate. The quality of education is really what matters, and the quality of education at Coorara school is not to be denied: it is of a very high standard.

T.A.B. AGENCIES

Mr SLATER: Will the Minister of Recreation and Sport tell the House when the Totalizer Agency Board proposal to establish commissioned T.A.B. agencies will be officially announced? It is understood that the T.A.B. proposes to introduce 30 commissioned agencies. This proposal provides that the managers will be responsible for staffing and running the agencies and will be independent of normal T.A.B. operations. A veil of secrecy appears to have been thrown around the proposal. When the matter was first raised by me in the press the General Manager (Mr Barry Smith) denied the proposal, and that denial was later retracted. Persons employed in the T.A.B. are anxious to know the purpose of the proposal, and a member of the staff employed in T.A.B. head office was subsequently suspended from duty for two weeks over an alleged leakage of information. This matter is now being handled by the Public Service Association, so I will not say any more about that. I ask the Minister whether an official announcement is intended to be made in the near future.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The answer to the honourable member's question is 'in the near future'. I add as a rider to that that there is nothing new in the concept of commissioned agents. I am sure that the honourable member is well aware that this system is the norm in the other States. I repeat that an announcement will be made soon.

TOURISM

Mr GLAZBROOK: Can the Minister of Tourism give the House any information on the success of the Government's tourism policy or indicate whether its promotion and marketing strategies have had any effect on the number of tourists in South Australia? Members will recall that in his address today His Excellency the Governor referred to the importance of tourism to South Australia. In view of his statement that, following the implementation of a number of major initiatives by his Government, the tourism industry has shown strong signs of upturn, in terms of both travel to and within South Australia, I ask the Minister to respond.

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The latest statistics released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics earlier this

month certainly give very encouraging signs that the growth in the South Australian tourism industry is real and is, in fact, of an unprecedented nature. Figures for the March quarter giving the number of motel and hotel rooms sold in South Australia indicate that there was an 8.1 per cent increase over the same quarter last year. A figure of that order is unprecedented in South Australia. In fact, I believe that it has occurred only once in the period throughout the whole of Australia since figures have been collected, that is, since 1975.

Mr Slater: What about the Festival of Arts? Has that had any influence at all?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: Yes, I believe that the Festival of Arts may have had an influence, but it is important to note that the figures are State-wide: they are not for the capital only. The sites sold in South Australia's caravan parks in the March quarter increased by 4.7 per cent—a significant increase. I repeat that the March quarter statistics (which are, after all not the only March quarter statistics since statistics have been kept since 1975, and we have had festivals in every other year since that period) are the best that have ever been recorded in this State.

Another exciting group of figures are those from the international visitor surveys which are compiled by the Australian Tourist Commission and which were released at about the same time as the A.B.S. figures. They indicate that for the two years ended December 1981 the number of international visitors to South Australia increased by a massive 23.7 per cent. This is by far the biggest increase that has occurred in South Australia, and it compares with a national growth rate of only 18.1 per cent over the same period. In other words South Australia, without international airport facilities, did considerably better than the rest of the Australian States with international airport facilities. That alone indicates that from November, when the first international flights come into Adelaide, we can expect a significant increase which will put us up front on a national scale. The figures certainly show, Mr Speaker—

Mr Slater: How many flights a week are we having at the moment?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: I am asked how many flights we are having, Mr Speaker, and I am happy to have additional questions from the Opposition, albeit by way of interjection on this subject. At this stage there will be three flights from New Zealand and England per week. If each of those flights brings only 100 people, and they will bring significantly more—

Mr Slater: Are they all Qantas?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: They are not all Qantas; British Airways are coming in. I am amazed that the honourable member should be so ignorant and require so much information that has already been made public. He appears not to be reading the newspapers in any meaningful fashion. At any rate, if each of those flights were only to bring in only 100 people—and they will bring significantly more—and if each of those people were to stay only seven days in South Australia, we could expect an additional direct spending in tourism in a calendar year of more than \$2 600 000. I imagine that those figures will be multiplied many times, because I expect the figures to be an improvement on those estimates. All in all there is every room for confidence. The figures demonstrate it. It seems to me that the Opposition is determined to cry down tourism wherever possible; at least that is the impression that the Opposition spokesman gives—

Mr Slater: Don't juggle the figures.

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: There is no juggling. I think it would be quite wrong to impute juggling to the Australian Bureau of Statistics. They simply produce the

figures; I produce them in Parliament, and they can speak for themselves.

Mr Slater interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Gilles is denying other members the opportunity to ask questions. The honourable member for Norwood.

KINDERGARTEN STAFF/STUDENT RATIOS

Mr CRAFTER: Will the Minister of Education carry out an urgent investigation into the effects of staff/student ratios of all Kindergarten Union funded kindergartens in this State, in particular, the Agnes Goode Free Kindergarten at Stepney? I have received representations from parents whose children attend the Agnes Goode Kindergarten and who are outraged that their children attend a kindergarten where the staff/student ratio is 18 to one, whereas the State average is 11 to one, and the recommended level is 10 students to one staff member.

I am further advised that more than 90 kindergartens in this State have an unacceptable staff/student ratio and, in fact, one country kindergarten has no staff at all. I have made representations to the Kindergarten Union on this matter, and I understand that \$800 000 (based on 1981 enrolments) is required to employ staff to restore the staff/student ratio to the State average.

The Hon. H. ALLISON: That claim is nonsense. The claim of \$800 000 to bring the Kindergarten Union's finances back to the State average is really looking at the ideal. It is an ideal which the shadow Minister of Education said that his policy—

Mr Lynn Arnold interjecting:

The Hon. H. ALLISON: It is the ideal concerning which the shadow Minister of Education, who tries to interject, has already said in his policy, or at least in statements to members of the public, that he would in no way guarantee that he would be able to bring down the ratio from what it is now, from one to 12 across the State down to one to 10.

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Just listen carefully. Read, learn and inwardly digest. One to 10 is the ratio recommended by international educationists for problem children. For example, if you have children who are extremely slow learners the ratio of one to 10 is the recommended teacher/student proportion. That gives you some idea of the Rolls-Royce staffing which is almost present in the Kindergarten Union of South Australia. The honourable member, in making his criticism, is criticising the very best kindergarten and pre-school system in Australia without question.

Mr Crafter: My constituents don't agree with you.

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Your constituents may not agree but they may not be in possession of the facts; they may be in possession of the distorted facts that are being peddled around by the shadow Minister of Education in his perambulations across the State—perambulations which are spreading the fear of closure—and worse, in the minds of the Kindergarten Union and child-parent centres. For example, did you hear the radio announcement recently from the Institute of Teachers which begins, 'Kindergartens are under threat'? How ridiculous can you be! They are under threat of closure! They are under no threat at all. The Teachers Institute and the shadow Minister of Education knows very well that that is the case. He has given notice of motion today in the House on a matter which will be addressed probably long before his motion is able to be debated in the House, but that is another issue.

The question of \$800 000 is quite different; in fact, I think you will find that the allocation of funds which comes forward in the present Budget will be very close to staffing

all the kindergartens in South Australia quite satisfactorily. But there is an inherited problem with which the taxpayer and the Government of South Australia have had to contend not simply over the last three years but for the last five years. In other words, the member for Baudin, when he was Minister of Education, had to consider precisely the same issue. The honourable member, for the two years from 1978 to 1979, experienced the same problem that we have. The Federal Government assumed responsibility in those halcyon days, the Whitlam years, for pre-school education, when so much was being done for education but only 22 per cent of the State's Budget was being spent on education. Now it is 33 per cent in these difficult days of the Liberal Government.

Allegedly, in those halcyon days the Federal Government took the responsibility for pre-schools, and the expenditure by the Federal Government has been pegged at \$3 700 000 for the last five years. That means that the State Government has literally picked up the tab to maintain the standard of pre-school education at the highest level in Australia, and we have done that. I do not think this Government or the previous Government (I will give it credit for that) has anything to be ashamed of. Both Governments assumed responsibility and have staffed approximately across this State to a one in 12 ratio.

Of course, there are problems in bringing down that ratio in individual kindergartens. Probably the honourable member's case may be one of them. Let me also point out that there is another contentious point. If we were to accept that, instead of three professionally trained staff members, there may be two professionally trained members and an ancillary staff member, then there would still be three people in charge; the ratio would be the same, but one of them would not be costing quite as much. This Government and the previous Government have probably erred in looking for a Rolls-Royce, that is, a high quality of staffing.

So, when the honourable member levels his criticism at the Government, let me remind him that we are simply maintaining the standards set by the previous Government. We are maintaining the best standards in Australia. We are not in a position to bring down that teacher/student ratio to one in 10. Why, you may ask. Let me point out a little known fact which again may be of interest to members. It costs more in South Australia to educate a pre-school student than it does to educate a secondary school student.

That is a measure of the standard of excellence we have attained in South Australia, with the cost of providing pre-school education running at an all-time high, exceeding the cost of providing secondary education. Just bear in mind that if you criticise and if you ever come to Government in 10 to 20 years time—and it will be that long—you will have an intolerable burden to pick up if you press this issue too far.

COFFIN BAY DEVELOPMENT

Mr BLACKER: What action has the Minister of Environment and Planning and his department taken to ensure that the Coffin Bay community is provided with a sufficient area adjacent to the town to enable normal services to be provided for that community? For 13 years the District Council of Lincoln has been endeavouring to provide adequate areas adjacent to the town of Coffin Bay to allow for a reticulated water supply, a site for anaerobic ponds for sewage, a cemetery, and other town and community services normally expected by a community of that size. Since 1969 there has been a gradual increase in national and conservation parks to a stage where it is now proposed that the town will be totally surrounded by national parks.

On 19 December 1969 the District Council of Lincoln proclaimed and gazetted additional areas to the township. However, that proclamation was somehow overridden (one does not know how) in 1972 to declare the Kellidie Bay National Park. The present proposal to dedicate the Coffin Bay peninsula to a national park totally locks in the township to the extent where essential services such as a reticulated water supply and sewage scheme could not be provided within the confines of the present town boundaries. As applications for subdivisions have been refused over the past two or three years on the basis of a potential health risk because of the lack of a reticulated water supply, the necessity for additional land is imperative.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: I know that the member for Flinders recognises the complexity of this question. As a matter of fact, I think he knows that I have taken two or three opportunities to discuss this matter at Coffin Bay with the local council. This matter has been looked at since the previous Government, with the assistance of the then Federal Government, purchased the Coffin Bay peninsula in 1975, and much discussion and debate have taken place since then regarding whether or not the Coffin Bay peninsula should be dedicated as a national park.

I am certainly aware that with such dedication the town would be surrounded by the sea and national parks. I am also aware, having had the opportunity to travel on a number of occasions over most of that peninsula, that it has some of the most magnificent scenery and country in the State in connection with tourist potential, and I would certainly like to see that area dedicated. I intend to have further negotiations with the council and other people in the locality, and eventually the matter will be taken to Cabinet, where a decision will be made.

The SPEAKER: Order! The time for questions has expired. I draw members' attention to the fact that there is a difficulty in that the timing clock is malfunctioning. Every opportunity will be given to make members aware of any difficulty in this regard on ensuing days.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr MAX BROWN (Whyalla): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr MAX BROWN: Earlier this afternoon the Premier, in reply to a question from my Leader, suggested following an interjection from me that I, as the member representing the City of Whyalla, did not care about the unemployed people or the unemployment situation in my area. I personally find the Premier's remark very offensive, and it is untrue. As late as the last session of Parliament, I asked the Premier to join with me in an endeavour to obtain co-operation from the Fraser Government to provide further tariff protection for the steel industry. I point out that that request was made to me in a conference between me and the management of B.H.P. The Premier at that time simply evaded my appeal as he has again evaded my Leader's appeal this afternoon.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is now debating the issue. He must remain within the confines of a personal explanation.

Mr MAX BROWN: I remind the Premier that the unemployment situation in Whyalla has gone past the drastic stage and is now critical. I completely reject the Premier's suggestion that I personally do not care about the unemployed in my district. On the contrary, I remind the Premier that I am living every day with this inhuman situation and that even members of my own family are unemployed. I

leave the matter on the basis that the Premier is being ill advised about the position involving the steel industry, and it is about time he recognised that fact.

CASINO BILL, 1982

The Hon. M. M. WILSON (Minister of Recreation and Sport): I move:

That Standing Orders be so far suspended as to enable me to move a motion without notice forthwith.

Motion carried.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: I move:

That the Casino Bill, 1982, be restored to the Notice Paper as a lapsed Bill pursuant to section 57 of the Constitution Act, 1934-1982.

Motion carried.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: By leave, I move:

That the Select Committee on the Casino Bill, 1982, appointed by this House on 31 March 1982, have power to continue its sittings during the present session and that the time for bringing up its report be extended until Thursday 29 July.

Motion carried.

NORTH HAVEN DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON (Minister of Environment and Planning): I move:

That Standing Orders be so far suspended as to enable me to move a motion without notice forthwith.

Motion carried.

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

That the North Haven Development Act Amendment Bill, 1982, be restored to the Notice Paper as a lapsed Bill pursuant to section 57 of the Constitution Act, 1934-1982.

Motion carried.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON brought up the report recommending no amendments to the Bill, together with minutes of proceedings and evidence of the select committee on the Bill.

Report received.

SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Sessional committees were appointed as follows:

Standing Orders: The Speaker, and Messrs Duncan, Gunn, McRae, and Russack.

Library: The Speaker, and Messrs L. M. F. Arnold, Billard, and McRae.

Printing: Messrs Mathwin, Plunkett, Randall, Schmidt, and Slater.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

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

That a committee consisting of Messrs Evans, Goldsworthy, Glazbrook, Lewis, and Tonkin be appointed to prepare a draft Address to his Excellency the Governor in reply to his Speech on opening Parliament and to report on the next day of sitting.

Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT

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

That the House do now adjourn.

Mr HAMILTON (Albert Park): I draw the attention of the Minister of Transport to a matter that concerns me greatly. I am led to believe that persons over 16 years of age are able to procure motor cycles in excess of a 250 cc rating. It has been brought to my attention on two occasions that it is possible for young teenagers to purchase a motor cycle from a retailer without first showing a class 4A licence. On another occasion a lad well known to me purchased a motor cycle and was unaware of the fact that he had to have a class 4A licence. Subsequently, he lost a considerable amount of money when he tried to sell that particular motor cycle. The lad's father spoke to me and told me that his son had purchased a 750 cc motor cycle—

The Hon. M. M. Wilson: Privately or from a dealer?

Mr HAMILTON: From a dealer. He had the motor cycle for a short time and did not have a class 4A licence. The lad was involved in an accident with a motor vehicle. In the eyes of the law he was in the right but because he did not have a class 4A licence the incident cost his father well in excess of \$1 000. I ask the Minister to investigate this matter to see what responsibility a retailer has to ensure that people purchasing motor cycles have the correct licence.

It was also drawn to my attention recently that train services on Saturdays and Sundays on the Outer Harbor line arrive in Adelaide at 1.15 and 2.5, and the connecting service on the hills line leaves one minute before those times. I checked the time table and found that that is the case. If the Government and the Minister are sincere I believe the time table should be altered because at the moment it does not encourage people to use public transport. At the moment people have to sit around for 50 minutes on a week-end at the Adelaide Railway Station waiting for another service. This matter has been brought to my attention by two people and they were most irate. I understand that amendments to the time table were to be introduced on 4 July. I spoke to an officer at the State Transport Authority who thought he was speaking to another person named Hamilton. He provided me with some information that I am sure he would not have provided had he known he was speaking to the member for Albert Park. I understand that those time tables were cancelled at the Minister's direction. Whether or not that is the case I do not know. Perhaps the Minister will comment on the matters I have raised at a later time. I hope the Minister is prepared to ensure that the time tables are altered very quickly.

The Hon. M. M. Wilson: Are you advocating the adoption of the time tables I am supposed to have cancelled?

Mr HAMILTON: I am asking that the Outer Harbor service arrives in Adelaide at least one minute before the hills line service departs. That is what I am advocating. The Minister should not put words into my mouth. Another matter that concerns me of a local nature relates to problems I have experienced in talking to tenants living in Housing Trust accommodation.

The Hon. M. M. Wilson: This matter is not mine.

Mr HAMILTON: No. It has been brought to my attention by numerous residents in the Seaton and Woodville West areas who have some difficulty in paying their Housing Trust rentals. I understand the rental is collected by an officer of the trust on a Monday morning. I am informed that he drives around in a vehicle in close proximity to where the Housing Trust residents live. This man toots his horn and the local tenants come out of their houses and pay their rents. I am not putting down the person who collects the rents for the trust, but in many cases I am informed that residents have missed this collection officer and have then had to journey to either Mansfield Park or Semaphore Park to pay their rent.

In the Seaton and Woodville West areas there are many elderly and disabled citizens living in Housing Trust accommodation. Many of these people are living on disability or other forms of pensions and have to journey by public transport or in their own motor vehicles to pay these rents at either Semaphore Park or Mansfield Park if they miss the trust rent collector.

I hope that the Minister responsible will give consideration to opening up a local collection depot either at the Seaton North Post Office or the Mothers and Babies Health Association Clinic, which is adjacent to the post office and which, I understand, is only used one day of the week.

Whilst on the subject of housing, last Friday I visited some new constituents living in Kingfisher Drive, Semaphore Park. These constituents have moved into new Housing Trust accommodation in this street. I was surprised to find that the roads have not been completed and that the tenants are unable to have their mail delivered. These tenants are also unable to have a telephone connected. I will come to this matter later.

My constituents there have expressed dissatisfaction because these facilities have not been provided. They have stated that they are in desperate need of telephones. As an example, one resident is a senior police sergeant, another couple are elderly and have both suffered strokes, one resident is a single mother with two children, there are shift workers, and there is a worker on call by his employer who has to come to work at a minutes notice. These people are concerned that they cannot get facilities as there has been a mix-up between the South Australian Housing Trust and the relevant authorities.

I am led to believe that the Housing Trust should have advised Telecom and Australia Post of its intention to have people move into this area. However, my constituents have informed me that they will not be provided with these facilities until such time as the roads in the area are sealed. Further, they inform me that this will not occur before September or October. In the interim period, these people will be without telephones. This may well create difficulties regarding health problems. It most certainly will affect a number of my constituents in relation to their work and could also create safety problems.

I hope the Minister of Housing will look into this, with a view to laying down these roadways as quickly as possible. I am informed the reason for the roads not being sealed is the inclement weather. My recollection of the weather over the last month indicates quite clearly that these roads could have been sealed, thus allowing the State and Federal instrumentalities to provide these facilities to my constituents in that area.

Mr SCHMIDT (Mawson): I want to elaborate this afternoon on a question I asked earlier in this House on the policy of holding schools. Earlier, I suggested there was much political intervention in this case, because the school in question had given an invitation to inspect the premises. It was not so much an invitation from the school, but a request put forth by the A.L.P. members themselves, who are endeavouring to make this a political issue. We have had the opposing candidate visit the school, with the member for Baudin, and I am quite happy to welcome him to my area. I do not know why he is visiting schools there when he has sufficient schools to visit in his own area. We had the shadow Minister, the member for Salisbury, down on Friday evening to join in the meeting with me and discuss the matter with the school and the parent body. As I suggested today, the Federal A.L.P. candidate for the area is making an effort to give himself political mileage, and that is why I suggested during Question Time this afternoon it was a sham on behalf of the A.L.P. to choose this school.

Mr Slater: Has it got you worried?

Mr SCHMIDT: The A.L.P. gives me no concern at all, because of the sham that it uses in raising issues in the area, and by the Federal member's choosing a school with a high reputation in the area for the quality of education it provides. Members opposite could not know the situation because they have not been there. It also has a very high standard of building in comparison to many other schools throughout the State. So, for the Federal A.L.P. to come down and want to make it an issue to gain mileage shows the sham of the A.L.P. in trying to generate issues when they are really concerned not with the issue but with the publicity they can get.

I quote the words at the meeting of the shadow Minister when he stated categorically that, if the A.L.P. were to gain office in this State (and heaven forbid it should), he could not give a guarantee that he would uphold the building programme of these schools. It would depend on loan funds available at the time. It is no secret that over the past few years the amount of money available to the State from loan funds has reduced quite significantly.

In the financial year 1977-78 the then Government had \$34 800 000 available to spend on capital works; in the year 1978-79 the amount of \$39 670 000 was actually spent; for the financial year 1979-80 it had allocated to it \$37 000 000 and spent only \$33 000 000, a shortfall of some \$4 000 000. Since that time we have had the 1980-81 Budget, the first Budget we introduced since coming to office, with an expenditure of \$34 000 000 and in 1981-82 an expenditure of \$27 350 000.

If we look at that as a percentage factor we note that going back to 1974, the then Government spent about 20.4 per cent of educational expenditure on capital works, and that percentage factor declined to a low 16.2 per cent in 1975-76. This Government, since being in office, raised the percentage spent on educational programmes to just over 20 per cent in the 1980-81 financial year and to 18½ per cent, I think, in the last financial year.

So, it is not the amount of money but the percentage ratio of the total expenditure on education in the area of capital works that we have increased in an endeavour to upgrade the schools throughout the State, because many schools were left in a rather deplorable state. As was mentioned earlier, the previous Government gave 80 per cent of its funding towards the establishment of new schools rather than catering for the needs of those schools that had been waiting for some time.

Another school in my area, the Reynella Primary School, unfortunately, under the previous Government, was given many false hopes as to its future redevelopment programme. Quite frequently the school was placed on a five-year programme, only to find that a year or two later it had been taken off that five-year programme because of declining Loan funds. Immediately, following pressure being reinstated or another thrust by the parent body being made, the then Government would decide to put it back on the five-year programme and the school would again think that it had a chance of being redeveloped, only to find after a very short period that it had again been taken off the five-year plan.

Upon this Government's coming into office, I was able to make successful representation on behalf of the school to have part of its premises upgraded, because, for example, in some of the rooms the pigeons could get into the loft and drop their droppings on the children while they were working. That is how much consideration the former Minister of Education gave to the situation.

Another school in my area had transportable buildings which were transferred to it from Elizabeth in 1976, but nothing was done to upgrade those transportable rooms during the four years while the previous Government was

in office. Again, through my representations, the school was able to have sufficient carpeting laid, the rooms were painted out and the woodwork was finished off, making the rooms presentable for the children, so that at least they could continue in a satisfactory environment. Whilst there are schools of that nature in the State, it is only right that we give high priority to providing those schools with at least a basic standard of dwelling.

With regard to the situation at Coorara, I find it most unfortunate that certain persons are endeavouring to raise the matter as a political issue purely for their own political ends, and I referred earlier to the A.L.P. candidates in the area coming down to make it an issue, not really being concerned with the quality of education that goes on within but rather trying to make an issue out of the brick buildings that one can see.

I was able to point out to the parent body and the school council that the Principal of that school had had meetings with the Director of Education Facilities last year and this year, as did other principals of holding schools who were told quite categorically what the situation is in relation to Loan funds. Knowing that to be the case, unfortunately, we still have certain persons endeavouring to push the building programme forward. Coorara school has been assessed by the Education Facilities Directorate as being of lower priority than are some of the other schools in the area. However, nonetheless, as I stated at the school council meeting on Friday night, if the council can prove its case to be more meritorious than that of some other schools throughout the State, I would be only too happy to support the school's case before the department. But while we have schools in greater need, it is only right that we support those schools.

To summarise, I think we need to make it quite clear that, contrary to the interjections by the member for Baudin earlier this afternoon that he had plenty of money to spend, which he did at that time (and we all know that the early 1970s was an era of the big money), we do not have that situation any more. None of us would deny that liquidity is tight at the moment; we need to watch where we are spending and to give priority to those projects which are urgently in need of some sort of assistance.

Those schools which have fairly adequate accommodation, regrettably, must wait maybe a little longer before having their accommodation upgraded to an even higher standard whilst the Government is endeavouring to assist those in greater need. Loan funds available to us have declined dramatically over the years, and it is to the full credit of departmental officers and this Government that they have looked very closely at those schools throughout the State that have required very urgent upgrading, and that the Government has done something about providing that upgrading, rather than spending the money loosely in areas simply to put up lavish buildings just for the sake of politicising or grandstanding rather than assessing the needs of schools throughout the State.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Elizabeth): I want to raise two matters this afternoon concerning the South Australian Police Force. The first item, which was brought to my attention by a constituent, is one that causes me considerable concern, not so much because this is a practice which is confined to the Police Force but rather because it is a practice which I think should concern us all—that is, the seeming lack of education or literacy exhibited by many of our public servants. I received a letter from a Mrs Todd who wrote to me in the following terms:

Dear Sir, I noted with interest the article in the *Advertiser* 2.6.82 concerning the issuing of some 24 000 traffic infringement notices and accompanying on-the-spot fines.

That was an article concerning a question I asked the Chief Secretary in relation to that matter. She continued as follows:

I have enclosed a copy of a traffic infringement notice I received recently. Attached is a copy of the letter sent to the Superintendent of the Traffic Division which lists numerous errors, including indecipherable notations and stylistic inconsistencies. You will note that this was the seventeenth notice issued at that time in that location and it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that all 16 notices before mine, and an unknown number after mine, were all filled out in the same manner.

Perhaps the new Minister in charge of the Police Force would do well to examine training methods and levels of competence of those officers in contact with the public; for how can we be sure that lack of literacy skills and an inability to follow simple instructions does not extend into reading skills—that is, a misreading of a digital readout on a radar unit?

When an inability to correctly copy the address and licence number has been demonstrated, one would have to doubt the veracity of any statement of any officer made in a court of law in verbal substantiation of a traffic infringement charge.

I would welcome any comment you care to make on this matter.

Enclosed with that letter was a copy of a letter sent to the Superintendent (Traffic), Headquarters, Adelaide, as follows:

Dear Sir, this letter is in reference to Traffic Infringement Notice 147141-9. Offence number 017.

Without wishing to denigrate the officer concerned I must point out that he (2340-1) has little, if any, idea of how to fill out the relevant piece of paper and that he has through this compilation of errors invalidated the notice. The mistakes are as follows:

1. The suburb should read Elizabeth East, not Elizabeth West.

I might say that I saw this lady, who said that she produced her licence to the officer concerned and that these details were copied from that licence. The letter continues:

2. The time of the infringement is indecipherable. It could be 8.07 or 3.07.

3. The date of the infringement reads 31.05.81. It should read 31.05.82.

4. There is no record of my car registration number. The space is blank.

5. The licence number is indecipherable.

6. The date at the bottom of the sheet reads 31.5.81. Not only is it inconsistent with the date on the top half of the sheet but once again it is dated 31.5.81, twelve months out of date.

I have as yet not paid the fine and await your decision on the validity of this notice.

I have had the opportunity of looking at the traffic infringement notice, and I can tell the House that the complaints that this lady has made to the Superintendent (Traffic), Adelaide Headquarters, fit in entirely with what one can decipher from the traffic infringement notice. Subsequently, this person received two letters from the Police Department, one from Inspector O'Neill acknowledging receipt of her letter and indicating that the matter was being investigated, and the other from Superintendent V. J. Forde, whose letter is as follows:

Dear Madam, I refer to my letter of 7 June 1982—

incidentally that letter did not come from Superintendent Forde: it came from Inspector O'Neill, so the comedy of errors was further compounded in the paperwork at headquarters—

and advise enquiries have been completed. While acknowledging there are some technical deficiencies in the notice issued, I consider they do not render the matter invalid. However I do apologise for those deficiencies.

I am satisfied the offence was committed and therefore advise the matter will stand.

That is fairly typical of the attitude that I have detected or observed over the years with the Police Department. If they are in some minor or other difficulties themselves, they usually dig their toes in and will not budge from the view that the prosecution must proceed. However, that is not the issue to which I wanted to draw the attention of the House this afternoon.

The matter that I really think is of some concern to all of us (and this is not in any way a Party-political matter: it is of concern to this House, Parliament and the community at large) is the sheer inability of the police officer concerned in this instance to fill in a relatively simple form, and to

copy details from one form (namely, a licence) on to another form (namely, the traffic infringement notice). That reflects very badly not so much on the Police Force itself but on the procedures that it uses to determine which persons shall be admitted to the training programme that it runs. Secondly, it reflects badly on the education programme that the Police Force runs as part of its training programme. I think that the occurrences that I have recited to the House this afternoon are an absolute disgrace.

Mr Slater interjecting:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I hasten to add that I do not agree with that interjection. I do not believe that the South Australian Police Force is at the standard of the Queensland Police Force, and I hope that we never see that. That really refers to other matters that are to do with their physical prowess rather than their intellectual prowess. I hope that the Minister, when this matter is brought to his attention, will take some trouble to make a statement concerning police training methods and to involve himself in determining how many examples of this type of deficiency, as it has been described in Superintendent Forde's letter, occur.

I ask other members (because I am interested in this matter) whether they have had examples of this sort brought to their attention by constituents and, if so, to raise the matter with me, because I think that what has come to light

in this case is so appallingly bad that it is a matter that should take all our attention. We should endeavour to ensure that it does not occur in future, first, by undertaking better education methods and, secondly, by paying greater attention to the selection procedures for police officers.

I see that the Chief Secretary has just entered the Chamber. I shall be pleased to show him at the conclusion of my remarks the documents to which I have referred. The other matter that I want to refer to the Chief Secretary (I am therefore pleased that he has entered the Chamber) is that I have noticed on my travels around the metropolitan area that police officers seem to be wearing side arms much more than used to occur a few years ago. I know that there are general orders relating to the wearing of side arms. However, it seems that police officers more and more are wearing them in public places such as shopping malls, sports arenas, and the like. If those general orders do not need tightening up and clarifying, they need to be brought much more clearly to the attention of the individual police officers to ensure that they are properly complied with.

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

Motion carried.

At 4.21 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 21 July at 2 p.m.