

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 27 July 1982

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

LAND TAX ACT AMENDMENT BILL

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

PETITION: CASINO

A petition signed by 52 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 was presented by the Hon. M. M. Wilson.

Petition received.

PETITION: PORNOGRAPHY

A petition signed by 33 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to tighten restrictions on pornography and establish clear classification standards under the Classification of Publications Act was presented by Mrs Southcott.

Petition received.

PETITION: INTEREST RATES

A petition signed by 998 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 Hamilton.

Petition received.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

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

Leave granted.

The **Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY**: I wish to inform the House that I have been provided with figures by the Electricity Trust which show that, on average, electricity tariffs in South Australia are the lowest of any mainland State. In tabling these figures, I am bringing them to the attention of the House in this way because the Leader of the Opposition has made constant efforts to suggest to the public that electricity tariffs in South Australia are much higher than they should be, or than those applying in other parts of Australia. It is important that the facts are known, not the least because the level of tariffs can have a significant influence on decisions to invest in South Australia.

Indeed, it will be a matter of fundamental importance to the future economic development of South Australia that we maintain the efficiency and competitive cost of electricity generation for both domestic and industrial purposes. The problems in this respect which currently beset New South Wales are, I am sure, well known to all members of this House, as they are also known to those South Australian manufacturing companies which are experiencing a downturn in sales as a result of the failure of the Wran Government to properly manage the provision of electricity in New South Wales. The Electricity Trust of South Australia has always endeavoured to keep tariffs low by operating in the most efficient manner possible and it will continue to make every effort in this regard to contain the need for increased tariffs.

I point out, however, that the alternative to a consistent and well managed structure of tariffs will be a decline in the efficiency of our power system which, in the long term, will cost all consumers much more to rectify, as New South Wales is now finding out. I believe that the public will appreciate the reality of these alternatives, although this is not being helped by a campaign by the Opposition which has clearly attempted to mislead the South Australian public by suggesting that we can have an efficient power system at no cost.

The figures from the Electricity Trust on the latest comparisons of interstate electricity tariffs take account of tariff increases by the South East Queensland Electricity Board from 11 June 1982, averaging 16 to 20 per cent, by the State Energy Commission of Western Australia from 1 July, averaging 13 per cent, and by the Sydney City Council from 2 August, averaging between 20 and 30 per cent for domestic, general purpose and small industrial consumers and up to 55 per cent for large industrial consumers.

In relation to the tariffs of the Sydney City Council, it should be noted that this is the second increase this year. Further increases in tariffs in Victoria have also been foreshadowed for next month. I seek leave to incorporate in *Hansard* without my reading it a schedule of tariffs. It is statistical information which has been supplied to me by the Electricity Trust of South Australia.

The **SPEAKER**: Can the Deputy Premier indicate to the Chair whether he is seeking the introduction of all of the tables or just the first?

The **Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY**: All of them, Mr Speaker. They cover a range of matters and I seek to incorporate all of those statistical tables, because they indicate various aspects of the tariff structure.

Leave granted.

THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMPARISON OF INTERSTATE DOMESTIC TARIFFS
AS AT JULY 1982
(Including Sydney County Council increase to apply from 2 August 1982)

DOMESTIC

Annual Consumption kW/h	ANNUAL ACCOUNT (\$)							
	Adelaide	Sydney	Melbourne	Hobart	Perth	Brisbane		
Without Storage Heater								
500	52.80	75.50	98.90	59.40	79.80	79.30		
1 500	123.00	130.50	152.70	105.00	151.80	146.00		
3 000	210.00	213.00	233.40	173.60	259.80	236.70		
4 000	268.00	268.00	287.20	219.20	331.80	292.20		
6 000	384.00	411.00	394.80	310.60	475.80	403.20		
8 000	500.00	554.00	502.40	401.90	619.80	514.20		
With Storage Heater								
'M'	'J'	Total						
3 000	3 500	6 500	322.00	323.20	319.20	257.80	416.20	328.40
4 000	4 000	8 000	396.00	394.00	385.20	313.70	507.00	397.00
6 000	4 500	10 500	528.00	552.70	505.10	415.30	669.80	521.10
Approximate usage (individual variations may be very great)								
All gas—Minimum of Electrical Appliances				500-1 500 kW/h p.a.				
All gas—Average Number of Electrical Appliances				1 500-3 000 kW/h p.a.				
All electric but no Storage Heater—Medium user				4 000-6 000 kW/h p.a.				
All electric but no Storage Heater—Large user				6 000-8 000 kW/h p.a.				

THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMPARISON OF INTERSTATE GENERAL PURPOSE TARIFFS
AS AT JULY 1982
(Including Sydney County Council increase to apply from 2 August 1982)

GENERAL PURPOSE

Consumption	Adelaide	Sydney	Melbourne	Hobart	Perth	Brisbane
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
4 000 kW/h p.a.	540	540	610	305	480	660
50 000 kW/h p.a.	4 600	6 330	7 200	5 580	5 210	5 720
200 000 kW/h p.a.	15 280	24 900	17 800	15 670	17 840	18 710
1 000 000 kW/h p.a.	66 800	101 000	61 600	62 700	79 600	75 400
3 000 000 kW/h p.a.	179 800	302 700	170 100	180 300	222 600	202 600
6 000 000 kW/h p.a.	344 400	605 200	332 700	356 700	437 100	393 400
Approximate Usage (individual variations may be very great)						
Small shop with refrigeration				4 000 kW/h p.a.		
Suburban supermarket				50 000 kW/h p.a.		
Large shop				200 000 kW/h p.a.		
Very large shop				1 000 000 kW/h p.a.		
Large emporium				3 000 000 kW/h p.a.		
Large shopping centre				6 000 000 kW/h p.a.		

THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMPARISON OF INTERSTATE INDUSTRIAL TARIFFS—ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
ALTERNATIVE TARIFFS ARE USUALLY AVAILABLE—THIS TABLE SHOWS THE LOWEST TARIFF IN EACH CASE
AS AT JULY 1982
(Including Sydney County Council increase to apply from 2 August 1982)

INDUSTRIAL

Consumption	Adelaide	Sydney	Melbourne	Hobart	Perth	Brisbane
LOW VOLTAGE	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
10 000 kW/h p.a.	1 280	1 290	1 260	1 240	1 110	1 450
25 000 kW/h p.a.	2 710	3 140	2 910	3 100	2 650	3 210
50 000 kW/h p.a.	4 540	6 330	5 670	6 190	5 210	5 720
75 000 kW/h p.a.	6 260	9 430	7 850	8 320	7 480	8 220

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AS AT JULY 1982
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INDUSTRIAL

Consumption	Adelaide	Sydney	Melbourne	Hobart	Perth	Brisbane
LOW VOLTAGE	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
100 000 kW/h p.a.						
1 shift	7 930	12 520	9 410	9 790	9 550	10 700
3 shifts—normal	7 500	12 520	9 010	9 790	9 550	10 700
3 shifts—high load factor	7 500	12 520	9 010	9 790	9 550	10 700

Consumption	Adelaide	Sydney	Melbourne	Hobart	Perth	Brisbane
500 000 kW/h p.a.						
1 shift	35 080	62 040	35 170	33 310	42 710	41 150
3 shifts—normal	32 970	51 850	30 640	21 240	42 710	27 080
3 shifts—high load factor	32 970	51 850	30 640	21 240	42 710	24 010
HIGH VOLTAGE						
5 000 000 kW/h p.a.						
1 shift	273 400	571 100	270 700	274 100	357 800	316 300
3 shifts—normal	267 500	353 600	180 100	188 500	295 500	249 600
3 shifts—high load factor	262 700	325 400	152 800	172 300	265 900	216 300
10 000 000 kW/h p.a.						
1 shift	531 800	1 142 100	534 400	544 600	670 500	620 800
3 shifts—normal	485 800	707 200	353 600	376 700	570 500	499 100
3 shifts—high load factor	439 100	650 900	299 100	344 300	511 400	432 600
20 000 000 kW/h. p.a.						
1 shift	1 048 000	2 284 100	1 061 700	1 085 500	1 231 100	1 229 800
3 shifts—normal	885 000	1 414 000	700 300	752 900	1 120 300	997 700
3 shifts—high load factor	791 800	1 301 600	591 400	688 100	1 002 200	864 900
100 000 000 kW/h. p.a.						
1 shift	5 156 000	11 420 100	5 280 300	5 413 200	5 623 100	6 101 500
3 shifts—normal	3 941 000	7 070 200	3 430 500	3 762 800	5 520 100	4 988 400
3 shifts—high load factor	3 520 400	6 507 400	2 885 500	3 438 900	4 928 900	4 323 500

Note: Supply is normally available at high or low voltage for all consumptions but, for the purpose of this comparison, the accounts for 100 000 and 500 000 kW/h. p.a. have been calculated for low voltage and for 5 million kW/h. p.a. and over for high voltage.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

- By the Treasurer (Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—
Pursuant to Statute—
Valuation of Land Act, 1971-1981—Regulations—Notice of Valuation.
- By the Minister of Industrial Affairs (Hon. D. C. Brown)—
Pursuant to Statute—
Shop Trading Hours Act, 1977-1980—Regulations—Motor Spirit and Lubricants Employees.
- By the Minister of Education (Hon. H. Allison)—
Pursuant to Statute—
Justices Act, 1921-1982—Rules—Fees.
- By the Minister of Forests (Hon. W. E. Chapman)—
Pursuant to Statute—
Forestry Act, 1950-1981—Proclamation—Forest Reserve—Hundred of Barossa.
- By the Minister of Environment and Planning (Hon. D. C. Wotton)—
Pursuant to Statute—
Building Act, 1970-1982—Regulations—Sliding Doors and Salt Damp (Amendment).
Corporation By-laws—Thebarton—
By-law No. 9—Bees.
By-law No. 11—Fires.
By-law No. 12—Flags and Flagpoles.
By-law No. 13—Garbage Receptacles.
By-law No. 14—Gas.
By-law No. 16—Horses and Cattle.
By-law No. 18—Inflammable Undergrowth.
By-law No. 21—Nuisances.
By-law No. 22—Public Health.
By-law No. 26—Parklands and Reserves.
By-law No. 27—Restaurants and Fish Shops.
By-law No. 29—Streets and Footways.
By-law No. 45—Rubbish Tips.
- By the Minister of Health (Hon. Jennifer Adamson)—
Pursuant to Statute—
Chiropractors Act, 1979—Regulations—Training Colleges.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION: UNEMPLOYMENT

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

That Standing Orders be so far suspended as to enable me to move the following motion without notice:

That in view of the fact that South Australia has had the highest unemployment rate on mainland Australia for 30 successive months, and is currently experiencing a rapid deterioration of its economic position, this House censures the Government for its failure to put forward policies and programmes to develop jobs in the immediate future and for its repeated attempts to mislead the public over the real economic situation in South Australia, and resolves that it no longer has confidence in the Government and calls on it to resign, and that such suspension remain in force until 5 p.m.

I understand that the Government has agreed that this suspension of Standing Orders should operate.

The SPEAKER: I have counted the House and there being present an absolute majority of the whole I accept the motion. Is it seconded?

Honourable members: Yes, Sir.

Motion carried.

Mr BANNON: I move:

That in view of the fact that South Australia has had the highest unemployment rate on mainland Australia for 30 successive months, and is currently experiencing a rapid deterioration of its economic position, this House censures the Government for its failure to put forward policies and programmes to develop jobs in the immediate future and for its repeated attempts to mislead the public over the real economic situation in South Australia, and resolves that it no longer has confidence in the Government and calls on it to resign.

Four days ago 100 workers at the Mount Barker tannery and 105 workers at Atco learnt with brutal suddenness that their jobs were gone. Less publicly, another 50 workers at companies such as Clyde Engineering, Wunderlich and Dulux were also told that they were unemployed. These lost jobs must now be added to the more than 1 000 retrenchments and dismissals which have been reported by the media as having taken or are about to take place since June of this year. In fact, the events of last weekend were the culmination of the blackest few weeks of employment in South Australia since the grim days of the 1930s. It has been relieved only

by the hurried announcement by the Minister of Industrial Affairs that Liebherr-Australia Pty Ltd proposes to construct a factory at Parafield which it is hoped will provide up to 100 jobs in the next 18 months and possibly 300 when operations reach full strength.

We certainly welcome that announcement and we hope the project will make a net contribution to employment in the heavy machinery industry. We have not as yet seen full details, but certainly it appears to be a very worthwhile project for South Australia. Nevertheless, those events demonstrated very clearly and very starkly that South Australia is facing a jobs crisis that can no longer be ignored. The newspaper stories and media reports only confirm what many South Australians know from their experience, and they are not just seeing the results from figures released by some anonymous Government department. Real people, men and women, are being hit hard as their jobs are lost.

Let me say at once that the Opposition does not believe that South Australia is an economic island, that it is isolated from the rest of the nation. We have said constantly that we recognise our position as a regional sector of the larger Australian economic system and, indeed, that we are linked into the world economy. Those claims that we are an economic island and that, in fact, the whole solution lies in the hands of the State Government are ones that we were very used to hearing at the time when the present Government was in Opposition, from people such as the Premier and the Minister of Industrial Affairs. They certainly indulged in that sort of analysis and that sort of discussion then. We remember so many examples, including the notorious 'leper colony' statement by the Premier, in which he listed a number of places and said we were joining in the high risk level.

At no time in the course of the debate on the economy in the past three years have we been guilty of that sort of hyperbole and that sort of attack on the South Australian economy, yet we still have our Minister of Industrial Affairs, who led those sorts of attacks in those days, accusing us of simply spreading gloom and doom. We do not intend to adopt that kind of behaviour, but we do believe that the State Government must accept a significant degree of responsibility for the present jobs crisis in South Australia. For almost three years now its 'Do nothing and get out of the way philosophy' has been leading South Australia downhill. We are simply limping along behind the rest of the nation. The Government has constantly and consistently tried to avoid its responsibility in putting forward policies and programmes to protect the jobs of South Australians. Instead, the Government has tried to blame other matters, be they the international economy, events in the Eastern States, or former Governments.

That is a very significant change of tune from its time in Opposition and, indeed, from its early days in Government when, in the first half of 1980, it was experiencing some of the effects of the revival that had been taking place in late 1979. Then it was only too pleased to claim total credit for what was happening in the South Australian economy. At that time things started to go downhill again and we heard a change of tune. First, it was, 'Well, yes, we are responsible but there are lead times involved in this. Give us a few months and we will ensure that the situation is fixed up.' Those lead times went on getting longer and longer and the tune changed again. It really was nothing in the control of the State Government: it was to do with everybody else.

Interestingly enough, it is only very recently that everyone else has included the Fraser Government and its policies which have been one of the single greatest determinants on the economic malaise of South Australia right through the period from 1975 onwards. It was that Government's decision, for instance, in 1978 to close the shipyards in Whyalla,

with such disastrous results, and that Government's decisions have raised the interest rates in Australia to unprecedented levels. That is a Government whose policies are supported actively and completely by the present Government in South Australia. There has been an extraordinary turn-around over the past few years in terms of who is responsible and who is to blame.

I repeat that we are not attempting to say that these matters are the sole responsibility of a State Government, but they are certainly partly its responsibility and they certainly do not need the sort of 'Leave it alone, wash our hands of it' approach that has been taken by the present Government under its famous slogan of 'Get out of the way of business'—get out of the way to such an extent that business in South Australia has been collapsing. Certainly the Government has tried to mislead the people of South Australia by the completely unprincipled use of distorted statistics. Indeed, as the job crisis has deepened, this Government's reliance on deception has grown. From its first week in office, the Premier tried to claim that the Colonnades shopping centre had miraculously appeared since polling day. I am sure we all remember the photograph of him opening that and saying that it was a symbol of the new-found confidence in the future of this State.

Right from that time to the latest contortions around our appalling unemployment figures, the Government has not once put the real facts before the people. It has never publicly faced up to the reality of our economic position. It treats the people like idiots who need to have pep talks delivered to them rather than be told the true position and be given some leadership in attempting to resolve or improve that position. It has gone on for too long. South Australia cannot afford any longer a Government which will not take up its responsibility to protect jobs. We say that the Government has failed, that we have no confidence in its ability to tackle the very real problems facing our State, and that we believe the people of South Australia would be best served by its resignation.

A close look at what has been happening over the past few weeks shows the dimensions of the Government's failure. It has been apparent for some time that the crunch was coming for jobs in South Australia—apparent to everyone except the Premier and the Government. Last Tuesday, on the opening day of this session, I questioned the Premier about the very serious situation at B.H.P., Whyalla, and gave the House a list of recent job losses. They were chilling facts, not figures culled from the A.B.S. bulletin of generalised statistics, but actual jobs, a list put together from media reports and direct contact with the workers and the unions involved. It is a list well worth repeating to remind this Government of its abject failure. The list included General Motors- Holden's, 220; Gerard Industries Pty Ltd, 97—

Members interjecting:

Mr BANNON: We will come to the matter of early voluntary retirement. I am talking about jobs lost. Let me start again. The list includes: General Motors- Holden's, 220; Gerard Industries Pty Ltd, 97; T.A.A., 40; Sapfor, 75; Kelvinator Australia, 130; Messenger Press, 20; Kenwood, 50, closing its South Australian operation; Horwood Bagshaw, 107; Tubemakers, 95; John Shearer, 82; Hannafords, 8; B.H.P., Adelaide and Whyalla, 125; N.E.I. Engineering, Whyalla, 100; Panelboard, Mount Gambier, 5; and various contractors in the South-East, 15.

On top of that, only seven days later, one could add to the list the following: Mount Barker Tannery, 100; Clyde Engineering, 12; Atco, 105; Wunderlich Aluminium Windows, 6; Dulux, 27; Simes and Martin, and Steel Mains, a total of 4. That adds up to a total of 1 400 jobs, not including the 350 jobs gone through attrition at B.H.P. during 1981, or the 600 at risk in the current rationalisation programme.

That list includes jobs known to be at risk. I think this list, which is by no means complete, acts to flesh out the employment figures coming from the A.B.S. itself.

Unfortunately, reading this morning's daily paper would have given no indication of the position in South Australia, because all that was reported was the national figure under the headline, 'Three Hundred Jobs lost in Australia'—300 jobs lost in Australia on the June unemployment figures. We are told by the Government, by the Premier, that we are doing much better than is the rest of Australia, so if 300 jobs have been lost nationally one would expect a definite gain in jobs in proportionate terms in South Australia.

Reading that report did not indicate the true position, which is this: far from there being any improvement or marginal decrease in employment in South Australia, the figures show that, in the 12 months from June 1981 to June 1982, there were 3 400 fewer jobs in South Australia. The bureau also revised the June unemployment figures, which now show that 1 800 more people are seeking work than was the case at this time last year. That is about the work force of Naracoorte gone in one hit—1 800 more than 12 months ago, and the figures were revised upwards, the percentage increasing from 7.5 to 7.7. What of the Premier's favourite point of comparison—the current month, whatever it may be, with the time of his election to office? It is not a truly seasonal comparison, and it has no support from any economist, but in terms of the way in which the Premier is prepared to use figures we should look at that, because he has been saying it so constantly.

He has felt free to use it on a number of occasions, so let us compare June 1982 with the month of the election—September 1979. The result is a growth in the number of jobs of 1 900, in the face of a vastly expanding potential work force as school leavers enter the market—a far cry from the 22 000 jobs that the Premier likes to claim, to boast about and, indeed, to talk about in advertisements.

Why is there such a discrepancy? Either we have passed through a catastrophic upheaval that has gone unnoticed or that figure of 22 000, which is so freely used by the Premier, was so rubbery as to be just another example of the deceit and distortion that this Government passes for its economic policy information. Looking back over the Government's term of office, we see that it is an all too familiar story. The analysis of the economy that has been made by this Government has been abysmal and misleading and, therefore, damaging to South Australia's credibility, both here and interstate. In December 1979, commenting on unemployment figures, the Premier stated:

They provided unmistakable proof that the new Government's policies were working.

That statement was made when the Premier was still taking credit for anything that happened in the economy as being the direct result of his Government's actions. In April 1980 he told an audience in London that manufacturing and construction industries were beginning to chart ascending curves. What has happened over the past two years or so since that statement was made?

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr BANNON: Indeed. In December 1980, the Premier told the House the following:

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

Are we? Is that true? It was not true even then. In September 1981, again in this House, on the second anniversary of his election to office, the Premier stated:

We are now well on the way to recovery.

Where is that recovery and what is the evidence for it? Even more recently, in February this year, the Premier told

the Liberal Party State Council that signs of an economic revival in South Australia could not be denied. He stated:

I am confident that South Australia is on the brink of a new era of development and prosperity.

I would suggest that that is a cruel hoax on the people of South Australia. It certainly does not help business in planning and in a realistic approach to the problems that lie ahead to say things that simply are not borne out by the facts. That claim that we are on the brink of prosperity was repeated in a newsletter that was distributed widely to South Australian businesses. Of course, it formed the basis of the campaign in the Mitcham by-election. We remember the advertisement 'South Australia is doing well. We are on the road to recovery.' I think the member for Mitcham can attest to the reception that that nonsense received on that occasion.

These pronouncements by the Premier are distinguished only by their unrealistic nature. When the South Australian business community wanted a lead to understand and overcome the difficult economic circumstances that it was facing, and when it looked for that lead from the Government, when it looked for ideas, support and stimulation, all it got were foolish boasts and pep talks that have not been borne out by the facts. When the South Australian community wanted a realistic appraisal of our prospects, it was given distorted nonsense.

What has been the response of the Government to the events of last week and to the serious situation that has been developing over the past few weeks? The Premier has been virtually silent. Perhaps that is his most constructive action to date. He waited until yesterday to comment and he spoke up then only in response to our statements and because not even he could remain silent in the face of the latest employment figures. What of that rather belated response? He said that there was no great problem: the numbers were being inflated by early retirements. That is an appalling euphemism for job loss. The facts are that there is now evidence that unemployment growth is hitting hardest adult men, the breadwinners who are supporting families. The figures are startling and very clear. Is this what the Premier calls early retirement?

At least two individuals that I have seen lately, men in their mid-fifties, who were looking forward to working until they were 65 years of age, who were reluctant indeed to leave their jobs, and who know that they are now unemployable, have no further jobs to which to look forward. One had been with the firm involved for over 30 years, but was given the peremptory notice of dismissal along with everyone else. Is that what we mean when we dismiss these figures as being merely early retirement? What a merciful release to some people who thought that they would have to work for another seven or 10 years with the firm for which they had been working for the past 30 or 40 years! Early retirement—balderdash! It is, in fact, enforced retirement, however it is dressed up, and it means in total terms job loss, because these people are not being replaced by the young unemployed who are waiting to get into the work force: those jobs are gone.

So, at one end of the spectrum we have the adult person displaced from his or her job long before he or she expected to be facing the economic consequences of that and no prospect of further employment, and at the other end of the scale we have the young persons who thought that they might be filling those positions in time but have no opportunity to do so.

I suggest, too, that perhaps the Premier could have added that the figures have been inflated by discouraged job seekers—people who have given up hope and are no longer on the unemployment rolls, and are just sitting at home. Many of them are young girls, for instance, who are helping around

the house, because there is no point in their registering for employment that does not exist. I suggest also that the Premier is probably referring to those whose jobs have gone and who are leaving the State. So many of them have upped their traps and gone interstate looking for work.

These are young people, many at the stage of having formed families that should have been living and working here, developing prosperity and confidence in this State. They have gone, and I suppose that, when they and their jobs go, one simply shrugs and says, 'Well, they are not adding to the unemployment list. Thank goodness that they are off our unemployment list.'

Is that the sort of response that we expect from the Government and the Premier? I suggest that it was not the sort of response that we expected in the past under either Liberal or Labor Governments, but it is certainly the response that the people have come to expect from this Government, and it is quite despicable.

I will leave it to my deputy to give the House the details in terms of the figures relating to these trends. However, let me say that, if that is all that the Premier can do in talking about job losses, early retirement, those leaving the State, and so on, the sooner that he samples early retirement the better it will be for South Australia.

If the Premier has anything worth while to say, today is his opportunity. He has constantly ducked out of facing the Opposition outside the House. Let the Premier tell us today why we have got into this situation. What is his realistic analysis (if indeed he can be realistic), and what does he plan to do to protect jobs in South Australia? Over the past week and weekend, we did get some response from the Minister of Industrial Affairs regarding what was happening. That Minister was sort of pushed into the breach to make the statements.

Members interjecting:

Mr BANNON: I have already referred to the Liebherr announcement and put on record that we are delighted by it. I congratulate the company for this indication of its commitment to South Australia. But, having made that announcement, the Minister thought that the situation would be best served by another Premier-style pep talk. 'Get off your backsides,' he elegantly said, as the headlines in the *Sunday Mail* showed. The Minister was saying that to business.

The Minister went on to claim that any company in trouble had only itself to blame. What hypocrisy is that? Here is a man who has spent his entire working life on the public pay-roll, and he is telling business to get into the market and sell. His portfolio apparently is responsible for jobs and industrial development in this State, to the extent that the Premier does not muscle in through his State Development Department in that mish-mash of functions. He has the responsibility, and he is making the statements. He tells the private sector to get off its backside. I am sure that they thank him very much for that piece of advice and for that type of leadership in our community. South Australia has had enough of the policies of this Government and of the 'Get out of the way' philosophy. It has had enough of a Premier who believes that his role is to do nothing, except to promote false confidence. It needs a Government that is capable of taking hard decisions and making those decisions when they need to be made, not constantly resorting to soft options.

We have had almost three years of record unemployment. We have had 30 successive months with the highest unemployment rate on mainland Australia, and in all that time all the Government has done is tell South Australians that they have to wait for resources projects to come on stream in the 1990s or perhaps even later. Indeed, anyone who heard Sir Arvi Parbo open the Annual State Conference of

the United Farmers and Stockowners this morning would appreciate that Western Mining Corporation for one has no illusions that a mineral boom is just around the corner or that the mining industry itself will recover its prosperity in the short term. In fact, it is that very talking up of the mineral boom over the last few years by the Liberals (it was the key piece of the Fraser Government's strategy in its bid for re-election in 1980) that has contributed to the difficulties in which the mining industry finds itself today.

Members opposite would do well to read carefully Sir Arvi's speech, particularly the comments he makes concerning the serious disservice done to resources projects by politicians who attempt to make them controversial for purely political reasons. The charade we saw—

Members interjecting:

Mr BANNON: It is interesting who interjects at this point—those back-bench members in marginal seats who took part in the charade last Wednesday evening. I imagine that that sort of exercise is the very one that is being talked about in the context of trying to make political capital out of these resources projects when there is absolutely no need to do so. If we put that aside, it is simply undeniable that large-scale employment in the resources industry in South Australia is not possible in the immediate future and may not be possible for a long time.

South Australia's unemployed want jobs now. Those lucky enough to still have their jobs want to be assured that they are secure so that they will be able to meet their home interest commitments, among other things. Parents with children approaching school-leaving age want to know that their sons and daughters will have a future in this State and will not be forced to leave, as so many others have done—a net figure of 15 000 people under this Government.

We need a new approach to economic management in South Australia. We need a Government willing to take positive action to protect jobs and to develop new employment opportunities. To protect jobs is certainly one of the first and pre-eminent approaches that any economic policy must take. As the Government has pursued various other projects and looked 10 or 20 years ahead and attempted to make political capital out of it, underneath its feet manufacturing industry in this State has been crumbling. The Government has been accepting advice about lowering levels of protection and has been supporting Mr Fraser and part of the philosophy that he was adopting until last week when apparently he saw the light. This Government has been involved in that sort of support and that sort of neglect of our manufacturing industry, and we are paying the heavy price of that action at the moment.

We need a Government that does not just stand aside or get out of the way but is willing to work directly with the private sector and if necessary to take the lead to unlock investment funds and resources necessary to create jobs. That is a responsibility that any Party seeking Government in South Australia must accept. It is a responsibility that this Government has failed to accept, and it is a responsibility that we in the Australian Labor Party are prepared to accept.

We have already publicly released the outline of our strategy for the economic development of South Australia. We have already identified those areas in which we believe a State Government can take action and which will bring immediate benefit to all South Australians. For example, we have singled out the building and construction industry and housing as an area not only of great social need but in which the economic tools available to the State Government have a direct impact. This is the Government that has withheld hundreds of millions of dollars of public works and construction moneys during a period of recession. That is a scandalous dereliction of duty which has cost this State and employment very dearly indeed.

We will also end the almost three years of confusion and pointless rivalries between the Premier's State Development Department and the Minister of Industrial Affairs' Trade and Industry Department, a department which apparently espouses the policy of giving pep talks to businesses to get off their backsides when they get into trouble. A new department responsible for economic planning and development in South Australia is needed, and we have set out how we will do that and the role it will play in partnership with the private sector.

We recognise that there are considerable opportunities for new jobs to be developed in areas of high technology, industry, the small business sector and tourism. We also believe that the State's own public enterprises, particularly its financial sector, can be better organised and made more able to play their part in building up this State. We are prepared to be innovative. I have already announced that the Labor Party will establish an enterprise fund as a vehicle for public and private partnership to generate investment, jobs and development. These are constructive proposals; they are not proposals that spread doom and gloom and, indeed, as long as thousands of people are unemployed in South Australia, we will not reject the option of job creation.

I must say that I find it flattering that the Premier and the Government have been so ready in the past few weeks to accept the fact that my Party will occupy the Treasury benches after the next election. They not only seem certain that next year it will be my Government that will be dealing with the Roxby joint venturers: they also seem to have conceded that I will be introducing the Budget for the 1983-84 financial year, because we have seen the pathetic spectacle of the Premier, without a single policy of his own, demanding every small detail of Labor's plans, and I appreciate the compliment. The Labor Party has already included in its first public release of our economic strategies a detailed section on the finances that will be available to this State in the coming year. In fact, so accurate are the details that, without the advantage of advice from Treasury officers, we were able to predict the increase in South Australia's funds from the Commonwealth to within \$2 000 000 in a total of nearly \$900 000 000. We also made clear that it would simply not be responsible for any Opposition to go any further until the Federal and State Budgets had been brought down. That fact is there in black and white; it is spelt out clearly, but the Premier chooses to ignore it. However, I appreciate the compliment that he pays us.

The choice for South Australians has never been clearer; we have had three years of this do nothing Government. The events of the past few weeks have made clear that this State cannot prosper as long as the present Government holds office. The Government has had more than ample time to see its policies work. Indeed, within months of its election, the Government was claiming that those policies were working, but now it is claiming that it needs so much more time. The Government has had the time, and its record has been demonstrated, but it has failed. The retrenchments that have taken place were a clear announcement to the people of South Australia that this Government is impotent and unable to protect them: they are a clear admission to those people without jobs and to young people seeking jobs that the future will be very bleak as long as the Liberal Party holds office in this State.

The Labor Party's alternatives are on the record. Our commitment to taking the responsibility of developing the State is clear. South Australia can no longer afford the dubious record of having the highest level of unemployment. The State cannot afford the continuation of the present deterioration of our economic position. We can certainly no longer afford a Government which attempts to mislead the public and distort the real situation that we face. A

Government today in a regional community which says that it will get out of the way and will allow market forces to freely operate is dooming that regional economy to disaster and depression. We have seen it in action for three years; we have seen the double effect on this State of the Fraser and Tonkin policies. It is time they were changed, and the sooner the better. Let us begin at the State level. My Party has no confidence in this Government, and we call on it to resign today and to face the people so that the change can be made.

The SPEAKER: Is the motion seconded?

Opposition members: Yes, Sir.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer): It was to be expected, of course, that the Opposition would move a motion of this kind today or at some time in the near future. I find it quite remarkable that the blame for what is happening concerning the unemployment level, which blame the Leader says he does not put on a regional Government (and I must say that he did give a disclaimer earlier in his tirade), he now very carefully puts on the State Government in South Australia. That is the total basis of his attitude, his motion and everything that he has said today. At the close of his speech, the Leader said that any Government which does not adopt job creation schemes, which does not take an interest in the economy and which interferes with the economy of the State is responsible for the unemployment levels which exist. I simply remind him of what has happened in Tasmania, which despite all his statements has the highest level of unemployment in Australia, and of what is happening in New South Wales, which is very rapidly overtaking South Australia in the unemployment race.

The Opposition is displaying a very great lack of imagination. It is displaying a lack of flair and, what is more to the point, it is displaying an appalling lack of leadership. I was particularly interested to note that the Leader spent some 90 per cent of his speech talking about what was wrong and saying how terrible everything is, but I must say that there was very little that he was able to offer which was of any value in suggesting how to solve the problem.

So, as far as I am concerned, the unemployment situation in South Australia, the unemployment situation in Australia and the unemployment situation throughout the world is a matter for very grave concern indeed, and I find it rather odd that in some parochial fashion the Leader of the Opposition should be seeking to make parochial political capital out of something that is a worldwide problem. There is no question at all that this Government has been able to hold the line far better than its predecessors, and it will hold the line a great deal better than any other alternative Government in this State. Yesterday, the Leader—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! Members on both sides respected the contribution made by the honourable Leader of the Opposition by listening to it in silence. I would hope that the reply from the Premier will be met with the same courtesy. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Thank you, Mr Speaker. Yesterday the Leader seized upon the latest unemployment figures as he presumably believed that they provided him with an issue and, that is, something to say. It is not an accident that these figures that have come out at this time prove to be the statistics that he was waiting and looking for, and that is why I say that the action today is totally predictable. He placed the worst possible interpretation on the figures, and then he outlined a garbled, unbalanced picture of this State's employment record to all and sundry. He makes no reference to the sharp downturn in the economic and employment picture in other States, and I m'

say that that is a picture which is far worse at present than that which is happening in South Australia.

Again, the Leader makes no reference whatever to the recession currently afflicting every economy in the Western world. Somehow he believes that South Australia, in spite of his disclaimer (which I suspect is an old debating trick; in school debates you were taught that you always said that you were not meaning to say what in fact you finally turned around and said, and that is obviously what the Leader of the Opposition has done), can remain in isolation away from the influences of a diminishing trade and reduced international and interstate market demand (largely because of increased wage claims and costs, rising interest rates and rising unemployment)—all these things which are very much a part of a worldwide pattern. No matter how much we regret that situation—that these are factors applying to South Australia, to Australia and to the world—the fact is that to limit them to South Australia and in some way base a motion of no confidence on the South Australian Government as being responsible for these things is quite ludicrous—absolutely ridiculous. It seems to me that the Leader is beginning to make an art form of misrepresenting the fundamental issues. Let us look squarely and openly at the ill conceived motion that we have before us, and let us try to summarise it if we can.

First of all, what the Leader has not said is that South Australia had the highest unemployment rate in the whole of Australia—not just mainland Australia, which is the term the Opposition has now begun to use since Tasmania went to the higher level—when the Labor Party left office in September 1979, and that rate was 7.6 per cent. Tasmania took over our position on top of the table in 1982. Western Australia and New South Wales are rapidly overtaking us. New South Wales has a 49 per cent increase over last year, and Western Australia has increased by 39.8 per cent since last year.

Since this Government took office, South Australia's unemployment has risen by only 1.77 per cent (and that is from August 1979 to June 1982), compared with the Australian increase in unemployment of 19.8 per cent and major increases in world unemployment levels, which have been much the same sort of increase. Other States have had increases of up to 34 per cent in that time, but South Australia's increase has been only 1.77 per cent. South Australia had lost—and these are the things we did not hear from the Leader of the Opposition—more than 20 000 jobs in the last years of the Labor Government, in spite of the same expensive, immediate job creation schemes which they are once again advocating as their policy. Fifty-odd million dollars they spent on it previously and, in spite of that, not one permanent job could be shown to have come from it, and there was a total loss of more than 20 000 jobs in that time. Furthermore, they managed to achieve the highest unemployment level of any State in Australia, including Tasmania.

Now, that is a fact of life. The Leader of the Opposition is keen on statistics. He is basing his whole case on statistics. So, let him look at the statistics. In spite of all those schemes, the schemes that he is now, once again, trotting out for the people of South Australia to contemplate, South Australia was 20 000 jobs down and had the highest unemployment level in Australia. The Leader of the Opposition has said on a number of occasions this afternoon that industry is crumbling away, but let us just have a little look at what is happening here. Since this Government came to office, our policies and our programmes to stimulate private sector development and expansion have resulted in more than 100 companies spending more than \$1 000 000 000 in developing projects creating thousands of jobs. This does not include the Cooper Basin or Roxby Downs.

In actual fact there have been, if we include those, 107 companies all-told in the manufacturing industry which have created 3 907 jobs, according to the list I have here—and if honourable members want, I could spend the next half hour reading this list. The list is available to anyone who wants it. Those figures do not include a great number of companies where they are not able to say exactly, or do not wish to say exactly, how many extra jobs have been created, so there are at least 3 907 jobs on that list.

Now, let us have a breakdown of the list of those firms. Eighteen companies have been involved in spending between \$100 000 and \$500 000; 20 between \$500 000 and \$1 000 000; 44 between \$1 000 000 and \$10 000 000; 11 over \$10 000 000, and two over \$100 000 000. This represents investments of \$1 600 000 000 in the manufacturing industry of this State since October 1979 and there are feasibility studies under way for projects worth more than \$1 300 000 000 at the present time. That does not seem to me, if we are talking about the manufacturing industry, to represent a crumbling away of manufacturing industry in South Australia, as the Leader of the Opposition would have us believe.

If he believes that that is a crumbling away and a collapse of industry in South Australia, perhaps he could explain to us what a reasonable success rate is, a success story. Frankly, I think that could be interpreted only as a great measure of success, particularly when it is compared to the industrial stagnation which this State suffered during the 1970s. Employment figures vary, as the Leader has pointed out. The latest figures show that we are still almost 9 000 jobs better off than when Labor took office. If the Leader of the Opposition cares to say, as he has done, that the figure of 20 000-odd which has been quoted after one month's figure came out is a rubbery figure, I would say that there is every reason to say that the figure of 8 800 at the lower end of the scale is also rubbery. He knows that the figures are taken on a small sample and are only a guide, but no-one can get away from the concrete facts that we have put forward as to the number of jobs created in manufacturing industry. When we look at the Cooper Basin and Stony Point developments and the other major developments, the figures are very much higher again.

Let us look at the resource development and some other developments not included in the list. I have mentioned the 3 900 jobs listed, and that is a minimum figure. This Government put through the Cooper Basin and Stony Point indenture in December 1981, and development on the Cooper Basin and Stony Point projects directly employs more than 1 000 people now, increasing to more than 3 000 by 1984. The Roxby Downs indenture was put through a few weeks ago, and Roxby Downs is employing 200 people directly and another 800 people indirectly.

The Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy interjecting:

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: As we all know, the Labor Party effectively voted to destroy those 1 000 jobs, a rather odd attitude coming from people who today and previously have espoused the cause of more jobs and who have expressed their concern about unemployment, and yet there they are, voting to destroy 1 000 jobs.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The union officials to whom I spoke at Roxby Downs would very much like some of the members of the Labor Party to go up there, because they had some suggestions to make as to how they might be convinced that Roxby Downs was a good idea. They involved something to do with the shaft and great heights.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Let us look at other projects. Westfield development, 400 jobs coming up; West Lakes extension, 400 jobs coming up; the Hilton Hotel will bring 400 jobs. Many other projects are in contemplation, both

in the short and the long term. Many of these jobs are full time and many part time, and if honourable members believe that people are not grateful for part-time jobs they should have another look around their electorates. We cannot afford to ignore any one of these jobs, these projects, whether they are small or large, immediate or planned for the near future or for the longer term. We must, as a State, take advantage of every single opportunity that we get.

South Australia is performing better economically than are other States, given the financial recession affecting Australia and the Western world. We are not making any secret of this. All other States, including New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria are cutting the size of their public sector and sacking people. We have not sacked anyone in achieving our planned reduction which presently is saving the taxpayers of South Australia some \$60 000 000 a year. All the other States have increased charges, some of them, particularly Western Australia and New South Wales, very much more markedly than has South Australia. Two other Labor States have increased taxation, including payroll tax surcharges in New South Wales and Victoria and retention of death duties in Victoria.

South Australia has avoided those taxation measures and, apart from Queensland, we have the lowest State taxation of any State. We have certainly not misled the public about the economic situation in South Australia. We have constantly emphasised the need for firm, responsible budgetary control, because needs must. There is a great need to keep a tight rein on expenditure, because we simply do not have the funds to spend as much money as we would like to spend. That is the hard decision, not the soft decision, as the Leader of the Opposition would have us believe. All other States have been forced to divert loan funds to service recurrent expenditure, as the result of the current financial problems affecting all States. Other States, as I have stated, have sacked public servants, but South Australia has not done that.

We have maintained our building and construction industries and the South Australian Government has done this by raising record sums for housing. The statutory authorities have used their reserves that were put aside for projects which have been planned or which are in the course of planning. I refer now to ETSA and the State Transport Authority. In fact, the housing industry is currently welcoming an upturn in activity, as is the construction industry. To imply that South Australia's general economy is worse than the economy of other States flies in the face of informed comment in journals such as the *Financial Review*, and I remind honourable members of the headline which stated, 'South Australia is losing its Cinderella status'. The *Business Review Weekly*, which is published by the *Age* and *Financial Review*, stated:

South Australia has streamlined industry and trimmed government and now hopes for the reward. His Government has made some progress in South Australia—employment growth has returned, private investment levels are better, important construction activity looks set to improve and a drive is under way to attract new industry. All this means more cash in South Australian pockets.

In spite of that disclaimer that the Leader made earlier in the piece, and to which I return constantly because he immediately ignored it, he is taking the narrow approach. He is assuming that South Australia is somehow isolated from the rest of the world. It is important that he look at the unemployment situation in other countries and in other Western economies as well as in other States before he goes on talking down South Australia's advantages and prospects for future development, development which will bring jobs and prosperity.

If one looks at the situation in the rest of the world one finds that at present almost every Western economy is

facing a further slowdown in economic growth and a rise in unemployment. None of the major Western European economies has been able to control unemployment. Why the Leader believes his Party can do this when literally scores of Governments in other countries have not been able to do it is quite beyond me. The unemployment rate in Britain last year was 11.5 per cent and, at present, it is more than 13 per cent. The unemployment rate in France last year was 8.9 per cent, and this year the projection is an increase to 9 per cent. Since I do not hear an interjection from the Leader of the Opposition on this occasion, I point out that that occurred in France under a socialist Government.

In Italy last year, the unemployment rate was 9.6 per cent and this year 11 per cent is projected—again under a socialist Government. In West Germany last year, the unemployment rate was 6.7 per cent and the projection this year is 7.5 per cent. Last year in the United States, the unemployment rate was 8.9 per cent and it is increasing to 9.2 per cent this year.

There is a general approach to the management of the economy in all of those nations. All major Governments are fighting inflation first as a weapon to reduce interest rates and unemployment—two of the major factors that are worrying us.

Only last year the new French Government introduced an expansionary economic policy, and I must say that that policy has remarkable resemblances to the plan that has been put forward by the Labor Party here in its economic package.

The French Government wanted to attack unemployment through its expansionary economic policy. That plan was abandoned only last month, with a devaluation of the franc and the implementation of a system of wage and price control. It just did not work. That Government adopted the policy that the Leader of the Opposition is advocating for South Australia, but the French Government proved that it did not work. Mind you, we did not need any convincing that it would not work, because, following the Whitlam and Dunstan eras, I believe that that message came through to most people in Australia in any case.

The Professor of Economics at the University of Paris Nord (Jean-Marie Chevalier) said that international pressure on the franc forced France to abandon its policy of giving higher priority to fighting unemployment rather than combating inflation. He said:

I do not think that any country can now fight employment alone with success because of the openness of the world economy. Almost every Government in a Western economy is now running a record Budget deficit, and the deficits themselves have driven up interest rates because Government borrowing in the financial market has absorbed funds that would otherwise have been lent to private industry and, when Governments have tried to help finance deficits by increasing the money supply, the result has inevitably been increased inflation. The Chief Economist of the International Organisation, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Mr Jan Tumlir), said:

The decisive political issue for the 1980s will be to get Government expenditure under control.

That applies to Governments throughout the world. It applies to this Government in South Australia, and I may say that it was important for the South Australian economy that this was the policy direction adopted by this Government from the very time that it came to office, largely helped along by the experience that we had from the reports of the Public Accounts Committee.

Despite the widespread worldwide difficulties that are affecting all nations and all States in Australia, and despite the depressed South Australian economy in the 1970s, when

private investment was actively discouraged from coming to South Australia, this Government is holding its own. There is a great lesson to be learnt, namely, that we should get on with the real method of creating jobs, which method has proved to be quite successful until now and which will continue to be successful, namely, promoting manufacturing and resource development.

Mr Bannon: But you are not doing it.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The record that I have outlined today shows very clearly that we are having great success in doing exactly that. This is the policy which this Government has always adopted and on which, I would have hoped, we would see a bilateral approach. The Opposition's shilly-shallying, vacillation and dodging of the issue when it comes to the Roxby Downs development does no credit to it at all. I cannot see any credibility at all in the Opposition's motion today, when I know that it still will not give any firm commitment to supporting the Roxby Downs development into the production stages. We have seen very clearly only today the scope of that mining operation—the fact that it could last for more than 100 years.

It seems to me that it is short-sighted in the extreme (and that is being very generous in my interpretation) for the Opposition, on behalf of the people of South Australia, not to give that project its wholehearted support. The Opposition has made some play of its economic policy and package. I do not intend to go into that in any great detail, except to quote from the Stage I paper, where the Leader of the Opposition said:

This document represents the first stage of that policy formulation. It does not represent our final plan in detail.

I say again that the Opposition has the responsibility to come out and say exactly where it stands in relation to increased taxation and charges.

Mr Bannon interjecting:

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: It is not in the document. It is an 85-page document, and no definite proposals are put forward. Many of the broad suggestions have already been investigated by this Government, and in some cases have been implemented when it has been found appropriate to do so. However, there has been no costing and there is no hint where the additional capital or revenue that will be required will come from. Again, I call on the Opposition to release the second part of this economic plan, the important half that will tell the people of South Australia from where their money is coming.

From the Labor Party's economic document, the policy convention documents, and past Opposition statements on taxation in Parliamentary speeches, all of them taken into account, I can only conclude that the Labor Party would implement significant increases in State taxes and charges, because no other practical option is open to any Government to raise an extra \$200 000 000. It would have to put on an additional tax level of \$154 a year for very man, woman and child in this State: for a family with two children, on average this would be an extra \$616 a year, or \$12 per week. That is certainly not acceptable to the people of South Australia.

That is just the first economic policy; there is much more to come. I do hope we can get some clear straight-forward and honest costing of all these proposals. Where does Labor propose to raise the extra revenue required to pay for these promises? The Labor policy platform says:

Labor would, where possible, regulate its financial position by raising the rates rather than cutting public expenditure programmes.

That puts the matter clearly for the people of South Australia. The Labor Party would prefer to increase taxation rather than cut its Government expenditure. Indeed, it would increase Government expenditure, if it had its way, through the policies that it has outlined. There is also some dilemma

here that I cannot quite understand. The Leader of the Opposition is in a dilemma. A report in the *Advertiser* of 23 July states:

A future A.L.P. Government would not increase State taxes or charges or bring in new taxes during its first term in power, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Bannon, said yesterday. Mr Bannon said this in a Press conference after a clash with the Premier, Mr Tonkin, in the House of Assembly over the economic policies of the two parties. We have no plans to increase State taxation (in our first term), he said.

He said that an A.L.P. Government would not raise taxes or charges or bring in new taxes in its first term, and would conduct a major taxation inquiry.

The Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy: How long is a term? A week?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Apparently, it was only overnight, because immediately after those revelations he said that he had modified his view when the A.L.P. realised it would have to raise some revenue from somewhere to pay for the expanding list of promises it was making. At least we think he must have modified his view, because the very next day, 24 July, the *Advertiser* stated:

A report in the *Advertiser* yesterday quoted Mr Bannon, in part, as saying an A.L.P. Government would not raise State charges during its first term in power. This was incorrect. Mr Bannon said yesterday that while an A.L.P. Government would not raise taxes or bring in new taxes during its first term in power, it would be irresponsible to say in a blanket way charges would not rise. He said rises in charges should be related to the increase in the costs of the services provided or related to the Government's policies on how a service should be used.

What a back down, what a turn-around, from this man who has been criticising this Government for putting up charges in exactly the same way! The Leader now admits that charges have to be raised to meet increased costs.

The Hon. H. Allison: Tut, tut!

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I think the Minister of Education has hit the nail on the head by saying, 'Tut, tut!' I do not disagree at all, but apparently the Leader of the Opposition has ceased disagreeing as he did fairly constantly for some considerable time. There is another matter on which I want to touch briefly and that is the matter of the State Enterprise Fund. That special enterprise fund about which we have heard at some length, is one that—

Mr Bannon: You are struggling to understand.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I do not struggle to understand it at all. In actual fact, it was a policy that I first looked at when it was put forward by the present Premier of Victoria, Mr Cain. Mr Cain put forward his proposal for an enterprise fund, and those matters are familiar to people in this place. Mr Cain put forward a proposal for a fund of some \$400 000 000 that would act in much the same way as the South Australian Enterprise Fund would act. It seems that Mr Cain was able to sell this policy of an enterprise fund quite successfully to the people of Victoria. It was in fact nothing more than an S.A.D.C. and investment fund put together.

Mr Bannon: This is pathetic.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: It was pathetic inasmuch as Mr Cain, having got himself elected, found himself unable to honour the promise he had made for a State Enterprise Fund. If I remember correctly, there was another proposal that some \$47 000 000 would be made available for the housing industry on that same basis. Once again, when Mr Cain found that the mobilisation of the State's reserves through statutory authorities was not possible because it was not possible to raise the additional funds from private enterprise, he was not able to carry on with his State development fund. *Nation Review* went so far as to say quite clearly that Mr Cain knew full well some months before the election that his Enterprise Fund would not work, there were no funds available, and when he came to office he

would have to repudiate his promise. Indeed, this is exactly what has happened now. I find that a very disturbing thing. The Victorian development fund was almost identical to the proposal that is now being put forward by the Leader of the Opposition in his economic package and the fact is that it will not provide any basis for economic growth in South Australia. It is pure pie in the sky. It is based on false premises and there is no way it can help in any way. The Victorian Government was in office a month—

The Hon. J. D. Wright interjecting:

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: It is unfortunate, but I suspect the Deputy Leader needs cooling down. It took a month for what was a key feature of the Victorian Labor Party's policy for that election, a policy to set up a State development fund that was going to be the panacea for all of these problems, including a down-turn in the building industry, rising unemployment and all of those things we have heard about to be destroyed. It took exactly a month for the newly-elected Victorian Government to totally destroy any hopes that the people of Victoria had because it abandoned that major election promise and it said it was not able to mobilise the funds in the way that it thought it could. It said that \$475 000 000 would be created for so-called job creating capital works programmes. It was going to be an energy house. I think that was a term used by the Deputy Leader here about this project only recently.

The Victorian development fund is certainly not going to be established in the next 12 months and probably not at all. The existing financial structure is quite good enough. There is no way that one can fiddle around with the system and find the same sort of money supply that does not exist to mobilise funds on which you cannot get your hands.

There is no question about the fact that at some time there is going to be a backing off by the Opposition. In fact, I hope that there is, because I hope it is honest enough to say that it is only pie in the sky and there will be a backing off by the Opposition concerning this State development fund which it is talking about. Certainly, because of this there is a great deal of confusion and anger among the people of Victoria. I have said already that the *National Times* article suggested that the A.L.P. put forward its policy in the clear knowledge that it would repudiate it immediately on taking office. I suggest that anyone who has any interest at all in this Enterprise Fund proposal should look very clearly at that *National Times* article.

I say that we must ask the Leader of the Opposition and the Labor Party, on behalf of the people of South Australia, exactly from where it proposes to raise the capital for that fund, from which statutory authority, and if it proposes to take funds from statutory authorities, which projects will it stop? Will it stop the water filtration programme? Will it stop the rail car depot that is being built by the State Transport Authority? Will it prevent ETSA from building the northern power station? Will it stop work on the O'Bahn system? There is no question about the fact that the reserves of all those statutory authorities are all committed to projects which, in themselves, are job creating and of benefit to the people of South Australia.

Therefore, exactly which projects will the Opposition stop in order to finance its State Enterprise Fund? On the other hand, will the Labor Party divert depositors' funds from the Savings Bank of South Australia, and therefore build up its fund in that way? If it does that, it will be taking funds away from housing loans. Therefore, does it propose in some way to take funds from the Savings Bank or the State Bank and take away our housing developments? What is it going to do? I think we deserve to know. What capital reserves will it take from those planned projects and housing efforts for the purposes of putting them into this Development Fund? If it takes those funds away and destroys those

jobs, what on earth is the good of the other jobs that it will create? Any new jobs would be created at the expense of the other jobs that would be destroyed because of the taking away of those funds.

The Government believes that we need some honest answers from the Opposition. I do not believe that we can take at all seriously its motion today. Not only has it been put forward without any concern for those unfortunate people who are without jobs, but the Opposition has not put forward any concrete or positive proposals to indicate how we can create more jobs for those people. The unmistakable conclusion is that the present Government's policy of creating and encouraging development in industrial and mining resource areas is the only positive way we have of creating positive, permanent, full-time jobs in South Australia. The statistics indicate (and not just one set, but a whole range of them) that the Government's policies are being most successful in that area. Accordingly, I move:

To amend the motion by striking out all words after 'That' and inserting 'this House, while recognising continuing and serious national and international economic difficulties, commends the Government for doing all within its power to alleviate those difficulties in South Australia, noting in particular the Government's success in reducing State taxation; encouraging private investment, to the extent that commitments and plans for investment in South Australia have increased elevenfold since 1979; and encouraging development of resource projects such as the Cooper Basin liquids project and Roxby Downs'.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Deputy Leader of the Opposition): The first point I want to make in this debate today is to assure the people of South Australia, and for that matter the Government, that the Opposition does not like to move motions such as the Leader of the Opposition has moved today.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: This is the second or third one in about three days.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: It is not a similar type of motion at all: the other motion was on a completely different subject. The Labor Party would like the State to be buoyant and we would like to have the employment situation here increasing rather than decreasing. An Opposition has some responsibilities, and on this occasion the responsibility is to draw the attention of the public of South Australia to the deteriorating situation that is occurring and will continue to occur under this Government. I place on record the fact that the Opposition gets no joy out of moving such a motion. Whether or not the Opposition moves such motions, or whatever the facts may be, at this moment as far as the Government is concerned it is doomed. There can be no question or doubt about that fact. The only reason why the Government has not forecast an election date at this stage is because it knows full well from its own polls and from the public polls that have been taken throughout South Australia that it is doomed and cannot survive. There is no climate in which it can now survive.

The Hon. D. C. Brown interjecting:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I do not know whether or not the Government intends to go to an election. I am simply saying that the only reason why the Government has not gone to an election or forecast the date of an election is that members of the Government, like everyone else I talk to in South Australia, know that they are doomed. There is no question about that. One also learned something else today. I have now wondered for quite some time about how long the Premier of this State could resist the challenges put out to him by the Leader of the Opposition to debate with him publicly the economic affairs of this State. Following the reply from the Premier to the Leader of the Opposition, one now knows, because there was no reply. There has been no indication from the Premier about what he or his Gov-

ernment intends to do to overcome the drastic situation that exists at the moment. For most of the Premier's speech he challenged the Opposition's documents; he challenged the Opposition in regard to an economic document put out four or five weeks ago. The Opposition will answer that challenge. If the Premier looks at those documents, or gets someone else who understands them to look at them and give him the information, he will realise that it is clearly indicated in that document that at the proper time the Opposition will provide the information about the second stage of its proposal. However, we are not giving the information at this stage.

The facts of the matter today were that the Premier did not answer the Leader on any note at all. There were strong allegations made but no attempt was made by the Premier to answer them. There was no attempt by the Premier to tell us what the plan of the Government is. There was no attempt by the Premier to in any way indicate to the unemployed people of the State what he is going to do. I would like to take the Premier down into the heart of Adelaide. In fact, the Deputy Premier was in my district today, but he did not have the decency to tell me he was going there. He was speaking in my electorate in a public place upon invitation. I think that in those circumstances it is normal that the local member be advised.

Whether the Premier likes to admit it or not, the facts of the matter are that at this moment South Australia is on the verge of collapse in the manufacturing industry and in others. There can be no question about that. Let me now specify some facts: I have not had time to check the figures right back, but I would say that possibly the figures concerning job loss through June and July are possibly the worst on record since the great depression. During those two months 1 400 jobs were lost to South Australians. I am referring to full-time jobs, and I point out that fact because the Government has the habit, when it announces matters concerning jobs, of not specifying whether the jobs relate to full-time occupations or part-time occupations.

Quite clearly, the indicators are that certainly the majority of jobs (I will not go as far as saying all jobs) that are being created in South Australia at the moment are part-time occupations, and in fact full-time employment is being destroyed by this Government. Let us look at where those 1 400 come from. I could get up in this House and quote all sorts of figures, I suppose, off the top of my head but I am prepared to substantiate that claim by listing those places. We look at Atco, the Mount Barker tannery. I want to place on record my recriminations about the way Metro Meat, the major employer at the tannery, the owner of that tannery now, treated its employees. I think the way they treated those employees was positively disgusting and I put out a press statement yesterday saying so. The *Advertiser* did not even bother to print it. It was not even interested in it. It is like the Government. It is not interested to know what happens to people.

These people were called together at 3.45 p.m., while they were still dressing down hides, thinking they would be coming to work next day, and they were put off there and then. Is that the sort of thing that the Government wants to tolerate in South Australia? The Government criticises the Opposition when it talks about some of its industrial policies, bringing in retrenchment leave and giving the courts the power to determine retrenchment leave for workers. This Government does nothing about that whatsoever, but now the union involved, the Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union, has had to take a court case retrospectively, after those dismissals have occurred. We go to Dulux, Clyde Engineering, Wunderlich and Aluminium Windows, and one could go on. We can look at what is happening at B.H.P. It is quite clear that that company is now in need

of protection. One of our giant employers in this nation, one employer that always was stable, always was growing in this community, is now in dire distress. It is talking about putting off some 580 people in South Australia.

The Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy: Read the *News*. It's not putting any more off, it says today.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: Not at this particular moment. The company's forecast was 580 to go off. Many jobs in South Australia are being lost as a result of the home building slump, the slump in home appliances at Kelvinator, Kenwood and in the paint areas such as at Dulux, and in timber at Sapfor. While I was in the South-East recently, it was announced that the timber industry there was in dire distress. That industry in most locations there at the moment has now gone to a four-day week, and I am not talking about a reduction of hours on full pay either. I am talking about a reduction of hours *per se*. When I say *per se*, I mean a reduction in money coming into the particular pay packets as well, and Mount Gambier is feeling it already. The pinch is certainly being felt in Mount Gambier as the local member would know. If we look at yesterday's figures, which were compiled as late as mid-June, we see that whatever the unemployment position was in mid-June, it is now, to the best of our knowledge, 1 400 worse off than it was then. It could even be worse than that. It is almost a holocaust, and this Government sits back and tries to pretend that there is nothing wrong, that everything is all right. Everyone in this House today heard the Premier's speech. He did not seem to me to show much concern about what is happening in South Australia, and I wonder what the back-benchers are thinking in regard to what is happening in their electorates, because it is happening in their electorate, as it is happening in mine where people are coming daily to my office. My electorate office has never been as busy in the 10 years I have been here as it is now, and it is busy about unemployed people and people who cannot find jobs and who are desperate. It is busy about housing and I suppose that, if the back-benchers on the Government side of this Parliament were to get to their feet and tell the truth, we would find that they are probably in the same situation, although Labor electorates may be somewhat worse.

The Premier in his speech today made absolutely no mention of the distress that the farming industry is getting into in this State, either. I do not know a great deal about the farming industry but I worked in it for a long time and I know now that, if there is no rain within the next couple of weeks, that also is going to have a very drastic effect on the economy of this State, a very drastic effect.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: Are you asking us to fix that, too?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I am not attaching the blame to the Government about the rain; I am not so stupid, but I would have thought that the Premier himself today, the Premier of this State, would have made some mention about what is happening in the rural industry and the effect that it can have on the whole of the economy of this State.

If we look at the unemployment level for South Australia revised upwards by another 500 to 46 100, that is an extra 1 800 in 12 months. The rate now is 7.7 per cent, and the best answer that the Minister of Industrial Affairs could give in the *Sunday Mail* last weekend was that businesses in this State should get off their backsides. I just wonder how businesses have responded to that sort of statement, because businesses are in trouble in this State, and the sooner the Government recognises that and does something about it the better off we will be.

How can any Government go on and claim that it is performing well when for 30 consecutive months, from January 1980, it has had the highest unemployment rate of any mainland State? That is why I say that this Government

is doomed. I say quite clearly and unequivocally that in my view this Government cannot survive. This Government has now been in office for some 34 months, and for 30 of those 34 months it has had the highest unemployment rate of any mainland State, and that rate is not coming down. I wonder what will be the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Schrape and his crowd, at the next election. I wonder whether they will come out and campaign against the current Government as they did against the Corcoran Government over the stop the job campaign. The position is now worse than it was in 1979, and I am not going to boast about how good it was then either. I am not attempting to suggest that it was good. However, this Government was going to change all those facts. This is the Government that was going to create 20 000 jobs—all of the problems would be solved. Those were the policies on which this Government was elected, and it has failed—failed quite dramatically and dismally.

I would not like to be sitting in some of the back-benchers' seats on that other side of the House. If they have any feeling at all for public opinion and if they are consistently consulting with their electorates, they will know the dramatic feeling in these electorates at the moment; if they are sitting on anything less than a margin of 7 per cent, they must know also that they are in very great strife, because anyone with less than 7 per cent will lose his seat.

South Australia's unemployment rate is up, and there has been an evacuation of some 15 000 people from South Australia—a number equal to the size of the city of Port Pirie. One might as well pick up Port Pirie, and transfer it and mix it up with New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or Western Australia, or wherever those people have gone. The only thing we do not know is exactly where they have gone, but we certainly know from the Australian Bureau of Statistics figures that they have gone; some 15 000 people have left this State. A number of people equivalent to the population of Port Pirie have moved.

Mr Trainer: Or Mount Gambier.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: Yes. That is the direct responsibility of this Government's not being able to honour its election promises and programme—its big-noting and skiting after it came to Government; its talking up the economy and hyping up the people, using deception from almost the very moment it was elected. Although it has lost the equivalent of a city of the size of Pt Pirie, and although 15 000 people have left our community, unemployment is still rising dramatically.

I do not normally talk about what the Governor says in his Speech, but on this occasion I feel obliged to do so. His Speech was probably one of the longest on record, and certainly the longest I have heard since I have been in this Parliament, but it was more of a policy speech than a Speech to open Parliament, and I took strong exception to some of the words in it. These are the words:

Key economic indicators continue to show that the South Australian economy is faring better than other States.

I do not blame the Governor for that; I attach no blame whatever to him, because I understand, from my years in government, that the Speech is written from the Premier's Department after Ministers have had an opportunity to make some input. The responsibility for that statement, for asking the Governor to act in those circumstances as a politician, lies fairly and squarely with the Government. I attach no blame to the Governor, but whoever gave that information to him to deliver to the people of South Australia in opening this Parliament stands condemned, in my view, because those are not the facts; the facts are quite the reverse.

If we look at the figures, that statement cannot possibly be true when we have had the highest rate of unemployment

on the mainland for 30 consecutive months. The way in which the Government tries to manipulate the figures is stupid. South Australian unemployment has grown from a high base. Yesterday, South Australia was down by 3 400 in the 12 months to June, while the rest of Australia, excluding South Australia, showed employment growth. In other words, the rest of Australia was able to increase its employment base over the past 12 months, but South Australia was not; here, there was a depreciation of jobs.

I make that point again for the Government: they were full-time jobs. Once full-time jobs are lost, once one starts to advocate the sharing of jobs, making them part-time, one never gets them back. We can say for certain that the 3 400 jobs lost in the last 12 months will never be returned to any sort of full-time status in South Australia.

I recall clearly that, when the Premier came to office, he claimed that 22 100 jobs would be created, and in February 1980 he made the famous statement that South Australia was on the brink of recovery. Let us look at what has happened since September 1979. South Australia has the smallest percentage employment growth on the mainland, hardly an achievement for the Tonkin Government. South Australian employment figures overstate the situation. This was not a matter of statistics, as the Government will have it. Every number is a person who has lost a job or a job opportunity not created.

I challenge the Deputy Premier, who I imagine will follow me in this debate, to answer some of the questions and some of the points of the speech made today by the Leader of the Opposition, rather than to attempt to deal with any document that the Labor Party has put out in relation to its economic policy. The Premier dodged that responsibility, and I challenge the Deputy Premier, when he speaks in this debate, to give some of the answers and to tell us what the Government intends to do, not to duck the issue as the Premier did.

About 10 days ago I had a visit from metal industry union representatives to talk about two matters: Kelvinator Australia, where there was a great fear of the loss of jobs, and Horwood Bagshaw, where there was also grave concern. These members of the metal trades unions were very responsible people, who came along armed with the facts. They had the whole story at their disposal, and they told me that, in their opinion, the manufacturing base in South Australia is in a state of crisis. They pointed out that no longer was the unemployment rate so high among people of 25 years of age, but that in those industries it was the breadwinner who was being put off, people between 25 and 40 years of age and between 40 and 50 years of age. It is not necessary for me to point out that anyone who is more than 40 years old has no chance of getting a job anyway, and that is why the DOME organisation has been established. It is quite active in this State at the moment, seeking recognition of mature people. From my discussions with those people, I realise that the picture they paint is very black indeed. The metal trades representatives convinced me that many breadwinners are losing their jobs, people who have had a lifetime in some instances in the metal industries.

I refer now to a press statement put out yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition, because I think it should appear in *Hansard*. In part, the press release states:

Breadwinners, especially men aged between 25 and 34, are now being hit hardest by the economic down turn in South Australia. This is particularly disturbing because many of these men are breadwinners with families. Breadwinners have suffered greater job losses and more severe unemployment growth during the September 1979 to September 1981 period than younger men. Obviously, we must be concerned about youth unemployment, and Labor's economic strategy, including our job creation and training scheme, takes into account the tragedy of young people continually frustrated by job knock-backs.

But it is now clear that older men account for almost half of unemployed males. Any job creation or economic recovery package must direct more attention to the plight of the older male worker. Our policy of stimulating public works in the building and construction industry clearly would contribute to improving the labour market position of older men. So will our concept of a South Australian Enterprise Fund, pumping investment into export-based manufacturing industries.

As the alternative Government in this State, the Opposition has made a commitment that it will get the economy moving. Whether the Premier and the Deputy Premier like it or whether they do not, we on this side have committed ourselves to introduce the South Australian Enterprise Fund. It was a disgraceful situation today to see the Premier attempting to talk about the fund when he did not have his notes and did not know what he was talking about.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: We have seen it before. If the Premier cannot find his notes he does not know what he is on about, but today's performance was disgraceful. He was shuffling through the notes and I am not sure that he found them, because he did not know what he was talking about. Clearly, the South Australian Enterprise Fund is something entirely different from the proposition put forward by the Victorian A.L.P. when in Opposition. It is a different fund entirely, and how it will work is quite clear. There is no deception about it. It is quite clear in the document, and we will go into the next election with that policy.

The Deputy Premier can say that it is airy fairy and call it this and that, but it is an attempt to do something, to get some money together and to get the economy moving, rather than allowing the economy to go haphazardly all over the place, as the Government is doing. I hope to make another point in relation to the fund, but I am not sure whether time will be made available for the Leader of the Opposition to reply to this debate; it depends on the various speakers. The Victorian A.L.P. has not discarded that fund.

They are the plain facts of the matter. The Premier has gone on record in this House today as saying that already, with only a few months in Government, the Victorian A.L.P. has discarded a fund on which it campaigned in the election period. I believe that those circumstances that the Premier raised are not factual. I do not suggest that the Premier has deliberately attempted to mislead the House, but I am tempted to say that he has not followed his facts through. Whoever advised the Premier in these circumstances is quite wrong, and I suggest that someone from the Premier's staff should get in touch with the A.L.P. Government in Victoria to find out the full facts.

What has this Government really done? It has now been in office for some 34 months. I move about the community and South Australia as much as does anyone in this House, and I honestly cannot find anyone who accords this Government any credit at all. In fact, the Government's credibility has now been torn to shreds. I said earlier in this debate that this Government is doomed: it has doomed itself, because it has not fulfilled its promises and obligations. I do not believe, and I do not think that anyone else in South Australia believes, that the Government's merely getting out of the road of business is sufficient. That is what this Government pretends to do. A Government has to combine the two factors. There has to be a creative activity between Government and the public sector.

This Government boasts that it has not retrenched anyone, and I suppose that, in a sense, that is true, but it has made available early retirement to people who, after making the decision, may find that they do not want to follow through on that decision. The Minister of Industrial Affairs refused to allow a person to withdraw that decision in a case that I know of. More importantly, almost 4 000 fewer people are working in the public sector than were working in that sector

when this Government came to office. The Premier might like to boast about that, but the effect of those 4 000 people not now working in the public sector has been simply that Government services have been cut dramatically in this State. Services have been cut in hospitals, in schools, and for public works—wherever one likes to look, one finds that there has been a depreciation and a decrease in services.

South Australia, for 34 months, has had very high, in fact record, unemployment—the highest in any mainland State. I predicted some months ago what would happen in regard to unemployment in South Australia. The Premier took me to task the next day in the House. He said that I could not be right, but within a few months my figures were proved to be right. I predict now that we have not reached the highest level. I predict that we are seeing only the beginning of what is happening in South Australia under this Government.

I will not mention any names, but I point out that, following the metal trades delegation to me a few weeks ago, I telephoned a very senior public servant, a man whom I hold in quite high regard, who said to me, 'Jack, every time I get a telephone call I wonder who else has been put off. I wonder what factory has been closed down today. I wonder how many people have lost their jobs today. I wonder what will happen next. Is there any answer to this problem?' I replied, 'Yes; in my view, there is an answer to this problem, and that is to change this Government. The sooner that is done the better.' This Government should take into consideration that those statements are being made not only by me and the Opposition (which I suppose would be expected) but by the public generally and by the Government's own public servants. I do not believe that this Government has any option but to resign today.

There being a disturbance in the gallery:

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I will clear the gallery if there is any further disturbance. The Chair will not tolerate any disruption from the gallery. The honourable Deputy Premier.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY (Deputy Premier): I would like to reply to the financial wizards opposite who often speak in debates of this nature. Let us consider what members opposite have been saying. The Leader of the Opposition relied heavily on the headlines that appeared in newspapers last week in relation to retrenchments at Atco and the tannery at Mount Barker. The suggestion was that the Labor Party would have been able to do something about that situation. All members of this House know that Atco had to put off people because it lost some contracts that had been negotiated with Iraq for the supply of accommodation.

Is the Leader suggesting that he would load up his Deputy and go to Iraq and Iran to solve the war? It is an absurd proposition to suggest that the Labor Party would be able to do something about the Atco situation. One thing that we can be sure about is that if the Labor Party had its way Atco would have put off a lot more people a lot earlier, because it has had the contracts for some of the developments that have been initiated by this Government in the resource area. We know for sure that, if the Labor Party had been sitting on this side, businesses such as Atco would have been out of operation long ago.

Let us consider the Leader's other king hit—the tannery at Mount Barker. The tannery has had to put off people because there has been a flood of imported shoes—millions of them—from overseas. Which Government reduced tariff levels for leather goods in this nation? It was the brilliant Whitlam Government, the friend of the people and the friend of the workers. That Government reduced tariffs on leather goods by 25 per cent. If any Government ever sounded the death knell of the leather goods industry in

this State, it was the Government whose members are mates of members opposite.

How hollow it is for the Leader and his buddies to suggest that this Government is the cause of Atco's losing its contracts in Iraq and the cause of people losing their jobs at the tannery. What gobbledegook! Can members imagine ambassador Bannon flying to Iraq to fix up the war and saving jobs because Atco has lost contracts? That is the proposition that has been put surreptitiously to the people of South Australia.

They are the two king hits, but what about the other side of the equation? We have had a mournful list of the people who have been put out of work and a mournful oration by the Deputy Leader. All he could talk about was doom and gloom. He could not find one person with a good word to say about what is happening in South Australia. Everything is doom and gloom. Every phone call he receives is to the effect that South Australia is washed up.

As I have said, let us look at the other side of the equation, including the list that the Minister of Industrial Affairs has outlined. It is absurd for the Deputy Leader to say that the manufacturing industry in South Australia is about to collapse. Even blind or deaf Freddy would not accept that absurd suggestion. What about the Bridgestone development that this Government negotiated? What about the Mitsubishi success story, a major section of our manufacturing industry? Is the Leader suggesting that those companies will walk away? That is absurd. The fact is that the State is doing far better in this area and in a number of other areas, particularly the resource areas, cranking up new developments, than is any other State in the nation.

The Deputy Leader did not mention the 107 companies which have employed more people in South Australia. Let me mention a few of them. He did not mention the Colan shipbuilders at Gillman, which has put on 130 people; he did not talk about Eglo Engineering, which has put on 400 people since we came to Government; he did not talk about G.M.H. and the new plastics plant, which will employ 150 people; he did not talk about Gerard Industries setting up a factory in my district which will employ 200 people; he did not talk about Grundfos Pumps, a new enterprise here employing 50 people. I am talking about only a few of the 107 companies.

He does not talk about the expansion and diversification of Levi Strauss at Elizabeth West, where 245 people will be employed. The list goes on and on. He does not talk about Raytheon Data Systems employing 200 people by the end of next year according to the contracts that the Government has let with it. He does not talk about the new dishwasher factory at Simpsons that will employ another 250 people. So it goes on. All we get is this unmitigated line of gloom and doom wherever the Opposition looks. Why does it not tote up a list on the positive side? Why does it not look at the number of jobs that have been created since the Liberal Government came to office?

Before I deal with the rest of that sort of nonsense trotted out by the Leader, let me point him to his real boss, namely, Mr Dolan of the A.C.T.U., who has been saying lately that 1 000 jobs a week are being lost in Sydney. That is under the great Wran Government.

Mr Schmidt: The socialist Government.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: Yes, under the Wran Labor Government, which, according to Mr Dolan, is losing 1 000 jobs a week. The Leader has wracked his brains to tote up a list of about 1 000 jobs that have been lost in South Australia over the past three years. The Opposition completely ignores the cogent point made by the Premier. Do these geniuses opposite think that they can fly over and solve the problem of the war in Iraq and Iran and fix up Atco? Does the Leader suggest that he can do something

about tariff structures here that will fix up the sale of shoes? Does he think that Labor can put South Australia in a position quite divorced from the rest of Australia and, indeed, from the rest of the Western world? That is an absurd proposition.

The Government is saying that it is weathering the storm far better, with far less adverse impact, than is any other Government, bar none, around Australia. What did the Deputy Leader say, despite the fact that he could not find any nitch or corner where there was nothing but gloom and doom in South Australia? We know that 20 000 jobs were lost in the last two years of the Labor Government. There were 20 000 fewer people in employment as a result of the depredations of the Labor Government here over 10 years, particularly over its last two years in office. He talked about Clyde Industries, but it has not put people off. However, the Leader is hoping that it will do so.

The Opposition wants nothing more to happen to South Australia than for us to get into the depths of depression, and it wants that to happen for miserable motives. It would like nothing better than for the situation here to deteriorate. The impact on South Australia has been far less marked by what B.H.P. has done here than elsewhere. It has lost thousands of jobs in New South Wales. B.H.P. has stated categorically today that it does not intend to make any more retrenchments here. What about the statement that B.H.P. spent \$80 000 000 last year on further development at Whyalla? We do not hear anything about that or about the transfer of the rolling mill from Port Kembla to make railway lines. We do not hear about that or about the contracts that they have got in the Middle East to supply railway lines.

We do not hear about that, because that would not help Opposition members to paint this picture of unmitigated gloom, which they paint daily over the airwaves of this State. It is sickening: there is no other word to describe the Leader's attitude, when he comes on whingeing, whining and droning about how sick things are in South Australia. Let the Leader go and talk to his cobber in New South Wales.

Mr Ashenden: And in Victoria.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: Yes, they are bringing back Labor Party taxes, and they have brought back death duties as from 1 July. Anyone knows that any taxing effort that will raise a significant level of taxes in this nation will be levelled at the average taxpayer of this country. Statistically, if one takes all the money off those whom members opposite class as being wealthy, one will not finance one's fancy health or employment schemes; one must get at the average man in the street to get that sort of money. The Opposition knows that damn well, and that is just what it does when in Government.

I gave an example today in my Ministerial statement of the Opposition's absolute dishonesty. It is running around peddling (I am not allowed to use the word 'lies' because it is unparliamentary) the complete untruth that we should have done something about electricity tariffs. The fact is that those tariffs are the cheapest of the mainland States, and this Government has been able to contain those costs. Although the trust is not under Ministerial control, the Opposition runs around saying that this Government is putting up the tariffs in order to raise more money for the Treasury. However, they are the ones who put the tax on electricity. There was no levy on electricity when the Labor Government came to office in 1970. It introduced the turnover tax, a tax on a percentage of the trust's turnover.

This is their taxing of the tall poppies—that Dunstan bull. He said, 'We will tax the tall poppies.' What a load of cods wallop. They get into the man in the street because they know that he is the only one whom Governments can get

to if they want significant taxation revenue. They put the tax on electricity and increased it to its current level. To suggest that the Government increased electricity charges in order to gain taxation is absolute hogwash. It is completely dishonest, like the other propaganda that Labor put around, namely, that this Government was seeking to tax the public by back-door means.

The Deputy Leader was also completely dishonest in his quotation of statistics in relation to migration. He said that, since the Liberal Government had been in office, the population that had left South Australia was equivalent to one's picking up a town the size of Port Pirie and moving it. Let me say that during the last two years of the Labor Government the loss of population was equivalent to picking up two Whyallas and shifting them interstate. The Opposition's criteria are also completely dishonest, because it talks about interstate movements only. The Opposition does not talk about net migration or people who come from interstate and elsewhere. The Deputy Leader is speaking only about interstate movements.

I have the figures, and during the first quarter of 1979 (that is, during Labor's dying days) 1 500 people moved interstate. If we look at the figures for 1978-79, we notice that a number of people equivalent to the population of a couple of Whyallas left the State. If we look at the graph for 1978-79, during the Labor years, we see that it was only with the advent of the Liberal Government in 1979 that the number of people moving interstate started to diminish. If we look at the figures for 1981 (that is, the last available figures), we see that the graph is now above the line and that there is a net gain from interstate.

So, the Deputy Leader seeks to misrepresent on two grounds. First, he takes only the interstate movements and ignores completely movements from overseas into the State and, having done it, he misrepresents that situation by suggesting in this rather colourful turn of phrase that it is like transporting a town the size of Port Pirie over the three years during which this Government has been in office. However, in one year, when Labor was in office, it moved a population equivalent to that of a town the size of Whyalla interstate, and it did so twice — the year before also. It is only in 1981 that the net population gain from interstate occurred. One is not allowed to say that members opposite are liars. However, I wonder whether the expression 'I give the lie to what they are saying' will get through.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I suggest that the Deputy Premier be very careful how he uses that term.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: Well, it is absolute nonsense and completely untruthful. The Opposition also suggested that there has been a decrease in Government services since the Liberal Government came to office. The Government has had a close look at the Opposition's latest economic document, which is so vague, as I said earlier by way of interjection, that even Einstein could not understand it. The financing pages are completely incomprehensible, but this is the proposition that they are putting to the South Australian public. We got a hint on the basic proposition in the Deputy's speech, when he said that the Liberal Government had decreased services and that that trend must be reversed. The Deputy Leader said that Labor would put more people on the public pay-roll and that they would revert to their 1970 policies (about which I will have more to say in a moment), at which time we had record growth in the South Australian Public Service, far outstripping the rest of the nation.

Mr Ashenden: We had the worst unemployment too.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: Well, we went from having the best employment figures to having the worst. We have had a lot of hoo-hah this afternoon about us now having the worst unemployment figures on the mainland.

We had the worst figures of the lot when we came into office. Look what Labor has visited on Tasmania—the unemployment growth there has been dramatic. The increase in unemployment in the rest of the nation has gone up by 27 per cent. As comrade Dolan has said, the big boss of members opposite, one thousand people a week are being put out of work in New South Wales. Premier Wran has sacked main roads workers. I decry this method of sacking used in the Mount Barker tannery if what the Deputy Leader has said is true. However, Mr Wran has sacked Government workers in New South Wales; we have not done that. Mr Wran has just said that 80 in a week will be put off. The great economic saviour of New South Wales has run a deficit of \$300 000 000. He sucked back from the railways a heap of money to try to balance the books but in effect he has had a deficit of \$300 000 000.

The economic geniuses want to return to the economic policies that prevailed in the 1970s, they want this job employment scheme. They frittered away \$50 000 000 to put record numbers on the public pay-roll and fleeced the public in taxation by claiming that that is the only way to get over the problem. They put record numbers on the pay-roll, they padded the employment figures by spending \$15 000 000 on an unemployment relief scheme that did not create one permanent job and still managed to create the highest unemployment rate in Australia, including Tasmania. They want to return to that situation!

The other economic gem we have had from the Deputy Leader today is that we should subsidise B.H.P., which is the biggest and strongest company in Australia. The Deputy Leader says that we have to subsidise that company! I suggest that he go to England and talks to his comrades and looks at the depression visited on that country as a result of over-manning of industry as a result of subsidising the motor vehicle and other industries. When competing on the world scene, I suggest that the Deputy Leader look at the result of the union role in England over the years and what the policy he is suggesting for Australia and South Australia has done to the economy of that nation. He is suggesting that the public should prop up uneconomic sections of industry. If ever there was a proposal which would spell disaster for an economy, that is it and that is what the Deputy Leader is proposing. That is an absurd proposition and I think even B.H.P. would laugh at him. To suggest that we charge more for water, more for power (because he says that is a taxing measure, which it is not), that we charge the public more for State charges and taxes so that we can prop up uneconomic industries is an absurd proposition. It is utter stupidity, but that is what the economic wizards opposite are proposing.

Their economic package is to put more people on the public pay-roll, pay them more money, give them a shorter working week and not raise taxes. How absurd; not even the meanest intelligence would accept that nonsense, but that is what is spelt out publicly by the Labor Party. At least they are slightly more honest in their official documents which I have read with great interest. In their official policy statements which came from their last State conference, which was almost as big a bloodbath as their Federal conference, but at least in the State conference they were honest enough to say that they would increase public services but it would tax the people to enable it to do so. It is in small print, but there it is. However, they will not resile from putting more people on the public pay-roll and increasing public services.

We had the spectacle recently of former Premier Dunstan crawling from retirement or from his sick bed, not only to defend the legalisation of pot but also the absurd proposition that we were going to slash the State Budget by one-third. This was when the Australian Labor Party were saying we

would have a July election. I never agreed with the economic policies of the former Premier. He had some style and some acting ability. He had something going for him, but what an absurd proposition for a so-called intelligent former Premier to put abroad, that we were going to cut the State Budget by a third. He said that he had heard that from a senior public servant. Either the former Premier is seeking to delude the public in support of his ailing colleagues opposite or he is being completely dishonest. He must know if he is in his right mind that no Government can cut expenditure by a third. What this Government has been successful in doing is saving the taxpayers of this State \$50 000 000 as a result of the economies we have been able to manage in Government without sacking one Government worker.

We have been able to save the taxpayers by reducing the number of full-time equivalents since we came into Government by 3.5 per cent, despite some of the completely dishonest propaganda which the Shadow Minister of Education and some of his cohorts have been spreading abroad. This Government has maintained the best teacher student ratios in Australia, with an improving position in relation to primary teachers. We came to Government and said we would improve the position in primary schools and we have done so. We now have the best figures in Australia and they have improved since we have been in Government, but despite the completely misleading statements of the official spokesman and some of his cohorts in the Teachers Institute, who have come over the air recently with completely false advertising, I do not believe the teaching profession is being taken in by that institute. My own daughter happens to be a high school teacher and I do not believe the teaching profession is taken in by these statements made by some of the so-called official spokesmen, certainly not by statements of the shadow spokesman, and he will be a pretty pale shadow for a long time if he goes on with that sort of nonsense.

I believe there is a sense of responsibility in the community and I believe there is a significant number of teachers who have a sense of responsibility and they understand that by pushing a sectional interest to the exclusion of all others can only do this State much damage. We know perfectly well that spokesmen opposite like to inflame expectations in all sorts of areas. We know that they like to suggest that a 38-hour week or a 35-hour week will be achieved if they are in Government. We know they like to inflame these expectations and they like to try and delude the public into thinking they will not have to pick up the cost of it.

Mr Ashenden: How many jobs will it cost?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: They are trying to say that this is their answer to unemployment. If there is a theme in the garbled remarks we have had from members opposite this afternoon it is that we have to do something about unemployment, and they are suggesting that their policies will do it. If we analyse their package, it seems to be a return to the economic policies of the pace-setting years of the 1970s, and if ever there were disastrous years, they were those.

Recently in this House, members opposite voted to put 1 000 people out of work in one hit. There are 200 people already employed at Roxby Downs and about 800 others are working in support industries keeping that project going, yet they are talking about unemployment. The whole bang lot of them voted to put 1 000 people out of work by one vote in this House. What an absurd proposition!

They have done their best to talk doom and gloom at every opportunity and we have had a repeat performance *ad nauseam* today. What about the Stony Point development? When we came into Government there was no Stony Point development. The Labor Party did not have a liquids

scheme planned. The nearest it had to a liquids scheme was a much repeated petrochemical plant which was announced and re-announced *ad nauseam* at every election since about 1974.

They flogged off our gas to New South Wales to make it viable. It was only a short time earlier that Dow Chemical finally said, 'Farewell.' It was announced *ad nauseam*, but there was no liquids scheme in contemplation when we came into office. Following the Government's election I announced in October that the Government would give high priority to the implementation of the Stony Point liquids scheme. The Government negotiated a very good indenture which will not cost the public a red cent. However, what was the response in this House? There were complaints that we were rushing it. The Government negotiated the indenture, which I might say is far superior to anything done by the Labor Government. The Labor Government intended to commit \$400 000 000 (in 1981 figures) on infrastructure for a scheme that would last 25 years. However, the Opposition complained about \$50 000 000 for a \$1 500 000 000 Roxby Downs development for which we will get our money back if it goes ahead, which of course it will. The Opposition talks about putting State money at risk, but the Labor Party intended to spend \$400 000 000 on the petro-chemical plant. Members opposite pretend to be financial wizards with the answers to the State's problems.

Mr Ashenden: How is their credibility?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: They have none. Members opposite complained following the negotiation of the Stony Point indenture. We wanted to get it through the House quickly by last December, because if it had not been passed the financing arrangements would have collapsed, yet members opposite complained that we were rushing it. What is the Labor Party's track record in this House when employment opportunities were there, and now are here, for the taking? On one occasion members opposite wanted to delay a project, and on another they wanted to knock it out.

Mr Bannon: We bent over backwards to help get it through.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: The Leader got up here and whinged that the indenture had been rushed. All the Leader can do is whinge, spreading gloom and doom. He complained that we had rushed it. However, if we had not got it through by December the financial arrangements would have collapsed. What has that project done for the State? The latest estimate is that there are 3 000 jobs there—that wipes out the deficit that the whining Leader talked about this afternoon—for that one project, and there will be royalties to flow to the State beginning next year as a result of that development. Yet, again this year, members opposite voted unanimously to wipe out 1 000 jobs at the stroke of a pen.

Mr Bannon: No we didn't.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: Not half they didn't. Members opposite voted for a series of amendments that would have put the torpedo right through the middle. That is either the case or members opposite are calling Sir Arvi Parbo a liar, because he said, 'No indenture, no project'.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: Members opposite do not believe him, apparently. I have always found him a most honest man. Members opposite should talk to the Director of B.P.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: 'No indenture, no project': that was the clear message. Members opposite may call the Director of B.P. and the Chairman of Western Mining liars if they like, but I would not. The fact is that

if members opposite were prepared to spend their next \$100 000 000 without knowing what the ground rules were, they would be bigger fools than I thought they were—and that is not saying much. This motion is a complete sham.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: In effect, the Opposition is advocating a return to the pace setting years of the 1970s when we saw the economy of this State decline from the position where we had the best employment figures in the nation, the best migration figures in Australia, to a position where we had the worst and when we had a flight of people from this State which the present Government has been able to stem. For the Deputy Leader to get up here and talk about a migration equivalent to shifting in three years the town of Port Pirie, when in two years the Labor Party shifted two Whyallas is—

Mr Ashenden: A great record.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: Yes, a great record. The Opposition wants an employment scheme which would gobble up \$50 000 000 but which would not create one permanent job. What members of the Opposition are advocating would spell disaster for the public of South Australia. The Government completely rejects this motion for its crass hypocrisy, and we substitute the amendment moved by the Premier.

Mr LYNN ARNOLD (Salisbury): The contribution by the Deputy Premier this afternoon was, indeed, entertaining. We always enjoy such a display being put on in the House because it makes our afternoon somewhat more jovial and cordial but, in fact, it was hardly a significant contribution to the economy of this State and the development of that economy from the very sorry state which it is presently in. If we were to analyse the points of view put forward by the Deputy Premier and find out why we have reached the position of being the worst State of any mainland State in this country, we would find, after analysing his speech, that in fact there are two reasons for that, namely, that it is all the fault of the Iraqis and Gough Whitlam! I think that that little breakfast in 1975 has gone to the Deputy Premier's head a little. The Deputy Premier told us, for example, when the point was made about the appalling way in which the employees at the Mount Barker tannery were dealt with and the fact that that was one of the significant job losses which took place last week, that we were experiencing a delayed action effect of 1972 when tariff cuts were made by the then Whitlam Government. I have never really heard of anyone suggesting that the multiplier effect, or its equivalent—

The Hon. R. G. Payne: The domino theory.

Mr LYNN ARNOLD: The domino theory—would take that long, that is, 10 years. I think that maybe the Deputy Premier should go to Mount Barker and tell the workers there that they lost their jobs because of Gough Whitlam, that nasty man, back in 1972. I think that the Deputy Premier is a bit taken away with the strategy followed by certain Presidents in certain countries who have maintained that if there are economic problems at home they should be diverted with a war. That has happened this year; someone diverted them with a war. Of course, the Deputy Premier cannot suggest that we invade Tasmania and claim that as our own, but he has said that one of the major faults for last week's loss of jobs was nothing to do with anything local at all but that it was because of something that happened in a war overseas: that the Iraqis apparently were to blame, those horrible people, and that if they had not declared a war with Iran we would not have had the situation of job loss in South Australia.

I think the Government must be somewhat more responsible than that. That is nothing other than just plain newspeak, putting it in the simplest terms. It is simply indicative of the approach followed not only by the Deputy Premier but by the Government at large. If one were to collate for the Government a dictionary of terms, when one looked at the term 'people being forced out of the State because they cannot find work' one would find that that was simply casual migration from State to State. Further, with regard to people being sacked, that would be nothing other than voluntary retirement—I hope that those people at Mount Barker enjoy their voluntary retirement.

Let me now refer to the question of interstate migration. I know that the Deputy Premier was involved with education, but I do not know which subjects he taught: I understand that he reached senior master status, but the Deputy Premier was attempting to tell us that the equivalent of the population of two towns the size of Whyalla left this State in two years. How many people does that represent? Two towns the size of Whyalla would comprise 66 000 people. The Deputy Premier says that he has figures—let us see those magnificent figures, because those people must have slipped out the backdoor while we were not looking, as that would have been a 3 per cent decline per year.

Mr Keneally interjecting:

Mr LYNN ARNOLD: In his extrapolation of 1 500, he added a zero on the whole process. That really shows up the depth of analysis if that is the best that the Deputy Premier can come up with. When he is having a few problems, what does he do? He gets on to personal maligning, gutter tactics and passing innuendo about those who tried to pose constructive answers to this State's dilemma. He made some very snide assertions about my Leader and about the Deputy Leader, but I do not believe that the people of South Australia fall for such snide comments or take them as being anything other than irrelevant. Then, in a total flight of irrelevancy, the Deputy Premier left the question of the economy, because he could not be bothered talking about the unemployment situation in this State, and he meandered into the matter of education. He suggested that I had been saying all sorts of terrible things and that I had been dishonest. Well, I do not want to labour this point because this is not a debate about education; it is a debate about the economy, but as I said to the Minister of Education last week in my personal explanation, I have not done those things that he claims I have done and I suggest that he ought to put up or shut up in that regard. Now, I believe the Opposition has put up some very constructive programmes about how the serious economic state that this State is in could be faced.

We have never attempted to delude the State that it will be easy. We have not attempted to say that just by electing the Labor Government it would be like a click of the fingers and the unemployed queues would shrink. What we have attempted to do though is this: we have analysed the very serious problems facing this State, gone through it in great detail and I suggest that all members opposite read the economic strategy that was released by the Leader of the Opposition to see just in what great detail it is analysed, and much of that document is analysing the state we are in, and then proposes ways in which that could be challenged, ways in which that could be tackled.

Now, I believe it is a credit to the Government in one sense that it knows that there is really a lot of intrinsic worth in the document launched by the Leader of the Opposition because members opposite have spent all their time talking about it. The motion that was moved by my Leader censures the Government for its failure to put forward policies and programmes to develop jobs in the immediate future.

The Hon. R. G. Payne: They never put a damn thing forward.

Mr LYNN ARNOLD: Well, when you are being challenged, surely you say, if you do not agree with it, 'You are wrong and you are wrong for these reasons,' and then outline the points as to the lists of reasons where the Government did in fact put forward policies and programmes to develop jobs. We did not hear that this afternoon. The entire debate was concentrated on the document released by the Leader of the Opposition, and it is a very good document, and I understand the desire of the Government to be so entranced by it, but it really reflected that the Government has nothing to say for itself, and indeed I would suggest that in a Freudian kind of way the Deputy Premier let slip those sentiments because he said at one stage during his speech that he attacked the absolute dishonesty of this Government and I quote—I have no doubt that it was a slip of the tongue. He really meant to say 'Opposition' but I think he got so wrapped up, so enthused about the policies being put forward by us that even his subconscious let slip.

But this is a very serious problem. I represent an electorate that has devastatingly high rates of unemployment. I think it is a cheap and irrelevant comment that was made by a backbencher opposite that it may be that the high rates of unemployment in Labor seats are the result of poor representation of those seats. That is a cheap and irrelevant comment. It is particularly so when I think of the work that I know I do and other members of the Labor Party do. Constituents of ours come to us as their local member in an effort to find some solution, to get some help offered to them. Now, I wondered when listening to the Premier and the Deputy Premier this afternoon whether either of them or any members opposite can truly understand that considerable sense of frustration, that gnawing frustration that eats you up, when someone comes to you who has lost his job; whose family is in a state of financial distress; he may be in danger of losing his home, his marriage may be on the rocks; and all you can say is this: that the jobs are not there. You must simply do what you can. I find out what skills a person has to offer and ring up what enterprises I know may have some position in some vague off chance, and suggest perhaps other ways in which that person can try to improve his chance of getting a job, but we know that the mathematics of it all is that there are fewer jobs in this State now, that jobs are being lost and that unemployed people are chasing around in a reducing circle for those jobs that are disappearing rapidly.

We do not raise this matter for political point scoring. The Leader of the Opposition has said he will debate the propositions he has put forward and I believe they should be the subject of debate and consideration. Let us look at all the issues involved to find out what Government can do and ought to do to assist job creation and to assist the stimulation of this economy, because, what it really all comes down to in the bottom line, is those people who are without jobs or whose jobs are threatened. Their security, the peace of their family life, and the maintenance of their family home are not something to be played upon in the glib and shallow way in which the Deputy Premier sought to do it.

It has been interesting, in listening to members of the Government this afternoon debate this matter, to listen to the line of attack that they followed. Things are different when they are not the same is the old cliché and it certainly was very much the case when listening to the Premier this afternoon. In highlighting that point, I would just like to read some comments from *Hansard* of this State Parliament of some years ago, 20 February 1979. On that occasion a member stood in this Chamber. I was not here at the time, but there was a no-confidence motion before the then newly

incumbent Premier, the member for Hartley, Mr Corcoran, and one member told this House:

New South Wales is a shining example of the situation where the democratic socialists have returned to the concept of a full partnership with free enterprise.

Further on in the speech that same member said:

Mr Wran, the New South Wales Premier, who is now using the private sector effectively, indeed, for the benefit of all New South Wales people . . .

Well, things are different when they are not the same, because the person who said that was none other than the present Premier. It was very convenient, of course, in those days to beat the then Labor Government about the head with another Labor Government from somewhere else in Australia and say, 'Why not follow them?' Of course, now the Liberals are in Government and they do not like the fact that many of the things that were done in other parts of Australia in recent years to try to stop the job rot, just do not mesh in with their policies. Neville Wran, of course, now has to be used in a different context; he has to be slammed, he has to be attacked, he has to become the *bête noire* of employment in this country.

I do not believe that the electorate has such a short memory as the Government would like it to have, not on this issue particularly. It does not have such a short memory on this issue because I believe, in fact, worry about employment was a significant element considered by the electorate before the last election. It was certainly beaten up as an issue in many quarters, but there were fears existing in the electorate at large which, for one reason or another, were there and worried people enough for them to determine the way in which they voted.

They were entranced by offers of thousands of jobs that would be created by this present Government. They were finally convinced that perhaps the then Government was to blame for the loss of jobs and they were convinced that things would get worse if they maintained the then Government in office. I saw that take place in many ways, even in my own electorate. From one polling booth I had information come to me during the day from my people who handed out how-to-vote cards, and they were concerned that a very large number of young people refused to take the how-to-vote cards of any Party.

That night, when the poll came in, the informal vote rocketed by 124 per cent in that booth, the booth with the highest rate of unemployment in my electorate. That was the result of that campaign. People knew that this Government could not offer them much, but were pressured into disenchantment by the campaign, and so they virtually said, 'A plague on all your houses.' There were enough others conned into supporting the present Government, and to them, I believe, it was a critical issue. They are now going into the next election knowing that they opted for a change of government because they wanted jobs created, and they are seeing that those jobs have not been created.

It takes a great deal of circumlocution for the Premier and the Deputy Premier to suggest that what we are saying is not so. If they choose to say that in this place and use the way in which the system will work so that their amendment will get up, let them not delude themselves about what the electorate itself is thinking. Let them go out and talk to the people in the electorate, because I can assure you, Sir, that feelings are very different out there. I would have thought, for example, that back-bench members in some of the marginal seats would have realised that and tried to convey that feeling to their Ministers, because I do not believe that it is just in my electorate or in those of my colleagues that we are seeing a growing number of people coming into our offices. It must be hitting areas in the north-eastern and southern suburbs, because the information

released on television last night by the Leader of the Opposition showing the growth in unemployment showed those areas high on the list of areas facing serious employment problems. Perhaps the members do not have the contact with their constituents, but that would be a reflection on their electorate's judgment about the capacity of those members to do anything about this very serious problem.

President Truman had a sign on his desk saying, 'The buck stops here.' We have had this afternoon the Deputy Premier virtually saying that the buck stops anywhere but here. It is always someone else's fault. They went into that last election with every effort they could to win government, promising all sorts of things, and then, when they have not delivered those things, it is not their fault! They would not accept any attempt to explain economic circumstances last time round, but now it was Whitlam in 1972, or the Iraq-Iran war—

The Hon. R. G. Payne: They have even blamed Fraser.

Mr LYNN ARNOLD: On occasions it has even become the fault of their Federal colleague, and I take the words of the Minister of Education—'Tut-tut.' It is a very shallow proposition to put to people who are indeed suffering.

I come now to some of the points raised by my Leader. We need a mixed economy in this State, and we on this side have never said that that is not the case. We have always believed that a mix between the private and public sectors is essential for the development of the economy. We believed that when we were previously in Government, and we believe it now. Indeed, the Enterprise Fund is one way of trying to facilitate further development. We have had many comments made about the success or otherwise of certain Governments in Europe, but notably other examples were left out.

I take the example of the Republic of Austria, which has by far the best economic track record in the last 10 years, coincidentally coming with the election of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, a socialist, in that country, just over 10 years ago. That country follows a model similar to the Enterprise Fund. They believe that there is a role for government to play in part financing or underwriting the activities of the private sector, and they are dealing with a country in a peculiarly economically disadvantaged position. It is disadvantaged because it is a small country relative to its European neighbours, on the edge of the Western European economic community, so that it is farther in distance from the consuming public, farther than its large rivals in France and West Germany; in fact, in many situations it is in the same sort of context that South Australia is in in Australia—on the edge of the industrial boomerang, farther from the consuming centres than are the major States. Yet, by means of judicious Government involvement, it has managed to keep unemployment lower, it has managed to have the growth rate of its economy higher, and in general it has maintained economic progress and stability at much better levels than have other parts of Western Europe. I believe that the examples shown there are worthy of consideration.

When he went to Canada, my Leader found interesting examples of how funding is done in the west and mid-west of that country. From that and further studies of the issues involved came the Enterprise Fund, and despite shabby attempts this afternoon to link it with other proposals in other States, I suggest the whole concept deserves much more consideration than that.

The other point that I think is worthy of attention is that we believe there is a very significant role to be played in job creation by small business. The Deputy Leader has a special task, as Opposition spokesman for small business affairs. Small business has been much overlooked in the past, and I tend to suggest that it has been overlooked in a bi-partisan way. We have realised how important it is to

the furtherance of the economy and that it does need support. It does not grow, like Topsy, on its own; it languishes in a state of economic depression if government is not able to assist it. Regional or State development programmes are not built of a show-piece mentality; they are built of stimulating employment where the real employment base lies; small business provides more than half the jobs in this State, and that is where much of the emphasis should lie—not in an absolute obsession with a show-piece mentality.

I suggest that the present Government would do well to read many of the reports of the World Bank over many years about sound economic development, in which it strongly criticises obsession with show-piece mentality by certain countries in the world. Obviously, there will always be large projects and they are an essential part of the infrastructure, and I do not criticise that, but it is a mix between large infra-structure projects and small business stimulation, combined with a significant contribution for the public sector, that ultimately will put this State back on its feet.

We have a Government trying to clock up a few pluses. There are one or two there, and in fact I have worked out a scenario for an election advertisement for the Government that it should think about. It will not take much longer than 30 seconds, but it would really sum up all its achievements. The Premier could go to Melbourne and fly into Adelaide on the first plane landing at the Adelaide international terminal. Then he could get off the plane and be taken to the Hilton Hotel (achievement No.2), on a Sunday, and have a beer, it being a tourist hotel. He could drive out on the road and be pulled up by the random breath testing unit and be hauled over to the Moores law courts (that is a plus for them that they like to talk about). That, in 30 seconds, is the sum total of this Government's achievements. If it wants to fight an election on such show-piece things, that that is all that matters, the electorate will make its decision.

I make one other point. In analysing unemployment in this State, I think it behoves all Parties to analyse all aspects of it. The Deputy Leader highlighted the problems of the mature unemployed, and those problems are very serious. In electorates such as mine, while we often hear about youth unemployment, we often overlook the large numbers of mature people who are unemployed and who face the prospect of never getting another job.

Likewise, we can also look at another section that never seems to get much attention, and that is unemployed women. The facts and a study of the figures show that, wherever one sees an unemployment figure in relation to one category of the population, be it young people, mature age people, or whatever, it is an average, and that average is less than the rate that applies to women. There is a much higher unemployment rate in regard to women than in regard to men, and there are no conscious programmes to help that particular problem.

Another criticism that has been levelled against the policy that is being put forward by my Party is that short-term job creation programmes are of no value: what is the good of employing someone for six months and then dumping them summarily at the end of that time on the street? All I can say at this point, is that the Government would be well advised to read studies of the O.E.C.D. and the International Labour Organisation into the efficacy of job-creation programmes run by, among others, the West German Government. Those studies show a number of important findings. In fact, the programmes improve the employability of those involved, and there is a marginal effect on the total number of permanent jobs that are available in the economy, because these programmes have some confidence-building effects in the private sector, particularly in the small business sector.

In any event, may I say that, after having talked to many of my constituents who have been unemployed for 12 months or two years, seeing the state of depression to which they fall and watching them become totally unemployable, I believe that even short-term programmes are much better than nothing at all, because they give these people some opportunity to maintain that essential self-confidence that they must maintain if they are to have any chance of obtaining a job.

We can make many comments about how much such programmes cost, and I believe that it really behoves the Federal Government to assist State Governments in such job-creation programmes, because when these programmes operate, they save the Federal Government significant amounts of expenditure in unemployment benefit payments and social security payments of one form or another. Those funds should be made available to State Governments to assist with these unemployment relief programmes.

If any criticism is to be made about the scheme that we ran previously, perhaps it could be that the time involved was too short, that six months was not significant enough time to be of assistance to some people. Indeed, the European experience tended to be longer periods of time, but, quite frankly, given the funds that were available to the Government, that was the only period that could be involved.

The Hon. J. D. Wright: We were the only State Government that did it, too.

Mr LYNN ARNOLD: The Labor Government was the only State Government that bothered to do anything at all in that regard. Perhaps that should heighten the need for a call on the Federal Government to make available funds to extend the term of such temporary programmes. I would suggest that there should have been a full-scale evaluation of that programme, similar to the evaluation that was undertaken of the comparative European programmes, because I believe that that would show significant benefits in social and economic terms for this State and for individuals.

The amendment moved by the Government is irrelevant, and the Government's performance, its debate and argument this afternoon were likewise irrelevant. Whatever the fate of the vote in this House, I know that the electorate of South Australia will know which way its vote will be cast. I also know that this Party will be the Government as a result of that.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN (Min of Industrial Affairs): I say from the outset that I was very disappointed that the Leader of the Opposition and the Labor Party should take the issue of unemployment and attempt to turn it into a political football, and a very cheap political football at that. There is no doubt—

Mr Bannon interjecting:

The Hon D. C. BROWN: If the Leader will give me the courtesy of listening to what I have to say in the next five minutes, he will realise that there is no doubt that his motion is nothing but an attempt to score some cheap political capital, if possible, from the use of unemployment. The Opposition is waving the unemployment flag and the job-loss flag as if this is its last dire stand to win Government in this State. First, I will consider the broad issue of the world economy. The point is that the world, for about two years, has been undergoing a very fundamental and severe recession. When I was in the United States of America I found that certain parts of the United States were experiencing a decline in housing approvals of 75 per cent on what were the normal levels. In other parts of the United States, sales of new cars were down by 60 per cent on previous figures.

I went to Europe and found that the lowest unemployment that one could find anywhere in Europe, with the exception

of Germany, was about 9 per cent. Certainly, socialist countries such as France, under social democrat Governments, are promoting exactly the type of policy that is put forward by the Leader of the Opposition, the shadow Minister of Education and the Deputy Leader. That Government has suffered a great increase in unemployment since coming to office and is now facing diabolical economic problems because of the complete lack of confidence in private investment within that country.

It is interesting to note that the Mitterand Government, of all the Governments in social democrat countries around the world, has set up an enterprise Australia or South Australia type of fund in an attempt to promote industrial development in France. That Government has an appalling record.

It has found that private investment has almost halted and that unemployment has rocketed. It was absolutely inevitable that sooner or later Australia would feel the effects of that world recession, and as it started, we started to feel the effects from the beginning of this year in Australia.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: The effect of that world recession (if the Opposition will listen) has been very severely heightened because of enormous increases in labour costs in Australia. We are now faced with the situation about which we have warned and cautioned the union movement, that excessive wage demands would lead to unemployment.

An honourable member: Export costs.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: Exactly, the exportation of jobs. A number of companies has approached me and said, 'We will lay people off, because we have to keep the bottom line on labour costs at the same level. If people want a 38-hour week and if they want enormous wage increases, unfortunately we will have to reduce employment'. It is time that Australians realised that they cannot take excessive wage increases when, in fact, the rest of the world has decided not to take such increases. Basically, the Australian worker, through trade union pressure, has decided to price himself out of the world labour market.

That is exactly what has happened. We have lost our competitiveness as a manufacturing country. Imports are flooding into Australia at present because our labour cost is more expensive than that overseas. The crux of this motion relates to how South Australia is performing. I finalise the debate—

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

The House divided on the amendment:

Ayes (23)—Mrs Adamson, Messrs Allison, P. B. Arnold, Ashenden, Becker, Billard, Blacker, D. C. Brown, Evans, Glazbrook, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Lewis, Mathwin, Olsen, Oswald, Randall, Rodda, Russack, Schmidt, Tonkin (teller), Wilson, and Wotton.

Noes (20)—Messrs Abbott, L. M. F. Arnold, Bannon (teller), M. J. Brown, Corcoran, Crafter, Duncan, Hamilton, Hemmings, Hopgood, Keneally, Langley, McRae, Payne, Peterson, Plunkett, Slater, Trainer, Whitten, and Wright.

Pair—Aye—Mr Chapman. No—Mr O'Neill.

Majority of 3 for the Ayes.

Amendment thus carried.

The House divided on the motion as amended:

Ayes (23)—Mrs Adamson, Messrs Allison, P. B. Arnold, Ashenden, Becker, Billard, Blacker, D. C. Brown, Evans, Glazbrook, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Lewis, Mathwin, Olsen, Oswald, Randall, Rodda, Russack, Schmidt, Tonkin (teller), Wilson, and Wotton.

Noes (20)—Messrs Abbott, L. M. F. Arnold, Bannon (teller), M. J. Brown, Corcoran, Crafter, Duncan, Hamilton, Hemmings, Hopgood, Keneally, Langley, McRae,

Payne, Peterson, Plunkett, Slater, Trainer, Whitten, and Wright.

Pair—Aye—Mr Chapman. No—Mr O'Neill.

Majority of 3 for the Ayes.

Motion as amended thus carried.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED (MERGER) BILL

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY LIMITED (MERGER) BILL

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.
(Continued from 22 July. Page 119).

Dr BILLARD (Newland): I support the motion, and I wish to make some comments on what I believe is a psychological malaise which exists currently in this State. I use the term 'malaise', because I believe that many of the things that people are saying in the State about the State are not based on fact; they are based on their perception of what is going on in this State. We have had several examples in the last week or so of this malaise.

The first example is the frustration that was expressed by the Minister of Industrial Affairs over the weekend when he could not understand why the media and the public should be focusing on jobs which were lost rather than on the greater number of jobs being created. On other occasions there has been an example of unemployment in South Australia decreasing and the national employment figure increasing, yet we have seen the media headline 'Unemployment rises' when they are referring to the national increase and not to a South Australian decrease; hence, a negative view is put. I hasten to add that I cannot blame the media for this negative attitude. I think it is simply expressing a malaise which many members of the public have, and it is not simply something which the Labor Party and its followers put about. Obviously they are fanning the flames of this malaise as much as they can, and I guess they see it as being in their interests to foster a general negative view of the State. However, I do not believe that it is an accurate position regarding this State. I have found myself being frustrated in trying to analyse why the people still think that we have the highest unemployment in Australia when that is not the case; why people still think that there is a net exodus of people out of the State when there is not; and why people still think that there is a net exodus of industry out of this State when in fact there is a net gain.

It has struck me that this malaise in South Australia is not unique. I remember that in my childhood and teenage years in another State in Australia, Queensland, exactly the same thing happened. Twenty years ago, Queensland experienced the same malaise and people took exactly the same negative view of everything. They believed that there was no use in their trying to establish industry because it would simply get up and leave. They thought that it was no use because all the head offices of all the organisations that mattered were in the southern States, and therefore it was no use their trying to expand industry in Queensland at that

stage. They expressed exactly the same views and many of the same phrases were used in that expression of the malaise.

Having had experience of both periods in the history of the two States, I believe that I can make some contribution by looking at what happened in Queensland 20 years ago. By looking at the conditions that brought about that malaise and examining where it led, perhaps some lessons for the benefit of South Australia can be learnt. I hasten to add that there are many differences between South Australia and Queensland. As much as I oppose what the Labor Party is doing in this State, I would not label it with the tag of being the same as the Queensland Labor Party. In the 1950s and 1960s and to a certain extent at the present time, the Queensland Labor Party has been an anti-intellectual Party, very much an old guard workers' Party, to the point that one of the first things that the new coalition Government in Queensland had to undertake on its election in 1957 was the building of high schools across the State.

When I went to high school in Queensland in 1960 only one-third of my former primary class went to high school. The rest could leave school at the end of primary school and could join the work force. It was an exception to go to high school. Of the 150 students who were in the first year at my high school, only about 50 went on to matriculation. Therefore, the attitude towards education was vastly different between the two States. When I draw this comparison, I am confining myself to the economy and to the public perception of that economy, and I would not want to draw comparisons beyond that point, because there are substantial differences between the States.

In 1957 in Queensland there was an unexpected change of Government. In that case it arose out of a split in the Labor Party which led to the formation of the Queensland Labor Party, which later merged into the Democratic Labor Party. I think there is some similarity between that and what happened in South Australia in 1979. When that change in Government took place Queensland was at a low economic ebb. There was no mining industry of any significance. Mount Isa Mines limped along from year to year with a poor record of profit, being propped up by a partial takeover by an American mining company during the 1950s. It could not increase its profit even though it wanted to, because the railway line between Mount Isa and the coast was washed out after every downpour and the State Government could not afford to rebuild the line. It therefore limped along from year to year with poor profits. At that time the Queensland mining industry was in a poor state of affairs.

In addition, a poor state of affairs existed in the Queensland tourist industry. Strange as it may seem at this stage when tourism is normally considered to be a big thing in Queensland, at that time tourism in Queensland was undeveloped. Hayman Island was the only Barrier Reef island open to tourists, and it had poor facilities. The general view was that it was not possible to develop tourist facilities in Queensland because no-one would want to go to the tropics for a holiday, as it is too hot. People in Queensland battled with that view of themselves. They had an undeveloped tourist industry and they knew had some potential tourist assets that had not been developed.

In addition, Queensland had a low migration gain. During the population boost that Australia experienced following the Second World War, Queensland received far less than its share. It used to be one of the State's continual grumbles that all the ships came to Australia via Perth, and migrants disembarked at Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, with very few reaching Queensland. Queensland certainly did not benefit from the migration boom to Australia following the Second World War. There is a direct comparison there with the condition in South Australia in the late 1970s,

when we had a net interstate migration loss, as the Minister of Mines and Energy indicated about an hour ago.

From the second quarter of 1978 until the third quarter of 1980 there was a net migration loss from South Australia every quarter. Therefore, we can see that the same comparison can be drawn. Further, in Queensland there was low self-esteem compared to that in the other States. It called itself the 'Cinderella State'. I can remember having that remark fed to me at both primary school and high school: Queensland was the Cinderella State, South Australia got all the Federal money, and no-one looked after Queensland. That was a very general view at that time.

If people like to look back at the political history they would find that Menzies almost lost the 1961 Federal election because of that fact; many seats in Queensland changed hands at that election, because the general view was that Queensland was not looked after and that the Federal Government had better do something to stick up for that State. That is what was said about Queensland. In South Australia we have found sons of South Australia of far greater and longer standing than I (I have been here for only 10 years), such as Max Harris, advocating at the end of the 1970s that South Australia ought to be abolished and absorbed into Victoria; he said that South Australia did not deserve to be a State.

So, we had that same negative view of the State being expressed in South Australia in the late 1970s as that which was expressed in Queensland in the late 1950s and early 1960s. I have mentioned already that it has been said that that State was a branch office State; these days we hear the same term used about South Australia. It was said at the time that if the southern States sneeze, Queensland catches a cold: I have heard that phrase used frequently about South Australia, that is, that it catches a cold if the Eastern States sneeze. That is said because South Australia is so dependent on its manufacturing industries, which rely on markets in the Eastern States for their sales and for their viability. Of course, all this terminology and all these phrases are based on a certain element of truth, but they do not convey the overall correct interpretation.

The final point I want to make concerning the comparison between the economic conditions in Queensland in the late 1950s and the early 1960s and South Australia at present concerns the fact that, nevertheless, there was a recognition that Queensland had large resources but that they were undeveloped. In Queensland at that time, those in that State knew that there were large mineral resources. I remember being told at school, long before the coal mines started, that the whole of central Queensland was underlain by an almost continuous layer of coal; they knew the coal was there, but there were no mines to develop it. In fact, the very small coal mines that operated in Queensland at that time survived by Government contracts for the steam trains and the power stations. They were virtually subsidised by the State in order to stay in existence.

We say the same things about South Australia these days; we say that we would love to develop a tourist industry but we do not have the facilities in key places. That is true; there are many magnificent tourist attractions in this State which I have seen and enjoyed and which I believe would be great attractions to visitors from other States, but I would have to say that in many cases they lack the basic facilities. Either one must get to them by way of a rough track or one finds when one gets there that there are no facilities such as camping grounds, catering services, outlets for food, motels or other facilities that are required by tourists. Therefore, if we want to develop the tourist industry in this State, a huge amount of capital must be invested to provide basic facilities such as roads and other necessary accoutrements.

The same situation exists with the mining industry. I

guess the upgrading of the railway line between Townsville and Mount Isa was to Queensland what Roxby Downs is to South Australia. It became a symbol of what Queenslanders wanted to happen with the future of the State and they had to fight hard for it. I would have to say that they did not receive the support of the Commonwealth Government at that time. They sought a World Bank loan to finance the project, and that finance ultimately was available if the Commonwealth Government was prepared to guarantee it. However, it refused to do so, and so it was not available and the State had to take a decision in 1959 to go it alone on its own resources to rebuild that line. Therefore, that became the symbol to Queensland of what they wanted for the future of their State; that they had to scratch, save and scrape to get that money to rebuild that line, so that Mount Isa Mines could double its production, which is what it wanted to do. This was their symbol of progress.

It is true that when that was done other circumstances were in Queensland's favour. At the time there was an uplift in world metal prices which was very fortunate. However, when one considers the long-range view, historically metal prices go up and down, but Queensland did not sink back into the malaise that it had previously suffered—it went ahead. In fact, that line, apart from allowing Mount Isa Mines to expand, led to the establishment of a smelter at Townsville. That development followed very quickly, and of course, once Townsville was up and going, many other industries were attracted to that city, which rapidly grew and soon became the second largest city in Queensland.

The corresponding flag-bearing development in South Australia has been the Roxby Downs development, which is a much larger project. I would have to admit that the benefits that are to flow to the State are not as immediate as those which resulted from the upgrading of the line to Mount Isa in Queensland. However, it is no less significant because of that, and many other developers and potential developers have been looking at South Australia to see whether we are serious about what we want for the future of our State, and they have been judging our attitude to the way we treat the Roxby Downs development. So to a very significant extent South Australia, as well as Queensland, has its great symbol of what it wants for the future, and South Australia's population as a whole has chosen Roxby Downs as being that symbol and has chosen a pathway for mining and development. Let me now refer to what Queensland did to overcome the great difficulties that it had, many of which South Australia shares.

I believe it is important that we look at its *modus operandi* of development, because we should be doing the same thing. There were some very shrewd people in power in Queensland at the time, and, although many people today run around giving Bjelke-Petersen the credit for the economic success of Queensland, I do not believe that he was responsible for it; I believe the ground work was laid during the early to mid 1960s, and Queensland is now reaping the benefit. Bjelke-Petersen may have done more of the same, but the formula for that success was hammered out and applied first in the early 1960s.

When I was in Queensland recently I had an opportunity to talk to the former Treasurer, Sir Gordon Chalk, who was for a time Leader of the Liberal Party in Queensland. I am not sure whether he was at that stage, but I think he was during the greater part of the 1960s. He was one of the key people. Sir Frank Nicklin was another of the key people who set the ground rules that led to the development of that State. He told me of the agreement which was hammered out in 1962 for the sale of the first 300 000 tonnes of coal from Central Queensland, and which led to the formation of the company Thiess Peabody Mitsui. It is very important to examine the agreement that set the stage for what was to follow.

The State of Queensland ensured in that agreement that the company which was undertaking the mineral development in Queensland would build the railway line and the port, buy the rolling stock, and hand the lot over to the State on the day it shipped the first tonne of coal. The State, from that day, charged the company for the use of the rolling stock and the port that had been built and supplied by the mining development companies. That was a very good deal, and it was deliberately set up so that the mining development companies had a vested interest in getting the whole project under way quickly. Therefore, they had no interest in delaying the project.

Secondly, it was done to ensure that the infra-structure, which would have a much wider benefit than simply to the mining industry, would fall into the hands of the State Government, so that the Government could use it to open up other industries in those areas. In particular, in central Queensland it used these new railways to establish what is termed the Brigalow development, which has now been said by many commentators to be the most successful pastoral development in Australian history. So, out of the mining developments, the State of Queensland got a free gift of railways and rolling stock, as well as the ability to open up agricultural areas. It got not just one industry but several, and it got ports. Gladstone is one of the largest ports in Australia, if not the largest, in terms of tonnage shipped.

That was an important feature of the agreements reached with the mining companies, and one could compare that with the agreements reached by the then Western Australian Government with Hamersley; it did not reach such an agreement. The railway lines and ports were owned by the mining companies, so that ultimately the State could not use those facilities for opening up areas for general industrial use and for general settlement. This was a tremendous disadvantage in the way in which it was operated.

We can learn from this, and I believe that the South Australian Government has learnt from the sort of contracts written in Queensland at that time. In the Stony Point indenture, written by this Government and passed through this Parliament late last year, the Government has adopted the same tactic, as far as possible, with the Cooper Basin liquids partners. In that instance the roads, the wharves and the port facilities are being built by the companies without the State spending any money, and then those facilities are being handed over to the State, which will charge the producers for their use. It is a way in which we can use mining development as a lever, not simply to give us royalties or direct jobs, but to achieve other objectives that we have for State development—perhaps the development of a tourist industry in a certain area. In central Queensland, the infra-structure paid for by the development of the mining industry has been used to fund the development of the tourist industry.

The very significant difference which it has made to the State of Queensland and to which we can also look forward in South Australia is in the provision of infra-structure, of roads, ports, and other facilities throughout the State, which can then be used by other industries. If we plan this correctly, I believe that we can dovetail the needs of several different industries.

Mr Hemmings: Such as?

Dr BILLARD: I have already mentioned the development of tourist industries, and I believe that the provision of roads—

Mr Hemmings: Who will go to Stony Point as a tourist attraction?

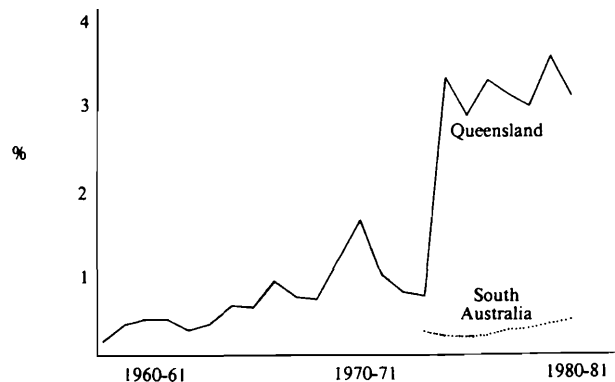
Dr BILLARD: If the honourable member believes that Stony Point is the only place where money is spent, he has a very narrow view of things. Let me look at some of the other benefits that will flow to the State and see what difference has been made to the economy of Queensland. We have an opportunity here to look 20 years down the

track at what could be happening in this State. In Queensland, the total mining royalties 20 years ago, in the year 1959-60, represented 0.37 per cent of total State expenditure. We can compare that with South Australia at the change of Government in 1978-79, when royalties in this State represented 0.32 per cent of total State expenditure, so they were on a fairly comparable level at that time.

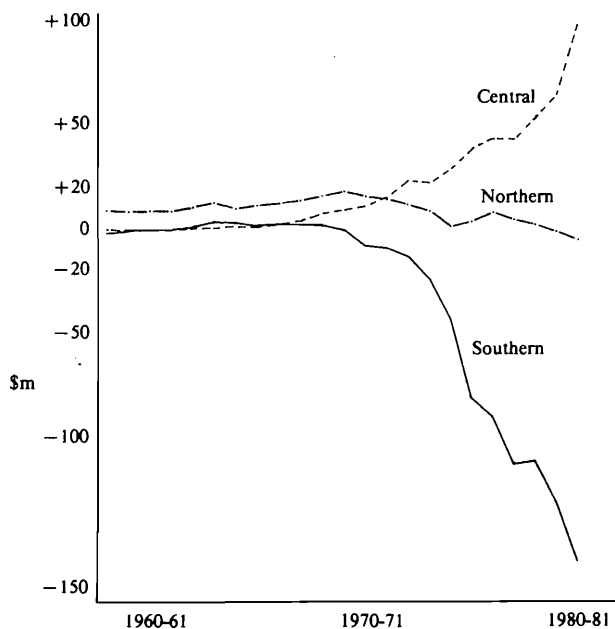
During the ensuing 20 years, royalties as a contribution to the State Budget increased in Queensland to peak in 1979-80 at 3.54 per cent of State Budget—a tenfold increase in royalties as a percentage of State Budget. It must be remembered that, by relating it to a percentage of the State Budget, we are automatically eliminating factors such as inflation over that long period. I believe that that is a reasonable way in which to measure the growth of royalties over the period. In this year in Queensland it is expected that \$93 300 000 will be received in royalties directly from that source.

South Australia has had a marginal increase in royalties in the year to June 1981, when royalties represented .42 per cent of the South Australian State Budget. However, that is still a very small level—about one-tenth of the level that currently operates in Queensland. I seek leave to have inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it a graph relating to mining royalties as a percentage of the State Budget, together with a graph relating to the annual operating surplus for the Queensland Railways and its divisions.

Leave granted.



Mining royalties as a percentage of total State Government payments from Consolidated Revenue.



Annual Operating Surplus (Deficit) for the Southern, Central and Northern Divisions of the Queensland Government Railways.

Dr BILLARD: The figures show that, apart from the royalties in Queensland, the benefits that flowed directly to the State Budget by other means were at least as great again. One would recognise that the railways in Queensland are divided roughly into three divisions—the southern division, running west out of Brisbane, the central division running west from Gladstone and Rockhampton, and the northern division, running west from Townsville.

Mr Hemmings: Why did you leave Queensland?

Dr BILLARD: I came to a good State where I had a job. I was one of the people who came the other way, and I was proud of it. The northern division had always had a considerable revenue source in the Mount Isa mines, and the figures show that, even at the time of the change of Government in the late 1950s, there was a significant profit from that operation. The southern division of the Queensland Railways had an operating deficit which went the way most operating deficits go in Australia—it skyrocketed over the years to the point where, in the latest year for which I can secure figures (1980-81), that division had an operating deficit of \$141 000 000, which is a fair deficit for one-third of the State's railways.

However, the central division of the railways, which area had the greatest concentration of development of coal mines, where the railway was built largely by the coalminers at their own expense and passed over to the State Government, had a profit in the latest year of \$90 000 000. There was a direct contribution equal to the size of the mining royalties that came into the State coffers. One can see that the benefit to the State Budget is nowhere near restricted to the mining royalties that flowed directly.

Mr Keneally: That is probably a Bjelke con, of course.

Dr BILLARD: Honourable members may laugh, but I believe that we can learn from what happens in other States. If we are so proud that we think that nothing that happens in any other State can be of relevance to us, we must be so narrow-minded that we deserve whatever we get. I am open-minded, and I recognise that there are very substantial differences between Queensland and South Australia. As I said previously, the differences in cultural attitude are quite enormous. I do not try to say that we are similar in all respects; however, I believe that the malaise that we are suffering in this State at present is the same as the sort of negative attitudes that were prevalent 20 years ago in Queensland in the same sort of economic circumstances, when there had been a change of Government and when people were looking for growth, which took a few years to come. In fact, the signs of growth in South Australia are more significant now than they were in Queensland in 1960.

Members may remember that at that time there was a national recession (which I mentioned earlier), which almost led to the defeat of the Menzies Government. There are many similarities. However, the point that I wish to make is that we should look at what is in place and the plans that are taking place for the development of South Australia. We are pursuing economically a similar line to Queensland in that we are seeking to develop tourism. The Minister of Tourism recently produced figures which show the very significant growth that has already been achieved in the tourist industry in this State on a relatively small investment.

Mr Hemmings: That was during the Festival of Arts.

Dr BILLARD: The figures go well beyond the period of the Festival of Arts, and the honourable member knows that. The other measures that have been taken by this Government to build up the infrastructure that is necessary for the development of this State include such basic things as providing highways and railways where required. Later this year the standard gauge will reach Adelaide. This Government has spent a great deal of money on pushing forward

the sealing of the Stuart Highway at a much greater rate. In fact, in the year in which this Government came to office, \$1 000 000 was spent on the Stuart Highway, which barely paid for maintenance. Since this Government has come into office, \$40 000 000 has been committed to the sealing of the Stuart Highway.

The very basic facilities that are required for the development of industry, such as the agreements regarding container shipping which have now been reached and which are resulting in the establishment of South Australia as a link in the container shipping line to Europe, and the negotiations that are currently taking place to establish Adelaide as a link in container shipping lines to Asia, North America, and to the North American East Coast conference, also play a very significant part and will continue to do so in the development of industry in this State. These sorts of things have to be done to develop industry.

We will not create permanent jobs and develop our State simply by running around and putting some people on the Government payroll digging ditches. That does not create jobs or economic strength for the State. We must provide the basic facilities to allow industries to come here and establish in a way in which they can be competitive and establish firm markets overseas and interstate. That is what is being pursued by this Government. The industries that are being developed will contribute substantially to the State Government coffers. We remember that the royalties from the Cooper Basin liquids scheme will start to flow into the State coffers from January next year.

The industrial development that has been pursued by this State Government during the past three years has greatly boosted investment in the manufacturing industry. The Deputy Premier read out a small portion of a list this afternoon, but, if one looks at the total list (as I have done) and adds up the figures (as I have done), one finds that the jobs come in their tens, twenties, fifties and one hundreds, and total over 3 900 jobs, made up of lots of little figures, including companies that are expanding and employing more people. The fact is that extra jobs have been created in this State since this Government came to power. The number of jobs created has exceeded greatly those which have been lost. One cannot deny the figures which come from the Bureau of Statistics and which show that the number has increased by 9 000. The figure may vary from month to month between 9 000 and 23 000.

However, it is still a substantial increase and it runs against the grain of the loss of 20 000 jobs in the previous two years of the former Government. To speak in a negative manner and to deny the positive figures that have come out is simply to write ourselves down as a State and as a people. It runs the very real danger of our becoming self-fulfilling if it is pushed enough.

I believe that, although we have a responsibility to be realistic in all ways (I recognise that if things are going bad we must look at the figures fairly), we must look at a balanced picture and at both sides of the equation. True, some jobs have been lost, but more have been created, and no-one can deny that more jobs have been created than have been lost over the past 2¾ years.

No-one can deny that the commitment to investment by developers in manufacturing industry has greatly increased since this Government came to office. In fact, figures quoted by the Premier recently show that there has been an 11-fold increase in major manufacturing and mining project investment since 1979. No-one can deny those figures or the commitment to mining development that has occurred in this State. These commitments will provide jobs not just now (although some have provided jobs immediately) but into the future.

The figures that I have already included in *Hansard* show that the mining developments in Queensland that were pursued in the early 1960s to the mid 1960s brought their maximum benefits from the mid 1970s onwards. In fact, although they brought some immediate benefits through the construction of railways and ports, the maximum benefits that they brought to the State were provided from the mid-1970s onwards, and the big increase in royalties to the State occurred in 1974-75, when we saw the massive increase in royalties coming to the State from the projects that had been signed up in 1962-63 and 1964-65.

Under the agreements, those concerned were able to repay the loans that they had had to secure to build the railways and ports before there was a rapid increase in the rate of royalties. We have a lot to learn, and we in this State ought not to be negative: we must be realistic at all times, but not unduly negative. I believe that a great deal has been done to lay the foundations for a strong economy in South Australia in future. I have pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD (Baudin): I, too, support the motion and join with honourable members who have spoken so far and who have expressed their condolences to the surviving relatives of those former members of this place and indeed of other Parliaments who have passed on during that period. It has been pointed out to me that it would have been appropriate if reference had been made to the late Cyril Hutchens, who was both a member of this place for many years and a Minister in the Walsh Government. The House appropriately remembered that honourable gentleman by adjourning briefly some time ago, although there was no reference to him in His Excellency's Speech.

I want also to take a small proportion of my time to pay a tribute to another gentleman whose death came too late to have been referred to in His Excellency's Speech. I refer, of course, to the late Norman Makin, who died only very recently indeed. Mr Makin's record of public service to this nation is quite extraordinary and is one on which, if I were to share it with this House to the extent that it should perhaps be shared, I could take up the whole of my speech. However, I am not in a position to do that because I want to raise other matters.

However, I point out that Mr Makin was initially a candidate for election to this place, having been a candidate for the multi-member electorate of Barossa, as it was in 1915. He did not succeed in being elected on that occasion, but in 1919 he won the seat of Hindmarsh from the gentleman who I believe had held it from the time of Federation, first as a Labor member and then subsequently as a Labor conscriptionist, or nationalist, as they later came to be called. In fact, Mr Makin retained his seat in the House of Representatives until 1946, and during the latter part of that Parliamentary career he was, of course, a Minister in the Curtin Government and (I rather imagine) the Chifley Government. He was Minister for the Navy and Minister for Munitions from 7 October 1941 to 14 August 1946. He was also during that period Minister for Aircraft Production as well as a member of the War Cabinet. Mr Makin was also Minister for External Affairs in 1945. He attended the United Nations Conference in London in January 1946, and was President of the Security Council of the United Nations in 1946-47.

Mr Makin resigned from Parliament on 14 August 1946 on being appointed as the first Australian Ambassador to the United States. That appointment terminated on 27 April 1951, and in 1954, at the general election, he was re-elected for the seat of Sturt, and, following the redistribution of electorates, was elected member for Bonython in the general elections of 1955, 1958 and 1961.

Mr Makin was known to me personally. On one occasion when I visited him he assisted me considerably in the research that I was undertaking into Labor history. Indeed, such was his eminence that many young students visited Mr Makin from time to time in order to profit from his recollections of individuals and issues that he had known or fought during his long and distinguished career in public life.

Mr Makin entered Parliament from the Islington railway workshops, as I am aware, where he had been a pattern maker and a very active member of his union, namely (as it was known then), the Amalgamated Engineering Union. So, I suppose that, by the tenets of some, Mr Makin came from a humble background. Yet, both by sheer force of ability and also through the out-workings of his concern for his fellow workers, and indeed for the people of Australia generally, Mr Makin rose to extremely eminent heights indeed.

So, I think it is fitting that, although Mr Makin was never a member of this place, there should be something in the record indicating the respect, and indeed affection, in which he was held by all who knew him. I understood from a comment that Mr Makin once made to me that, within the general limits of the Party-political struggle, he was reasonably close to Sir Philip McBride, with whom he shared Parliamentary honours in Canberra. It is interesting that both these gentlemen should have passed on within such a short space of time of one another. I therefore take this opportunity of placing on record my respect for a very great Australian and a very great son of the Labor movement.

[Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.30 p.m.]

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: This is really the first opportunity that I have had to congratulate the member for Mitcham (although she is not in the Chamber at present) on her success at the Mitcham by-election and to point out to the honourable member that I think that in some ways her election settles an argument between the Premier and me: an argument that was acted out in this House back in 1975. I want to revert to that for a moment in order to draw out and reinforce the principle that I was making at that time.

The argument was about optional preferential voting, something about which the Opposition will be referring to from time to time. The Government at that time had introduced a measure which canvassed that possibility. Members of the Liberal Opposition, as it was at that time, were opposing this, perhaps, predictably and were mounting the argument that this was merely a half-way House, the thin end of the wedge—that somehow, by passing that piece of legislation they would be making it easier for the same Labor Government, a subsequent Labor Govt, or a Government of some other political complexion, to introduce first past the post voting.

At that time I stood in my place and pointed out that the policy of the Labor Party was for optional preferential voting, not for first past the post, and that indeed there were certain advantages for Labor, as indeed for other political Parties, in retaining a form of optional preferential voting. I pointed out then that by retaining this form of preferential voting it would be possible for the Labor Party from time to time to determine the issue in strongly non-Labor seats as between the competing non-Labor Parties in those areas. I was thinking, of course, of the situation in which Labor preferences would enable, say, a Country Party member to be elected ahead of a Liberal Party member. I said, 'Why should the Labor Party give away that element of advantage by opting for first past the post voting in which it would do away with this opportunity that it had

to influence the result in seats where obviously it was not able to win itself?"

Of course, in light of the Mitcham by-election, the debate changes from being one of a rural complexion to one of an urban complexion, because that by-election is an example of a situation where Labor preferences were able to determine the issue as between two non-Labor Parties in an urban seat, which quite realistically the Labor Party could not expect to win. In fact, of course, the preferences were marshalled very tightly indeed, something like 95 per cent of the Labor Party preferences going to the member for Mitcham. I have not had the opportunity to test out against the records those statements that have been made that this was the tightest exchange of preferences that has ever occurred under our present electoral system, although I would be surprised to find very many examples of a tighter exchange of preferences than that.

The member for Bragg, as he was then, and in one respect still is, got up in the House and proceeded to attempt to demolish me on that occasion. His argument consisted of a good deal of *non sequiturs*, of circular arguments. I rather liked the one which went as follows:

The preferential voting system is an entirely fair system. It is called the alternative voting system normally, and alternative voting systems are acknowledged generally as being the fairest way of administering single member electorate voting systems. I agree with that.

So, one changes the name of the thing that one is defending, saying, of course, that everyone understands that under this new label it is the best proposition and that therefore the original label must also have been the fairer proposition.

He went on to say that I had merely exposed the basis of the deceit upon which the Labor Party was operating, because, on being asked to reiterate his argument, which had got a bit tortuous and unwieldy, he was able to be succinct to this extent:

By manipulating preferences in a situation where there is more than one candidate, the Labor Party hopes it will be able to gain a maximum electoral advantage, either by allocating a full list of preferences or by refraining to do so, according to the circumstances. If it wishes to have the best of both worlds, it will be able to refrain from putting down the preferences when it suits that Party. On the other hand, if it feels strongly about a particular district it will put down a full list of preferences. The A.L.P. hopes to manipulate the situation when more than one Party on the right side of politics is in the field.

That is precisely what a political Party can do under the present system. The only difference with optional preferential voting is that in an electorate, where a Party knows in advance that it will be first or second, it need not confuse its supporters by inviting them to put down a whole range of preferences from, say, one to eight, or however many candidates there happen to be.

In any event, the then member for Bragg was, of course, conceding the force of my argument. He was saying precisely what we seek to do, and I was advancing this argument in support of my contention that the Bill for optional preferential voting was not a half-way house but what we wanted and what we still want. Indeed, if the Premier thought about it for a moment, it was an option that was also available to his own Party, and still is, of course, in respect of the present system, the only difference being that it is possible to minimise informal voting in a situation where the marking of preferences is completely irrelevant. I thank the member for Mitcham for in some ways underpinning an argument that I had in this Chamber a long time ago with the person who is now the Premier.

There has been a debate in this Chamber and outside for some time about the economy, job creation, unemployment, and various other sets of economic indicators. I think we should put this into some sort of context, because I doubt whether there has ever been a period in the history of State

politics where such themes have so dominated the debate in the Chambers of the Parliament.

Going back to the immediate post-war years, one would have to say that people generally conceded that economic management was primarily the concern of the Federal Government, that the States were there to expend money in welfare areas and in areas of Public Service construction, and that sort of thing, and that they had only a peripheral influence on the state of the economy. There is an extent to which this present Government really has initiated the debate before us. We heard a good deal from the member for Newland, who spoke before me, but who was not here before 1979, so that he personally cannot really be hung with some of the outrageous and extravagant statements made by Liberal Party spokesmen at that time.

The Hon R. G. Payne: It's a pity we don't hang—

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Indeed, although to a certain extent it could be said that he was probably elected because some people were prepared to swallow some of those outrageous statements. What was behind the rhetoric of the Liberal Party in Opposition? Putting the whole thing in context, let us remember that, for most of the 1970s, the economic performance of South Australia, judged in terms of unemployment and compared with the overall performance of the Australian economy, was good. For most of the 1970s, we performed better than the Australian economy did as a whole, and that was something different from what had happened in the 1960s. Let us go on from that and say that, despite that, it is true that in September 1979 unemployment in this State was high, unacceptably so, although it seemed to be declining at the time. What was the Liberal Party saying about that at the time? First, basic to everything it was saying was obviously that State Governments are able to influence in quite a fundamental way the state of the economy within their borders.

That must have been their basic assumption; otherwise the rest of the debate does not follow. Secondly, they were saying that the Labor Party of the time had been defective in its economic management. Thirdly, they were saying, 'Elect us and everything will come good. We have the panacea, the solution to these problems.' These three assumptions underpinned the rhetoric of the Liberal Party during the election. No reasonable person could come to any other conclusion.

What have we seen in the past three years? We have seen a consistently worse performance than we saw in 1978, 1979 and the years before that. Various statistics have been quoted. The Government, once it knew that it could not win the unemployment argument, turned its attention to the job creation argument. It has tried to have it both ways. There is no doubt that the member for Newland wants to argue that this Government should get the credit for the jobs that have been created during its term of office but that it should in no way be hung with the blame for those jobs that have been lost during that time. The Government wants to hear the good news; it does not want to hear the bad news. I simply point out to members of this House that, from May 1981 to June 1982, South Australia saw a fall of 3 400 people employed, and Australia as a whole saw a fall of 300 people employed in that time. As every schoolchild knows, that really means that Australia, beyond South Australia's borders, actually saw an improvement to the extent of 3 100 jobs in that period while the rate in South Australia was declining by 3 400.

The plain facts of the matter are that, whatever the weapons that this Government has sought to bring to bear on the South Australian economy, they simply have not worked. I seek leave to incorporate in *Hansard* without my reading it a statistical table that points out that South Australia, in terms of new houses completed per 100 000 pop-

ulation in 1981 ranked eighth (the last in ranking order of Australian States) and that South Australia, in regard to new motor vehicles registered per 100 000 of population, similarly ranked eighth.

Leave granted.

	New Houses Completed per 100 000 of Population—		New Motor Vehicles Registered per 100 000 of Population—	
	1981	Rank	1981	Rank
N.T.	1 133	1	5 478	1
Qld.	992	2	4 727	2
W.A.	735	3	4 511	3
A.C.T.	692	4	4 213	4
N.S.W.	690	5	4 165	5
Vic.	523	6	3 551	7
Tas.	520	7	3 877	6
S.A.	427	8	3 430	8
Aust. (average)	673	—	4 059	—

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I thank you, Mr Speaker. What is the Opposition's motivation in raising these matters? First, it gives us no joy to see what has happened to the South Australian economy in the past three years. Secondly, it would be madness for us to indulge in an exercise of talking down the economy, because it is current knowledge outside this place, as I believe it is anticipated here, that before very long the Labor Party will be back in Government in this State.

If one puts the lowest motivation within the breasts of Labor members in this place, one would have to say that we want to inherit as healthy an economy as we can. So, for the very lowest of motives, setting aside our general concern for the people who are rendered unemployed by the dreadful economic conditions that obtain, we would still not want to talk down the economy.

First, we would want to say that we would like to see some sort of consistency in this matter. I could understand if Government members were now prepared to come out and say, 'We have had a hard and bitter three years learning process. We now understand that, in fact, State Governments can only very, very, peripherally affect the state of the economy within their borders.' I disagree with that, but I could understand it if members opposite were to say it. However, that is not what they are saying. There is a sense in which they are continuing on the rhetoric that they employed in the 1979 election, despite the fact that the runs simply are not on the board.

Either members of the Government are being dishonest in this respect or they simply do not understand the situation. They are taking refuge in some sort of idea that their panaceas have not yet had time to work. I remind them that some Governments around the world share the general economic philosophy of the Liberal Party, and those Governments have run into more and more trouble as these panaceas have been introduced.

One need look only at the Thatcher Government in the United Kingdom or the Reagan Government in the United States to see just how disastrous this whole approach has been. I need hardly remind honourable members of some of the salient factors involved in what we may call the present orthodox economic approach.

One is the artificial separation of public and private functions in the economy. I will return to that in just a moment. The second is what seems to be the total rejection of the

concept of economic stimulation by a boost to consumer spending. The third is the fashion for balanced Budgets, irrespective of the outcome of that balancing operation, and generally a feeling that we can starve ourselves back to prosperity.

Various people have had some things to say about this unsophisticated approach to the concept of public and private investment. My attention was drawn recently to some words written by Hugh Stretton in *The Politics of Taxation*. He gives an example of the way in which public and private investment are inextricably intertwined. He states:

...a private company mines public gas, sends it through a public pipeline to another private gas company which however has a public franchise, which sends it this time through a private pipe to a private brickworks, where it is mixed with public electricity and private clay to make bricks which go by private truck on public roads to a private building contractor who is building public housing on public lands, to be sold to a private citizen with a first mortgage from a private bank and a second mortgage from a public housing agency. Now will our 'market ideologists' please (1) sort out the 'public sector' from the 'private sector' in the above, and (2) show how running down the public sector will allow freer growth of the private sector—as less public gas goes through a smaller public pipe but then a larger private pipe to somehow make more private bricks which more private contractors will put into less public housing to sell to more private customers with less public mortgage loans derived from more private savings...etc., etc., and it is easy to cite many similar examples of similar absurdity: more private industrial development research; more private hospital hardware is supposed to be manufactured and sold to less public hospitals; more private cars are supposed to crowd on to less public roads; less police are supposed to guard larger private fortunes; and so on.

Of course, Hugh Stretton was involved for a long time in the operations of the Housing Trust. It is well known that movement in the activity of the public and private housing area tends to move in phase rather than out of phase.

If one slows down expenditures in public housing, that does not lead to a stimulus in private building: quite the opposite occurs. In regard to the matter of consumer spending and the way in which the jobs themselves can have a multiplier effect, a strange blind spot seems to operate in relation to this Government at this point. What it seems to say is that one should make much of the multiplier effect if people are involved in resource development employment but not if they are involved in other forms of employment. Recently the member for Stuart pointed out, I believe by way of interjection, just what the multiplier effect ought to be from the 4 000 public sector jobs that were wasted during the three years of this Liberal Party Administration.

I point out for the benefit of the Minister at the table and the whole House that the economic effect of a loss of one job in the public sector is exactly the same as the economic effect of the loss of one job in the private sector. In each case an individual ceases to consume at the level to which he or she hitherto consumed. These are factors that this Government seems to ignore. It seems to ignore the fact that it is indeed, as a Government, one of the largest (if not the largest) consumers of private goods in the South Australian economy.

I recently had the mixed blessing of hearing one of the Minister's Federal colleagues at the launching of a certain business enterprise. He told us a great deal about the free enterprise system. What he had to say was along the lines that Australia began as a nation of largely rugged individuals and that the Australian economy worked extremely well until the 1920's, when, suddenly, Governments of both political persuasions (though for the most part he blamed the Labor Party) began to intervene in the economy in quite a large-scale way and that that is really where we have seen all of our troubles come.

I believe that this honourable gentleman is somewhat defective in history. First, there was a great deal of intervention in the economy on the part of Colonial Govern-

ments. Why does that honourable gentleman, or any member of the Liberal Party, think that the railways in the States of Australia are under public ownership or, indeed, why most of our basic utilities are delivered the public way rather than the private way? In any event, unless he is putting forward the novel thesis that the great depression was a result of Government intervention in the economy (and I have never seen that argument offered in any other forum and, indeed, I think it can be adequately demonstrated that a good deal of the problem was that the Governments of the time lacked the tools available to control the prevarications of the economy), I think we could generally say that for the most part economies have worked better during that period of what he says was public intervention than they did in those earlier years.

Certainly, this is borne out by commentators in the United States. One Lester Thurow makes this point quite forcefully when commenting on the relative slow-down in economic growth in the United States during the 1970's. I quote from *The Zero—Sum Society*, as follows:

As both our experience and foreign experience demonstrated, there is no conflict between social expenditures or government intervention and economic success indeed, the lack of investment planning, worker participation and social spending may be a cause of our poor performance. As we and others have shown, social reforms can be productive as well as just, if done in the right way. If done in the wrong way they can, of course, be both disastrous and unjust. There may also be some merit in 'liberating free enterprise' if it is done in the right way. There are certainly unnecessary rules and regulations that are now strangling our economy. The trick is not rules versus no rules but finding the right rules.

I think that Australian growth experience in the immediate post-war period certainly gives a good deal of evidence of the fact that enormous economic and social benefits flowed from appropriate and well-planned Government intervention. It is also true that the haphazard and largely uncoordinated policies of the present Australian Government in relation to intervention may well be at the base of a good deal of our present problems.

The confusion of this Government in relation to the matter of private and public expenditure goes well beyond merely that matter. It also goes to the matter of revenue raising. For some time members on this side of the House have been patiently trying to explain to the Government that, in effect, there is no difference between a tax and a charge. It is interesting to be able to illustrate just how confused this Government is by quoting to it its very words in relation to this matter. In a statement the Premier said:

The charges [Government charges], in some cases have been raised for the first time in many years. If one takes the aggregate of those years and the average inflationary trend, we have still not kept up with inflation.

At this point I guess that we were assuming the Premier was raising this as a matter for congratulation to his Government, but he went on in the statement to say:

It was largely a question of the former Government totally neglecting to keep up with the need to increase charges so as to keep up with the cost of providing services.

In fact, what the Premier was saying at this point was that the Labor Government was a low-charge Government. He sometimes called it a high-tax Government but, at this point, he is conceding that it was a low-charge Government. However, confusion abounds as we move through the statement. The Premier goes on to say:

Basically I would remind the Leader of the Opposition that if he cares to look at his own Party's record in Government over 10 years, he will find that charges went up by the same sorts of amounts to keep pace with the cost of services.

In the space of one sentence we are suddenly no longer a low-charge Government at all. In fact, we apparently did in office what the Liberal Party is now doing. The Premier

then goes on to talk about wage claims and we have heard all about that before. He then goes on to say:

I know what the taxpayers want; they want the Government to keep State taxation as low as it possibly can, but they are prepared to pay charges for the services they receive.

So, the South Australian electorate is able, according to the Premier, to make some sophisticated distinction between charges on the one hand and taxes on the other hand and they want to keep taxes as low as possible, irrespective of the social consequences of so doing, but, at the same time, they are quite happy to pay charges which are in line with inflation and, indeed, if the Government does not do that, somehow it is being economically irresponsible.

So, taxation is reduced without thought for the consequences; that is apparently responsible in the Liberal Party philosophy. On the other hand, charges are increased as the inflationary trend goes on and, if they are not, that is irresponsible in the Liberal Party philosophy.

Is it possible to make a distinction? I suggest that there is a continuum. At one end of the continuum taxes are collected which are non-specific and do not attach themselves to a particular service, but they provide revenue for Government services generally. At the other extreme there is what one might call the 'fee for service' approach, that is, the Government provides a service. It may be that the Department of Lands prints maps (and very good ones, if I may say so) and I go into the department's shop and pay \$2.50 for a map and that exactly covers the costs involved in the printing of the map (equipment and labour) and it is a straight business deal, just as if I go to buy an icecream from private enterprise.

I remind the Minister and his colleagues that between these two extremes there is a whole range of charges which have varying components of subsidy written into them. One of the best examples was raised by way of a question from this side of the House last week regarding water rates. The Government does not collect from water rates all it puts in and, therefore, there is an element of subsidy.

Now, all that a tax is a charge where the subsidy element is 100 per cent. There are charges where the subsidy element is 75 per cent, 33.33 per cent or even zilch, such as buying a map from the Department of Lands, if in fact it is true that there is no subsidy component in that particular map.

It is a total budgetary exercise. It is for the Government of the day to determine the extent and place it will pitch its tent between the Dan of taxation and the Beersheba of charges. Let us see whether we can determine why there seems to be a different approach between the two political Parties in that matter.

One of the things that people from my side of politics bewail from time to time is that, for the most part, the taxes which are available to State Governments are regressive. It is difficult to make them progressive in effect so that they obey what should be the maxim of taxation: from each according to his means. However, it is probably true to say that such taxes as we have are more progressive in effect than having a system of charges. So, I think it is perfectly true when again my colleague the member for Stuart by way of interjection points out that, by keeping pace with charges but by seeking to reduce or keep steady taxes, this Government is seeking to transfer the burden of taxation from the electorate of Bragg to the electorate of Stuart. Honourable members well know what I mean when I make that point.

Let this Government come clean in the matter. Charges are a form of taxation. Taxation is a charge. There is a continuum between the two. What counts is not whether a Government is increasing or decreasing taxation; what counts is not how rapidly charges are moving—whether in line,

lagging behind or racing ahead of taxation—but rather what the total revenue of Government is and the means whereby it seeks to raise that revenue to do the job. It is quite dishonest or ignorant of honourable members opposite to suggest that they can make some sort of sophisticated distinction at that point.

I want to turn now to specific matters closely related to my shadow portfolio responsibility; namely, environment and planning. In reading the Speech delivered to us by His Excellency, I noticed a reference to the Planning Bill as follows:

Uniform administrative regulations and a consolidated development plan for South Australia, prepared under the new Planning Act, 1982, will be submitted to Parliament in the near future to clear the way for full proclamation of the Planning Act. This will introduce, for the first time in South Australia, a balanced sharing of planning responsibilities between local and State Governments to quicken the response of the planning system to urban and rural changes.

I hope that the Minister is able to adhere to the timetable which, in effect, he has announced through the Government and through His Excellency. This matter is indeed lagging badly. We were assured, during the last session, that the motion which has to go through both Houses (as a result of the Hon. Mr DeGaris's amendment in the Upper House, supported by the Labor Party and the Democrat, to validate planning documents) would be before us in the last session. It did not appear. I will be very interested to know how quickly it will appear this session.

The best advice I can get is that the Minister and his department are in some strife in relation to adhering to any sort of timetable in relation to the matter. Why should that be? Why should it be that there are real problems in getting the State plan together, given that it is an exercise which began under Minister Hudson back in 1977-78? The prime document produced by Mr Stuart Hart on control of private development is something we all had in our hands as long ago as 1978 and was therefore available to the department.

There is no excuse that the philosophy somehow is foreign to the department, as so much of it was developed at departmental level. The problem resides with the last State Budget. At that time the Minister of Environment and Planning robbed the Development Management Division in order to beef up the National Parks and Wildlife Division.

There is no doubt that some expansion was badly needed in the establishment of the National Parks and Wildlife Division. However, the robbing Peter to pay Paul principle implemented at that time—and I invite members to examine in detail the Budget documents in the yellow book—drastically cut down on the amount of expertise available to the Minister through the Development Management Division. These people have been operating on a shoestring.

Allied to this is the matter of sector managers. Some time ago, my attention was drawn to an article entitled 'Sector Managing in Retrospect' which appeared in the South Australian Planning Magazine. The writer of the article points out that the sector manager was introduced in the Department of Housing, Urban and Regional Affairs by the Labor Government, and this was to provide someone in the local area who knew what was going on, who understood how local government operated in the area and who would be able to work quickly to fix problems as they arose, at the same time providing a very valuable input to the Minister, the Government and the department in relation to planning matters.

The article raises such questions as 'Has the sector manager system lived up to expectations?'; 'What makes a good sector manager?'; 'What effect has the departmental amalgamation had on the role of the sector manager?'; and 'What does the future hold for the sector manager?' The writer of this article goes on to say that he had been a sector manager

for two years and therefore had an opportunity to look closely at the operation of the system. He also has some criticisms to make. For example, he says that the department (that is, the amalgamated department created by this Government) is far more hierarchical than was previously the case. He then goes on to say that he guesses that it was inevitable that one of the casualties of amalgamation had to be the accessibility of top management, that it is difficult for a Director-General who suddenly has more than 500 staff under him to be as accessible as was the case in the days of the DURA or the department that followed it prior to the amalgamation.

The writer of the article also says that if sector managers are to continue to live up to past expectations they must be able to get quick, if not, I think he says, instant, decisions (perhaps that is expecting a bit much) from top management and the Minister as the need arises without being screened by four or more officers along the line. The writer then talks about the time that it takes correspondence to filter down and up the line and the bureaucratic problems that arise. He seems to be saying that the sector manager is a good idea but that, under this Government, or certainly under the present structure of the department, it seems to be being strangled by a degree of red tape.

The writer also points out that there has been a high turnover of sector manager staff, apparently as much as 100 per cent between 1980 and when this article was written. He is concerned about severe restraints on the growth of the public sector, something to which I will return in just a moment. He also talks about the sluggish State economy and the steady but significant population drift interstate and the effect that this has had on a depressed building industry.

As far as I can see (and the member for Newland was using the word 'malaise' often enough in his speech), such malaise as exists at present in this department is related to the fact that the department is understaffed with regard to doing admittedly what is a very large job in relation to the drawing up of the State plan and getting all the planning documents into some sort of order for Parliamentary consideration. This is unfortunate indeed.

So far as I can see, it is also true that the result of the attrition in the department has been that many of the people who came in during the time of Ministers Hudson and Payne, during the time when John Mant was Director, have now gone. Some of them were the people who were placed on the unplaced list, or whatever it is called in Public Service terms. They have gone, yet they were the people mostly responsible for the evolution of the philosophy of the legislation which was eventually placed before us.

Therefore, I would hope (and this is why I am raising this matter at this time) that when we see this year's Budget we will see some redress of the wrong that was done in last year's Budget when the establishment in the Development Management Division was allowed to waste. However, I hope that if that is resolved we will not see it resolved simply by a robbing from Peter to pay Paul exercise, that is some bodies, as it were, moving back from some other area within the department.

Another of the matters promised in this Speech concerns clean air legislation—perhaps at long last. The following is what His Excellency had to say in his speech:

My Government's concern for the environment is also demonstrated by the proposed introduction of clean air legislation. This legislation, to be administered by the Minister of Environment and Planning, will replace the clean air regulations under the Health Act.

This is very nice; the Opposition welcomes that. However, we have heard it all before. It has been one of my hardy annuals in this place to get up and say to the Minister, 'When is the Minister going to introduce the legislation?'

On one occasion I even produced, for the edification of the members of this Chamber, a draft Bill that had been prepared under the Minister's administration and which had been around the place way back in the middle of 1980. So, two years ago there was a draft in existence which was used as a basis of discussion with interested parties. We are now given a further promise; I hope that the Government will realise on its promise, because at this stage the Government has totally ineffectual regulations which are administered under an Act committed to a Minister other than the Minister of Environment and Planning. Further, the speech prepared for His Excellency states:

My Government will also introduce a Bill to rectify deficiencies in the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1979. The key feature of the Bill will be amendments to more adequately protect Aboriginal sites and items, thus providing a sound basis for the protection of Aboriginal heritage in this State.

There is a mystery here which I cannot quite clear up. During the last session of Parliament, very early in the piece, the Government introduced a fairly simple, straightforward Bill on Aboriginal heritage. It sat on the Notice Paper and finally became one of the slaughtered innocents. On a couple of occasions I think it even made the blue sheet; it was even listed for debate during a particular week, but then it did not hit the deck.

There was controversy over this matter and controversy over the powers that the Minister was seeking to appropriate to himself through that Bill. Perhaps that was why the Government did not go on with it. I hope that the offending clause or clauses will have been removed when we again come to consider this legislation.

With regard to that piece of legislation, I am reminded of a matter that has come to my ears fairly recently in relation to heritage. I spoke earlier about the lack of resources available to this Minister because of what happened in the last State Budget, and I now turn my attention from the Development Management Division to the Heritage Division, because I am told that the Government is so strapped for cash in relation to these matters that a new criterion has been drawn up for the inclusion on the heritage list of buildings regarded as being of historical or architectural merit. There is now only one criterion to be satisfied: will it cost the Government money? If it is going to cost money to have it included on the heritage list because some degree of rehabilitation is concerned, the people in the unit have been told to shut up about it, to forget it, to let the thing rot. On the other hand, if there is no cost to the Government by its inclusion on the heritage list, then by all means it can proceed.

I have that on very good authority, but if the Minister is able to come out in this debate or by way of public announcement, or something of the sort, and demonstrate that my source of information is not correct, I shall be the first to thank him very much for the fact that this unit of his department is still able to operate in its traditional way. I doubt very much whether I will get that assurance, because I believe that the information I have been given unfortunately is all too correct.

From time to time I have raised in the House the matter of an open space acquisition programme, and in the previous session of Parliament I asked the Minister what plans he had to reactivate that programme, which was run by the State Planning Authority, to use the verbiage in the old Planning and Development Act, and whether he was particularly concerned about a statement that the State Planning Authority had included in its annual report for 1980-1981. That statement, which I read for the delectation of honourable members, was this:

The four-year programme agreed to by the authority, whilst continuing as a basis for assessing future works priorities, has been superseded by the conservation, open space and recreation funding package from Treasury. Drastic cuts have been made in

funds available for reserve development and no further land acquisition will be permitted except with the approval of Cabinet. That matter, in part, is a direct result of the abolition for the most part of land tax. The Dunstan Government in 1970—and it gave notice of this in its election manifesto—placed a surcharge on urban land tax, which surcharge would go into the Planning and Development Fund. Of course, there were and are other sources of revenue for the Planning and Development Fund—for example, the payment that is made in lieu of the 12 1/2 per cent open space requirement in respect of small subdivisions. Nevertheless, the surcharge was an important source of funds for the Planning and Development Fund.

The Minister proceeded to completely ignore my question and I began to wonder, in listening to him, whether he understood the question, whether he understood that he had such a thing as a Planning and Development Fund, and that indeed there was a set of reserves coloured brown on his map to distinguish them from the red national parks, the green conservation reserves, the blue game reserves and the different coloured brown recreation reserves, and that these were the reserves designated under the Act which, for the most part, had been purchased or had been subject to improvement under that Act.

Indeed, the capacity to continue that programme, to add to the reserves or to improve them in some way (and for the most part we are not talking about wilderness areas but about urban reserves) had been substantially reduced by these cutbacks. But, no, the Minister talked about retention of native vegetation, about the new planning legislation—about everything but the specific matter which I had raised.

Mr RANDALL: I rise on a point of order. I do not wish to interrupt the honourable member's speech, but according to my calculations the clock seems to have been stuck on nine minutes for the past two minutes. I wish to draw that fact to your attention, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member is correct. The member for Baudin has three minutes left.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: Thank you, Mr Speaker, and I also thank the member for Henley Beach. It is certainly not my intention to create any sort of record in this place. I point out that this is perhaps the second or third occasion when this has happened to me. I once obtained an extra half an hour in the early days of use of that device. On that occasion honourable members obviously were not as vigilant as is the member for Henley Beach, or else they were so taken with my remarks that they wanted me to go on and on.

To return to my general theme, I am concerned about what seems to be both a naive approach to economic management by this Government, and, indeed, an extremely naive and short-sighted approach to public expenditure generally. I would hope that in the forthcoming Budget this Government will be able to demonstrate a considerable improvement in its performance in both respects.

Mr HAMILTON (Albert Park): I welcome the opportunity to speak in this debate tonight, because of this Government's pathetic performance. There is an old biblical saying, 'As you sow, so will you reap.' The Tonkin Liberal Government is doing exactly that.

Mr Randall: What verse and chapter is that?

Mr HAMILTON: The member for Henley Beach can knock the Bible if he wants to, but it will be to his detriment in his area. The seeds of doubt, doom and gloom were sown by this Liberal Government during its long term in Opposition. It is interesting to note some of the statements that were made by the Premier when he was Leader of the Opposition, such as that South Australia was a leper colony, his references to a mass exodus from this State, and his

statement that we had to stop the job rot. It is also interesting to note how the people in this State feel about the Government today. Before I refer to that matter, I wish to cite some of the knocking statements that were made by the Premier when he was in Opposition. On 31 July 1979 (page 234 of *Hansard*) the Premier, as the then Leader of the Opposition, stated, in part:

In South Australia at present there is a considerable feeling of depression, gloom, and resignation, and what concerns me even more, of powerlessness to determine our own future. Many South Australians have become disheartened, disinterested, and disillusioned. That fundamental need to have a purpose in life is greatly depressed in South Australia because this State Government is moribund, and is not providing the opportunities we need. It has no answer to our present difficulties, many of which stem directly from its own mistakes and misguided policies, and still less does it have any practical vision to offer for the 1980s.

One would think that he was talking about today. Because of all of those seeds of doubt sown by the Premier who, because of political bias, was prepared to knock any of the then Government's policies which would have provided opportunities for the thousands of people who are now out of work, South Australia is in a mess today. At page 235 of *Hansard* on 31 July 1979, the Premier (again, as the then Leader of the Opposition) said:

Of course, I know there will still be people who would prefer to fix the label of 'knocker' to anyone who speaks the truth about the State's economy. But there are now many others who have been commendably forthright and honest and whom even this Government cannot call 'knockers'.

Every time Opposition members point to the disaster situation in this State we hear the parrot-like phrases of the Premier and his Deputy calling us 'doom and gloom'. How hypocritical! Liberal members when in Opposition took every opportunity they were given to knock this State. What is the situation now that the Labor Party is in Opposition? Perhaps the Government should look at the role of the Opposition. It would seem that the Opposition's responsibility is clear: it is to question, probe and criticise.

It is interesting to see how the Minister of Industrial Affairs is prepared to mock me in what I consider to be a serious debate. He thinks the matter is funny and is prepared to sit there like a fool and make funny faces and nod his head. Let the responsibility be on his head and certainly not mine. I consider this matter to be serious, because I have concern for those people who come to my office after they have been looking for jobs. Many of them have been unemployed for up to two years. If the Minister believes that this situation is a joke, I invite him to my electorate office at any time to talk to my constituents. In dealing with the hypocrisy and the attitude of the Minister of Industrial Affairs, I refer to the statements he made when he was in Opposition. On 31 July 1979 (page 256 *Hansard*) he stated:

Incidentally, only 50 per cent of residents used the full amount of water for which they were charged—another case of public theft. The report suggested that water should be charged on the basis of the amount used. This recommendation was a major step forward in the fight for a fairer water charging system. I shall continue that fight. Common sense and the future good of the State must finally prevail.

What has the Minister of Industrial Affairs done about that matter? Opposition members are aware of the Minister's hypocrisy. We are aware that when one is in Opposition it is easy to knock the Government, but it is a different story when one is in a position to do something about a problem. What has the Minister done? I now come back to the issues that the Premier raised when, in Opposition, he was knocking South Australia. He talked about our share of the national population. Today the Leader and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition demonstrated the exodus from this State in relation to the population—15 000.

The Hon D.C. Brown: Where to?

Mr HAMILTON: We would like to know. We would like to contact those people to find out why they left this State. However, it is obvious to us—it was because of unemployment. They were looking everywhere trying to find jobs. One would hope that they would go to Victoria because it has a Labor Government.

Our share of unemployment has risen. I turn to the Premier's ravings about unemployment when he mentioned our share of advertised job vacancies, new dwelling commencements retail sales and new motor vehicle registrations having fallen. It is a pity that the Premier does not read some of the statements he made whilst in Opposition because those are the very problems that South Australians are experiencing today.

The Liberal Party, never thinking that it would be in Government, suddenly found itself there, and this is history. We have seen, as I said before, the seeds of what it has sown—increasing unemployment, the housing industry in disarray, higher interest rates, increasing State charges, increasing crime, and larger and larger deficits. That is rather interesting when one recalls the statements made by the Premier when in Opposition. The Premier stated that deficit budgeting was bad housekeeping. Then, suddenly, the Government found itself in all sorts of trouble, and now it wants to blame its Federal colleagues. The Government says, 'That is not our responsibility. That is the responsibility of the Federal Government.' This State Government was saying, in 1980, 'Support South Australia. Support the Liberal Party for South Australia's sake,' but suddenly (in an election year) this State Government wants to distant itself from its Federal colleagues. That is rather interesting.

Today we saw the spectacle of the Premier and Deputy Premier standing in this place and saying that these things are caused by the downturn in the Western economy. It is suddenly the fault of the Western and European countries. However, when this Government was in Opposition it was the fault of the then Labor Government. How hypocritical can the Government get? In the past three years we have seen the lifestyle of thousands of South Australians threatened by the policies of the Tonkin Government. We have seen declining living standards and increasing hardship for the average wage and salary earner.

Clearly, the average South Australian is feeling the pinch, to say the least, because of the Tonkin/Fraser Liberal policies. I include the Fraser Liberal Government in my remarks because this State Liberal Party in 1980 asked South Australians to support the Fraser Government for South Australia's sake. How pathetic!

How pathetic, when one sees the gyrations of the Liberal Party's Federal leader who is now trying to manoeuvre to get a Federal election after serving only 18 months of his term because he knows that next year (as we on this side of the House know, and as the Government knows) unemployment and inflation will worsen and (I hope not, but believe) interest rates will climb.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: That is an outrageous statement to make; back it up with at least some substance.

Mr HAMILTON: If the Minister sits and listens and does not be a fool all his life, he may learn something. The Minister is trying to detract from what I am trying to say.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: That is an outrageous claim to make.

Mr HAMILTON: No, it is not. I am not making a claim at all. I said that I hoped that it would not happen.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: You said that unemployment, interest rates and inflation would rise.

Mr HAMILTON: Inflation will rise; the Minister will see. I will not be distracted by the Minister because I want to get as much as I can into *Hansard*. As I said before, under this Government we have seen the State economy

declining and becoming more and more depressed every month. We have seen thousands of people leaving South Australia, the equivalent of the population of Port Pirie.

We have heard statements attributed to Liberal backbenchers that what thousands of South Australian's are experiencing in relation to interest rates is because they have over-committed themselves on their home mortgage repayments.

Mr Randall: Who said that?

Mr HAMILTON: I am glad that that interjection came because I have been reliably informed that the member for Henley Beach has made that statement and I ask him, either within or outside this Parliament, to categorically deny that he said that, because I know a person who is prepared to say that that is what the honourable member told him.

I hope that the member for Henley Beach, if he has the intestinal fortitude, will come out and deny that he ever made such a statement because, if he did, I believe that it is a downright insult to thousands of South Australians who have negotiated their mortgage commitments and repayments with bank manager, and managers of finance companies, their spouses and other people, to work out what their commitments were.

I have spoken to many people in my electorate. The principal of a high school told me last year that, if interest repayments went up again, and both he and his wife were working, they would have seriously to consider selling their home because they could not keep up their commitment. I have also spoken to a research officer for a Federal member of Parliament who has only his salary to live on. He informed me that he has cut down on his social activities, on taking his wife out on a Friday and Saturday night for meals and on donations to a number of charities because of interest rates.

I have spoken to tradesmen who have also felt the pinch from interest rates. I have also spoken to school teachers who are experiencing the same thing. I have spoken to many ethnic people and ethnic groups within my electorate, and they are also experiencing the same problems.

Mr Randall: We all are.

Mr HAMILTON: I hope that the member for Henley Beach comes out and denies that he made that statement, because I do not believe that the person who gave it to me lies.

Mr Randall: I want to know what the statement was.

Mr HAMILTON: The honourable member can read *Hansard* tomorrow. I do not want to be misled, as I want to get as much as I can into *Hansard*. When one looks at the problems that these people are experiencing, not only on the area of trying to purchase their own homes—

The Hon. D. C. Brown: Why don't you quote your source? You are a coward, aren't you?

THE ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr Russack): Order!

Mr HAMILTON: I take umbrage at that remark. I understand that such a statement has been considered to be unparliamentary and I ask the Minister of Industrial Affairs to withdraw it.

THE ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: The member for Albert Park has asked the Minister for a withdrawal. Would the Minister withdraw the remark which is unparliamentary?

The Hon. D. C. Brown: I would not have thought that it was an unparliamentary remark. If the honourable member is making claims in this House—

Mr HAMILTON: On a point of order, I ask for an unqualified withdrawal.

THE ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Under Standing Orders the Minister cannot debate the issue. He has been asked to withdraw.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: Are you, Mr Acting Deputy Speaker, asking me to withdraw?

THE ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: In that case, I withdraw, but I ask the member to quote his source. He has made outrageous claims in this House.

Mr HAMILTON: I will withdraw that statement if and when the member for Henley Beach is prepared to stand in this Parliament and say that he did not make that statement. I will then check it out with my source.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: What statement?

Mr HAMILTON: Listen, you fool, and you might learn something.

Mr RANDALL: I rise on a point of order. The member for Albert Park has taken umbrage at being called a coward, yet in this House he has continually used the term 'fool'. He has referred to members on this side in the same terminology to which he objects. I ask him to withdraw that word.

THE ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! There is no point of order. The person who has been referred to is the person who should raise the point of order. I would bring to the notice of the member for Albert Park that he has used that word on several occasions. It is unparliamentary and I ask him not to use it again.

Mr HAMILTON: I will certainly check that out later because, with all due deference to your ruling, Sir, I am informed that it has not been.

THE ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Is the honourable member disputing my ruling?

Mr HAMILTON: No, Sir, I accept your ruling. I have received, as I believe most other members of the Parliament would have received, a pamphlet published by the Union of Australian Women. It refers to the housing crisis being a big burden on workers and families and states:

Soaring interest rates have dramatically highlighted the housing crisis facing the Australian Community today. Next to food and clothing, the provision of adequate housing is the most important requirement for human survival; yet at the moment it is a problem beyond solution for many Australian people—and this in the 'lucky country'.

The problem goes beyond the crushing interest rates now forcing many new home owners to sell up and prospective home owners to give up the great Australian dream, a home of their own. Whilst relief from galloping interest rates is an urgent necessity, there is need for a radical plan to change the whole approach to housing. The Commonwealth-States Housing Agreement has been gradually whittled away to the point where the broader concept of Public housing has, over the years, been watered down and diminished in stature to the narrower confines of Welfare housing.

The Union of Australian Women for many years has had a policy calling for substantial increases to be made in moneys spent on public rental housing and lower interest rates for homebuyers. This policy was drawn up in days when actual interest rates were much lower than they were at the present time and proportionately more money than now was being spent on public rental housing.

Later, it states:

'Owning' one's home of course meant paying it off two to three times over to the banks; true ownership coming about just in time to retire. Rising interest rates now mean a home has to be paid for five times over before it is 'owned'. Some families still do moonlight flits, not now from rented housing but to escape an impossible mortgage when resale of the house on a depressed market would not pay off the debt.

Others live behind the walls of attractive suburban cottages whose outward appearance belies the poverty of their existence. The mortgage must be repaid, if possible the gas and electricity kept on, so the diet becomes more and more frugal.

I will come back to that article later in my speech. It highlights the problems being experienced by many South Australians. One could also go through the series of articles that have appeared in the press showing that people have been seeking relief from increasing interest rates. In the *Sunday Mail* of 4 July an article stated:

Home loan interest rates seem certain to rocket again next month, adding about \$35 a month to the average mortgage repayment. That was a grim prediction last night from the chief of

South Australia's three biggest building societies following the Federal Government's decision to boost the Australian savings bond rate by 1.5 per cent.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: What date was that?

Mr HAMILTON: That was on 4 July 1982, in the *Sunday Mail*. An article headed, 'Premier, Hill disagree on bond rise effects' appeared in the *Advertiser* on 5 July and in part highlighted the difference between the Premier and Minister Hill. The article stated that if home loan interest rates were to rise again the Premier had said:

He found it hard at this stage to believe that lending institutions would be able genuinely to blame this on the A.S.B. increase.

Mr Hill said the present problem finance institutions had in meeting public demands for home loans was 'not so much the availability (of funds) but whether borrowers can afford the repayments.

An article in the *News* of 6 July headed 'Home buyers reach for the roof tops' stated in part:

A 1.5 per cent increase in bank and building society interest rates would boost repayments on a \$34 400 loan over 25 years from \$401 a month to \$441 for a bank loan and from \$421 to \$461 a month for a building society mortgage. This represents 32.1 per cent and 33.6 per cent of average monthly earnings respectively.

Banks and building societies generally limit lending to 30 per cent of average earnings. In 1978, when loan repayments averaged about 28 per cent of average weekly earnings, a loan for a median home would have cost about \$250 a month. Today a median home loan would cost about \$410 a month.

The article concludes:

And remember as house prices increase the size of your loan rises and if your weekly earnings do not keep pace your ability to borrow diminishes further.

Many people in South Australia are faced with that situation. They have difficulty in meeting their interest repayments, which are going up. The spouse who brings in the family income, the worker, has insufficient money to keep up his repayments. I heard a rather inane comment from the member for Todd this afternoon when my Leader was speaking about unemployment. I wrote down his remark, as follows:

And yet they still want more money.

He was referring to the workers. Is it any wonder that the average working man is battling for an increase in his wages in the hope that he can retain his own home to provide a roof over the heads of his wife and children?

I do not deny any working man the right to seek proper remuneration for his labour, in particular, to enable him to look after his wife and family. Many South Australians have been looking for relief from their mortgage repayments. The *Advertiser* of 22 July reported the Premier's regurgitated statement about the \$3 500 000 crisis relief scheme to help people who are having difficulty with their mortgage repayments. The editorial in the *Advertiser* of 23 July states, 'A Help but no solution'. Quite clearly when one reads such a statement one agrees that this so-called relief scheme is not the answer to the thousands of South Australians who are having difficulty with the repayment of their home mortgages, not due to mismanagement or over-commitment but because of increasing interest rates.

The editorial in the *News* of 22 July was entitled 'Prices on the Home Front' and in the fifth paragraph stated, 'The relief scheme applies a bandaid to an ailment requiring surgery.' I could not disagree with that statement at all. Further, with regard to people having trouble with mortgage repayments, the last paragraph states:

They face an increasing burden of debt at the very time they can least afford it. Such small family tragedies add up to a large national crisis.

Quite clearly, that is the situation that applies not only in South Australia but throughout the country. On Friday last, my secretary received seven inquiries at my electorate office about the \$3 500 000 scheme announced by the Premier.

My secretary on a number of occasions telephoned and attempted to obtain the details of the scheme so that I might be able to lighten the burden on the minds of those who inquired about it and perhaps provide some assistance to them and be able to direct them as to the proper course of action they should take to obtain the relief proposed under the scheme. However, my efforts were in vain; details were not available. Yesterday, once again, I attempted to obtain that information, but it was not forthcoming. On Friday last, 23 July, I made a plea by way of the *News*, which was entitled 'Call for home plan Monday'. The article was as follows:

Labor M.P. Mr Kevin Hamilton today appealed to the Premier, Mr Tonkin, to announce details of the new mortgage crisis relief scheme no later than Monday. Mr Hamilton, the member for Albert Park, said eight constituents had called him seeking assistance since the plan was announced on Wednesday.

'One man, who must pay \$350 a month on his house and support seven children, went to his bank today and was referred to the Housing Trust because the manager didn't know how the scheme was going to operate,' he said, 'The trust referred him back to me. "I can't help." I hope the Premier will announce details no later than Monday.'

Not one scintilla of information has my secretary been able to get. I would have hoped that the Premier, knowing the situation, would have telephoned my office or would have asked one of his officers to telephone my office, saying, 'Kevin, we will announce it on such and such a date', not for me, but for my constituents, who want to know how the scheme will operate, and when it will be brought into operation, but no information had been provided when I left my office at 10 a.m. today. As I know the Minister of Industrial Affairs will agree, I have a very competent secretary—or perhaps he does not read the correspondence that he signs. I shall come back to that later if I have time.

In the *News* of 26 July, under a heading, 'End of home line for the hopeless', a report explains the problems of a family whose members had had to leave their home at Reynella after a two year battle. I could relate many other instances but, because of the time, I will have to pass them over. I hope that the Government will give me some information tomorrow, because I shall be telephoning again to try to get details for my constituents.

The problem of interest rates affects not only those who are trying to buy a home but those who are attempting to obtain a roof over their head. I understand that about 24 000 people in South Australia are seeking Housing Trust accommodation, the reason being that many of them cannot afford the deposit or bridge the deposit gap. Because of that, and because of the high interest repayments, more and more pressure is being exerted on the Housing Trust for accommodation and for emergency housing.

In January of this year a constituent came to my office seeking emergency housing for herself and her three children. The weather during that month, to use her words, was stinking hot. She and her three children were living in a 10 by 8 tent at the rear of a Housing Trust house in Seaton. Her mother had remarried and her step-father had other children, and so she was required to move into the backyard and live in the tent. I asked her whether I could give publicity to this, to highlight the problems that she and other people were experiencing in South Australia. Initially, she was prepared to agree, but wavered because her children attended a local school and she was fearful of the effects on the children in mixing with their peers at school. I believe that about 30 per cent of inquiries at my electorate office are for Housing Trust accommodation for the disadvantaged in our community. In the *Advertiser* of 8 July, under the heading 'Trust homes havens for poor', quoting an academic, Dr Stimson, it was stated:

South Australian Housing Trust dwellings are rapidly becoming repositories for the poor, according to a Flinders University researcher. The director of the university's Centre for Applied Social and Survey Research, Dr R. J. Stimson, said yesterday 50 per cent of applicants for trust housing had an actual household income of less than \$120 a week.

I can recall being interviewed on 5DN last year by Jeremy Cordeaux in relation to a constituent who, regretfully, I was unable to help. I have a transcript of that programme. I pointed out that my constituent, after paying her rent for a private flat (and she had three children), was living on \$6.50 per week.

Mr Randall: How much rent did she pay?

Mr HAMILTON: I cannot recall the exact detail, but I can tell the honourable member later. That is the sort of situation that is experienced today. It comes back to the lack of relief and the high interest rates to which thousands in this State are subject. I only wish that I had another hour to spend so that I could relate some of the other issues that have been brought to my attention. In the *News* of 23 July, under the heading 'Home crisis escalating in south', it was stated that more than 100 marriages end each month, people are forced out of their homes, and youths are sleeping on the beach. So it goes on. Homeless teenagers are sleeping in clothing bins. That is not the only problem. I would have thought that the Government was really concerned and I believed, perhaps somewhat naively, that the Government was sincere about helping people who are looking for trust accommodation or proper accommodation in South Australia, until I received a reply this year to a question that I put on notice in relation to caravans (page 3607 of *Hansard*), as follows:

1. How many persons are long-term occupants in caravan parks in:

- (a) metropolitan Adelaide; and
- (b) country areas?

2. Will the government ascertain from such occupants:

- (a) the period of their occupancy; and
- (b) the reasons why they live in caravan parks?

The Minister of Environment and Planning (who must have been acting in the capacity of Minister of Housing at that time) replied:

1. (a) It is estimated by the Caravan Parks Association that there are approximately 400 caravans in metropolitan caravan parks which are housing long-term occupants, with an average of 2-3 people per caravan.

(b) No information is available.

2. The Government does not intend to ascertain this information, due to the high cost of researching these details.

I would have thought that, if this Government was sincere and concerned about those people who are looking for proper accommodation, over two or three years, it would at least have provided a certain amount of money for a survey to ascertain the reasons why these people live in caravan parks.

But no, it was just wiped off like a dirty rag. Again on that same date (page 3607 of *Hansard*) I asked the Minister the following question:

1. Has the Government conducted a survey into the long-term residency in caravans and, if so, when and is that report available for members and, if not, will the Government instigate such a survey and, if so, when will it commence?

2. What are the regulations pertaining to long-term occupancy in caravan parks?

3. What percentage of caravan park occupants live there on a long-term basis?

4. What considerations/recommendations have been made regarding the care and welfare of children of long-term caravan park dwellers?

The Minister's replies were as follows:

1. The Government has not conducted a survey into the long-term residency in caravans and does not intend to instigate such a survey at this stage.

2. There are no regulations pertaining to long term occupancy in caravan parks. The Department of Tourism recommends that

no caravan (except on-site caravans) or camps should be permitted in the same park for more than six months in any one year, but this is not binding.

3. It is not possible to estimate the percentage of caravan park occupants who live there on a long-term basis because the total number of occupants in parks fluctuates widely over time.

4. The Department of Tourism recommends minimum standards for the health, safety and amenity of all children and adults in caravan parks whether short term or long term dwellers, although these are not binding. The Health Act also applies in caravan parks.

I would have thought that the Government, if it were so concerned about the health, welfare, safety and education of children in South Australia living in caravan parks, would at least have provided some money each year to find out why these people have to live in caravan parks.

The Minister referred to a maximum period of residency of six months, but said it was not binding. I question the Government's credibility when it talks of the health, welfare, safety, and education of children in caravan parks today. Perhaps if the Government had provided \$10 000 or \$15 000, enough for one social worker to go and investigate why people are living in caravan parks, I would have been prepared to accept that situation, but I am not willing to accept the Government's hypocrisy, its tongue-in-cheek statements about care for the accommodation of adults and children in this State.

Like many other people, I am distressed to see such situations. It distresses me that these children obviously do not have the facilities available to them that my children and those of other honourable members, as well as many thousands of other children in the State, have available. Where is the Government's compassion? Certainly, this sort of thing makes me wonder when Government members talk about welfare and their concern about crime, violence, vandalism and unemployment. Do they really know why we find many of today's youth involved in such activity? Many children (especially if one goes back a few years) who have experienced the difficulties of being disadvantaged have looked over the fence and seen that the grass was greener on the other side and, because they had no opportunity to experience the better side of life, just decided to take it.

Society is now paying the cost of those mistakes and those costs are tremendous. I can remember calling public meetings in the Semaphore Park area of my district shortly after I was elected. In this area, disadvantaged people comprise many sole parents, single mothers, unemployed, and parents living on pensions of all descriptions. The children of those people were not provided with, and have not had the opportunity to experience, a decent standard of living. As a result, many of those school children have turned to petty vandalism, burglary and various other types of crime.

I pointed out to parents who attended those two public meetings that they have a responsibility to know where their children are and to attempt to get them involved in social activities in the area. Through the efforts of my good wife, we obtained \$600 from the local hotelier to provide mats, gloves, and so on for a martial arts programme, and for a while problems decreased in the area. However, a senior sergeant of police who dropped into my office the other day informed me that problems are again on the increase.

There are many things this Government could do to solve these problems. One of those things I suggested during the previous session of this Parliament when I called for a crime alert programme in the north-western suburbs and particularly in my district. The Chief Secretary's response was that my constituents should advise local police stations about instances of vandalism, burglary and so on, and that I should encourage them to do so. I am not opposed to that idea but I believe, given the events that led up to the 1979 election when full page advertisements appeared in the media attacking the then Premier about the crime rate in South

Australia and about rape and violence, and with the Liberal Party saying, 'Tell the way it really is, Mr Premier', and given the promises made by this Government that it was going to increase the size of the Police Force, that it should do more. During the previous session of Parliament I placed a Question on Notice which was not answered by the Chief Secretary about when the Government was going to increase the number of police officers in South Australia.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: That's because it has already occurred.

Mr HAMILTON: Then why did the Chief Secretary not answer?

The Hon. D. C. Brown interjecting:

Mr HAMILTON: The Minister of Industrial Affairs interjects all the time. He does not know the reasons; he is just shooting off his mouth. We will find out the answer to that question because I will put in on the Notice Paper again and hope that the Minister of Industrial Affairs will encourage the Chief Secretary to answer it.

When constituents complain about the incidence of burglary and crime in my electorate, I point to these advertisements in 1979 and remind those people of this Government's promises that it would reduce crime, burglary and so on. The Government has not been able to effect any such reduction. The *News* ran articles, both yesterday and today, to highlight the problems of burglary and crime in South Australia. The Government has been sadly lacking in honouring its promises. One can only question the reasons why. Perhaps it was another con job.

Another issue in my electorate which disturbs me involves a constituent of mine who has endeavoured to obtain satisfaction from the Minister of Environment and Planning (who, quite frankly, I consider to be a weak Minister) regarding problems emanating from a factory adjacent to her property.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: Is this the one that you wouldn't do a thing for?

Mr HAMILTON: That is not the case. If the Minister will see me later I will show him copies of the correspondence, and I will try and educate him, but I will probably have some difficulty. There is a need for legislation to control vibration in South Australia. The correspondence reveals the effort I have made to try to assist my constituent in this matter.

On 16 September I wrote to the Minister of Environment and Planning about the problem involving this factory. The Minister of Industrial Affairs, with his inane interjection, said that I have not been trying to help this woman. I have continued to assist her with these problems and was successful in relation to the noise control problem. The Minister, trying to be ever so smart as he usually does but is often found wanting, was unaware of what I was talking about when I came to mention the problem of vibration control.

I took my constituent to a number of people and pointed out the problems that she experienced in relation to this matter. As there was no legislation in South Australia to govern vibration control I pointed out that she would have to pursue the matter through legal channels. I was instrumental in having the Sydney General Manager of the factory fly over and interview my constituent about the matter. He said that, because there was no legislation in South Australia, there was nothing that he would do about it. I last wrote to the Minister of Environment and Planning about this matter on 1 June. That was nearly two months ago, and I still have received no reply. I stated in that letter:

[My constituent] is extremely anxious for a response to our correspondence of 30 April 1982. It would be greatly appreciated if the reply in question could be forwarded as soon as possible.

That was written on 1 June, as I have said, and I still have had no reply. That shows the Government's concern for

my constituent and shows also what type of person the Minister of Industrial Affairs is, not having attempted to assist in this regard.

Another matter that has been raised with me involves State Transport Authority services. I have received correspondence from a constituent who points out:

Discontinuance of night shift engineering staff at both Hackney and Morphettville. At present these two depots are manned by a foreman on a continuous roster basis, whilst the smaller depots have a mechanic and/or leading hand on duty until approximately the last bus arrives back at the depot. Any major problems which arise at the other six depots after the day shift foreman goes home at approximately 4.30 p.m. are referred to either Morphettville or Hackney. Should a bus shortage occur due to breakdowns and there be insufficient buses at a depot to fill the a.m. dispatch the foremen at Morphettville and/or Hackney arrange to supply the necessary short-fall so that all runs can be operated. If this supervision is removed this will not occur and runs will be missed.

Non-replacement of operators who report sick: At present someone is called in by the Marshall or Depot Clerk to fill the resultant vacancy in the roster. The new proposal is to not just operate a run . . . a system of stabling at the major depots whereby buses which are close to retirement (commonly known as single trippers or broken shift buses) will be stabled or berthed separately from the straight shift buses.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr Russack): Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Mr RANDALL (Henley Beach): I wish to support the motion before the House, and I intend to relate my comments to the Governor's Speech. My electorate adjoins the electorate of the previous speaker, and I could also spend a significant amount of time detailing to the House some of the problems that my constituents face. Those problems would not be dissimilar. One of the advantages of being in Government is that we can look at them from a positive viewpoint rather than from a negative viewpoint.

We can clearly demonstrate as a Government that we are concerned about the inadequate housing in our community for single-parent families. We are concerned for those who are having difficulty saving enough money to buy their first home. We are so concerned that we as a Government have provided the Housing Trust with a considerable amount of money to enable some long-term planning to take place and more and more homes to be built.

The Minister of Housing can quite proudly say that we as a Government have built the largest number of homes per year for a significant number of years. I believe that, if the previous Government had done its planning, set aside sufficient funds and put its money where its mouth was, we would have had more Housing Trust homes in this city today and be able to solve some of the crisis problems now existing. A Government, having undertaken such planning and set money aside, will not see the fruition of that long-term planning for a few years. That is where our major problem occurs today—a short-time crisis problem in rental accommodation.

We need to be grappling with that problem, and the Government, through the Minister of Housing, is attempting to set up various short-term schemes to overcome these problems. However, as I indicated earlier, I wish to adhere to the Speech delivered last week by His Excellency the Governor in outlining to the members present some of the aspirations that this Government has for the present session of Parliament.

First, I refer to paragraph 24, which deals with the South Australian Police Force. In his Speech, the Governor indicated that the Government would look at some of the criticisms that are being flung at our Police Force, and at ways of investigating those complaints so that the community can perceive the type of Police Force which we have and which I perceive has a high regard in my electorate.

Like the member for Albert Park, I too, have constituents coming to my office and complaining about Police harassment and the misuse of police powers. I am sure that the member for Albert Park is so concerned that, if he has not done so already, he will endeavour to look at the police operations and the way in which they operate in our community.

Mr Hamilton: I have no criticism of the police in my area.

Mr RANDALL: I did not want to indicate that that was the position. Like the member for Albert Park, I was pointing out that I receive the same sort of complaints and that we do not have any criticism of the police. A group of residents is working with the Woodville council to help the young people of our district. I hope the member for Albert Park will support the police Blue Light Disco, which will be run at St. Clair from, I think, 13 August. I am sure the member for Albert Park will support that. It is a police and Government initiative that hopes to combat some of the concerns about lack of facilities for young people in our area. It is one small step but it is the first step in the western region and, along with many more steps, it will overcome some of the problems.

Young people with nothing to do and nowhere to go tend to get into trouble. That was clearly pointed out to me last Saturday evening when I had the opportunity to ride with the police on patrol throughout my electorate and others looking at the problems that the police must face on a Saturday night and into the early hours of Sunday morning. When one sits in a police vehicle listening to the calls that they receive and watching them investigate complaints one sees the things that they grapple with on a daily basis. Quite frankly, I admire the job that they are doing.

As I said to them, thank goodness I can go home and choose not to come back to work the next day and face the same issues day in and day out. I admire a group of men and women in this community who are prepared to take on the job of law enforcement. They need the support of the Government and the Opposition. They also need our support as community leaders as they endeavour to grapple with community problems. We also need to listen to their input into our community. In my activities last Saturday night and early Sunday morning I was concerned, first, with the number of young people involved in incidents in our community. All but one of the incidents that were investigated involved young people.

Mr Hamilton: Is that the first time you have been out?

Mr RANDALL: Yes. I was also personally concerned about the alarming amount of alcohol involved in those incidents. So, a combination of young people and alcohol was involved in those incidents. Through the House, I would like to thank Chief Superintendent Simmons for allowing me to participate in that exercise. I am sure that other members of Parliament have participated before me, and I hope that those who have not participated will do so in the future. I thoroughly recommend it because it provides a balanced viewpoint in relation to our Police Force and the sort of job that they have to face in our community. It also provides an indication of a small percentage of people who tend to disregard the laws of the community in which we live.

I turn now to the area of education. I am concerned that there is a relationship between education and the type of law and order problems that we are facing in our community today. Many parents are beginning to express concern about the apparent lack of discipline within our schools and that there is a change in the emphasis and philosophy in our schools concerning young people growing up, believing that they should extend that same school philosophy out into our community at large, such children not having had to

face the discipline of law and order within their high school communities. Those children have not had to grapple with having to work to rules; they have not been subject to people who are prepared to implement discipline within schools.

Simply by referring to one person's letter that was received at my office, I wish to demonstrate some of the concerns that parents have. The parent who wrote the letter was prepared to put pen to paper and express his concerns to a school council recently. I believe that his letter is indicative of a general feeling throughout the school community. The challenge within this letter is to the State school system, namely, that we either begin to grapple with our perceived lack of discipline and make some changes, or find that parents who are demanding that discipline are taking their children out of the State school system and choosing to put them into the independent school system; that is the choice that many parents are beginning to consider.

It concerns me to see the winding down of the State school system, as I believe that we have the potential for a good school system. We need teachers, principals and parents who are prepared to support a stronger discipline system. The writer of the letter, who had obtained a copy of the school discipline policy statement and who was writing to the principal and to me, under the heading of 'Weak discipline', made the following comments:

However, the issuing of such statements is of little use if they are not put into practice. I emphasise 'practice'. You see the failings of not only our school but many others. There is emphasis on 'telling', but none on showing by example. The word used in the policy is inculcation. This word means to impress by frequent repetition, to be rammed down. Nowhere is there any request to lead by example. I cite the following examples of our weak discipline.

(a) A desirable habit is acceptable dress and appearance. There are still students who do not wear school uniform. Girls continue to wear excessive makeup and jewellery (particularly large earrings). Failure to wear proper school uniform is not policed by all teachers. Even more, a problem is the standard of dress of some teachers, whose dress could only be described as sloppy. Holes in clothing, way-out gear and poorly cared for clothing are worn by a few teachers.

I emphasise his reference to 'a few teachers'. I want to make that point clearly to members of the House; he is not referring to all teachers in the State school system, but is referring to some school teachers. The letter continues:

A standard for students and a standard for teachers, which should be likewise enforced. Do we have a standard for teachers?

(b) An individual teacher shows discipline by overall programming of subject work and teaching. One Matriculation teacher issued the syllabus showing four eight-week sections. When the programme was five weeks behind no comment to students had been made, causing anxiety because of the doubt in completion of the course. Surely some explanation was necessary, even if it was that other topics could be covered in less than the allotted time. This surely would have assisted the rapport with students which is mentioned as an important part of maintaining discipline.

(c) What chance of obtaining reasonable discipline occurs when at the open day one teacher had a young son jumping on students, chasing them, sliding under tables and generally being disruptive. How can a teacher properly show the correct standard of behaviour in these circumstances? I was amazed.

(d) Although not specifically listed under school discipline, but nevertheless mentioned in school rules, is 'Punctuality'. I have been given instances of teachers who are rarely on time for school commencement. They may have their own particular problems, but a poor example is set, and the teacher's credibility is severely damaged.

(e) The 'rapport' with students which I mentioned earlier is most important, yet clearly is not understood by some teachers. On sports day a written instruction to students (and I assume teachers) was to report, following all activities, at a given time and place to have their class teachers mark the roll. Some teachers were not even there, but had gone home. So much for rapport with teachers.

(f) I wonder just how seriously the school is attempting to stop smoking. How often does a teacher enter a toilet and get those suspected of smoking to turn out their pockets, or some other equally painful task. Perhaps a little more attention to enforcing the rules would make the toilets smell less like a hall after a

smoke social. If smoking in toilets is not going to be stopped, then it would be better to have a smoking room for those who wish to use it. At least then, those who want to use the toilet for its proper purpose can do so.

The above are offered as areas in which more control is required, or more application necessary, and then perhaps further improvements will occur.

The parent then goes on as follows:

Having raised some criticism, I would, however, compliment the school on improvements made. Firstly, the progress made in having school uniform worn by all students is encouraging. I hope efforts to get all students to comply continue. Secondly, the assurance I was given and the apparent implementation of the attendance of year-12 teachers for the total year (no long service or study leave). This most certainly enhances the prospects of Matriculation or S.S.C. pupils when they have the same teacher for a full year.

The parent then goes on to wind up the letter. Again, as I have moved from school to school, parents have been saying to me, as a member of the school council, that one of their concerns in the State school system is the perceived lack of discipline. A second concern, coupled very closely to that, is the wearing of the school uniform.

As I indicated to the House earlier this year, 99.9 per cent of parents at the beginning of the year voted at the annual general meeting in favour of reintroducing the wearing of the school uniform. That was in response to a letter emanating from the Salisbury East High School. That started the parents talking about it, because associated with the wearing of the school uniform is that perception of discipline. I am not out to knock the State school system. I send my children there, because I believe in it, but I say that, unless the State school system grapples with necessary changes, fewer and fewer parents will continue to support it. Quite rightly, funding from State and Federal sources will be seen to be lacking in the State school system because the number of students in private and independent schools will be increasing. That is a challenge with which the parents in the community, the teachers, the educators, and the leaders in the Education Department must grapple, but unless we do that and make those changes I believe the system is heading for a crisis.

The Governor's Speech also touches on the development of the Torrens River. My electorate boundary forms a significant part of that area, and I am fortunate that several millions of dollars will be spent on landscaping and on the commencement of flood drainage works to minimise the flood potential in the Western districts. Previous studies carried out by the Engineering and Water Supply Department show clearly that, unless corrective action is taken immediately and urgently, we may have the flood to break the banks and flood the western areas of town.

Thank goodness the Government has had the opportunity, through its contractors, to carry out flood mitigation works in that area, but I believe that we as a Government should go a little further. The contractors have stopped at a footbridge, and between that bridge and the wider outlet channel there is a very narrow channel. If officers of the department investigated the matter, I believe they would find that it would be economical while the earth moving equipment is in the area to carry out flood mitigation works there. I do not ask that trees be planted and landscaping be undertaken; all I ask is that work be done now while the equipment is there.

If the Minister considers that matter, I believe he will see that it is a worthwhile exercise and will enhance the development of the river upstream. Local communities and market gardeners are gaining from the work that is being carried out. The river is being cleaned up. Under the footbridge that I mentioned previously there are three or four stakes, which constitute a hazard to the canoeists who use the river.

If a little extra work is to be carried out, now is the time to complete it in that area.

The Governor in his Speech referred to tourism and, quite rightly, recognised that tourism (as well as the business community) will receive a major boost later this year with the introduction of regular international flights to and from Adelaide and the opening of the international hotel in Victoria Square. I do not have to remind honourable members that tourism will bring jobs to the State. That is why we as a Government are committed to such things as the international airport and why we are glad to see the Hilton Hotel nearly completed.

No doubt that is why the Minister recently travelled to New Zealand to undertake what I believe was a major and good campaign (from all accounts) to encourage New Zealanders to come to South Australia. I hope that the Minister, given time, will see the result of those many hours of hard work—and I know that she will.

I refer once again to my district. I believe that great potential exists in the District of Henley Beach for development of tourist facilities. That area is close to the Adelaide International Airport, and one can travel from the airport to Henley Beach by bus, car, public transport or taxi. It is only 15 minutes drive from the city, so that those people who jet into Adelaide from overseas will be provided with good facilities on the foreshore, a beautiful view of the gulf and the foothills, and will be in close proximity to the city so that they can carry out their business.

The Henley and Grange council has recognised that there is great potential in the area and has drawn up a strategy plan. If one looks at the *News* tonight, one sees the announcement of the beginning of that strategy plan — the upgrading of the only salt water swimming pool in this State. A number of objectives are spelt out as follows:

To encourage the redevelopment or renovation of functionally or economically obsolete properties along the foreshore and adjoining areas.

To identify appropriate foreshore locations, and promote the development of tourist facilities, which do not detract from the residential amenity of the city as a whole.

To reinforce the role of Henley Square as the major focus for commercial, community and beach recreation activities in the city.

When the Henley Square was built, it was believed that, with promotion, people would realise the advantages of gathering in a central location to enjoy seaside facilities. However, the council also realised, having the potential available, that it would have to go further, and that is why it wants to develop the foreshore area, provide a swimming pool and a lifestyle centre, and upgrade the amenities in the area. The development paper goes on to state:

The development, for example, of high standard hotel or motel facilities on the Henley Beach foreshore would be of significance not only to this city but to the State. Facilities in this area would be the closest seaside accommodation to the city of Adelaide and close to Adelaide Airport.

I have already outlined that. The report continues:

This city's beaches are arguably the finest in Adelaide and the city abuts the West Beach Recreation Trust, which is already a focal point for tourism and has the capacity to play a major part in meeting the recreational needs of international and interstate tourists in the years to come.

It further states:

Another major advantage of developing the tourist industry in Henley and Grange would be to boost employment opportunities within the city and in the western metropolitan region generally.

I will not go further, because that is the crux of why I as the local State member of Parliament should support and encourage developers to look at foreshore areas of Henley Beach to develop tourist potential facilities in that area, because it will create jobs in the western region.

Certainly, that is a practical way in which I, as the local member, can encourage the development of job-creation activities in my district. I have endeavoured and will continue to do all that I can to encourage and attract the development of such facilities to my district. I see it as my responsibility to give developers the V.I.P. treatment and take them to see the Minister of Planning and help them overcome any difficulties they may have. I see it as my role to encourage the Henley and Grange council to overcome any difficulties it may have in upgrading the foreshore area. I know that all this activity will create jobs, particularly for girls who are out of work in the 17-25 years age group. That age group is the highest significant unemployed group within my district.

Such activity will create jobs in the service areas, in cleaning, in reception work, and in waitressing, those other service jobs which are manpower intensive jobs which we need in our community. I am glad that the Government is establishing an international airport at West Beach, because it is close to my electorate, and within five minutes travelling time there exists potential for tourist development and residential accommodation to be intermixed.

We have a council which has recognised the potential and which wants to do something about it. As the local member I have made the commitment to ensure that I give developers V.I.P. treatment to initiate projects. Unfortunately, my speech tonight is divided into two. The second part will be completed tomorrow. However, I would like to sum up by saying that the police in the community are doing a great job and need our support as members of Parliament and community leaders.

The establishment of Blue Light discos is the beginning of a better image for the South Australian Police Force as its members intermix with our young people at a grass roots level. Blue Light discos will be unlicensed and will provide an entertainment centre which is presently sadly lacking in our community. They will provide the alternative for young people who have to go to existing discos which are licensed. Young people can find themselves caught up in under-age drinking problems and the like.

In regard to the education issue that I raised, the future of State education in this community, in both high schools and primary schools, will rely on the State school system grappling with discipline and perceived discipline by students wearing uniforms.

As I outlined in regard to the River Torrens, the action undertaken is most necessary. For 10 years before I was a member of this Parliament I knew that reports had been undertaken and that it was known that Adelaide western suburbs were sitting on the brink of potential flooding unless something was done. We have had 10 years in which to do something. It is now 1982 and at last, as the local member of Parliament, I can tell my constituents at last they can see action for themselves. Action has now been done.

Thousands and thousands of tonnes of soil are being carted out of that area. Segment two of my speech must commence tomorrow but, before seeking leave to continue my remarks later, I inform members that tomorrow's segment will contain a section on unionism, which I feel needs to be discussed in this House. I seek leave to continue my remarks later.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. D. C. BROWN (Minister of Industrial Affairs): I move:

That the House do now adjourn.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Elizabeth): I can hardly contain my boredom until tomorrow when we will hear further from the member for Henley Beach.

Mr McRae: Part two of the serial.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: Yes, a saga almost. I want to tonight raise a serious matter which I think is one of the most extraordinary interferences with the rights and civil liberties of a citizen of this State that I have come across in the nearly 10 years I have been in this Parliament. It involves a Mr McLaren of Kensington who is a biologist and who in 1981 was fined, apparently for a parking offence, although there is some dispute as to whether it was a parking offence or a traffic offence.

However, as it now turns out, he was certainly fined in the Adelaide Magistrates court for a parking offence. As a result of that, he attended the Adelaide Magistrates Court intending to pay the fine that has been (in his eyes) imposed upon him. He attended at that court on 21 September 1981 and attempted to pay the fine. He tendered the amount of \$44, I think, that was owing and after considerable searching was told by the Deputy Clerk of Court that they could find no record of the matter.

Fortunately, Mr McLaren was an astute enough citizen not to accept such an assurance from the Clerk verbally and he insisted on having a written document. He was subsequently given a document on the letterhead of 'Clerk, Court of Summary Jurisdiction, Adelaide Magistrates Court', dated 21 September and addressed 'To whom it may concern'.

Mr McRae: And you have the original.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I have a photostat copy of the original. It states:

This is to certify that Mr Paul McLaren attended at this Court on 21 September 1981 in an endeavour to pay a fine imposed for a breach of the Local Government Act in this Court on 2 June 1981. As no record of such a fine having been imposed could be located, Mr McLaren's payment could not be accepted.

Having received that document, signed by R. W. Speer (Deputy Clerk of Court), Mr McLaren went about his business until some time later (namely, 7 November) when he was required to appear in the Adelaide Magistrates Court, this time on a traffic matter.

Mr McRae: Was it a serious one?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: It was a traffic matter, but not a particularly serious one. He appeared on that occasion and was approached by a police officer from the police warrant section who told him that he was being apprehended to serve a period of four days jail, I think it was, in lieu of payment of a fine, because he had failed to pay a fine.

He explained to the officers concerned that he had attended to tender the money to satisfy the fine, that the money had been rejected and that he had a document to that effect at his place of residence. He was refused the opportunity of attending at his home to obtain that document or the cash that would have been necessary to pay off the warrant. Although this person protested on a number of occasions to police officers, he was not able to take the necessary steps to produce the document, pay the fine or arrange to have the fine paid.

This member was then transported with other persons either on remand, warrant or sentence, to Adelaide Gaol, where he was incarcerated and not able to make the necessary arrangements to be released until 6 p.m. that evening. In other words, he was imprisoned for a period of about six hours. This man took his complaint to the Ombudsman and the Ombudsman, on his behalf, subsequently raised the matter with the Police Department. The Ombudsman (Mr R. D. Bakewell) wrote to Mr McLaren on 15 January 1982, as follows:

I have now received a reply from the Deputy Commissioner of Police and I enclose a photocopy of same.

Whilst it is stated that the constables in question followed standard procedures, you will see that it is conceded that, had they contacted a more experienced sergeant, the matter would have been resolved satisfactorily. As you are aware, actions of the police do not fall within my jurisdiction, and hence I am not in a position where I can pursue this matter any further.

In relation to your claims for damages, I can only suggest that you should contact a solicitor, or, if you do not have sufficient funds, contact the Legal Services Commission, who may assign a solicitor to act on your behalf.

I regret in the circumstances I am unable to assist you further with this matter, but I trust my abovementioned comments are of assistance.

Attached to the Ombudsman's letter was a letter which is dated 31 December 1981 from the Deputy Commissioner of Police. It states:

Further to our letter of 25 November, I advise that the investigation into the issues raised by Mr P. H. McLaren is now complete.

Our inquiries have confirmed that the warrant for non-payment of a traffic fine (\$44) was executed on Mr McLaren by a member of our Warrants Section on 7 November [1981] in the cells at the City Watch House. Mr McLaren told the member about the letter signed by Mr Speer [the letter from the deputy clerk] which he had at home, and the member claims he advised Mr McLaren that he should bring the letter to the attention of the Watch House Sergeant.

However, Mr McLaren did not speak to the Sergeant and most of his dealings in relation to this matter were effected with the two cell guard constables. At Mr McLaren's request, one of these constables made three telephone calls in an attempt to obtain the money and/or the letter, but, unfortunately, on each occasion he received no response.

It is the regular practice for cell guards to assist prisoners as far as practicable by telephoning friends and relatives on their behalf in attempts to exiate warrants or for any other genuine reason. Having followed standard practice on three occasions, the cell guard believed he had done all that he could reasonably do in the circumstances, and it was most unfortunate that he was unable to make contact with any of Mr McLaren's friends before he was conveyed to the Adelaide Gaol with other prisoners at the scheduled time. However, it is denied that the members 'acted carelessly and irresponsibly' in this regard.

The inquiry has been unable to definitely establish whether the sergeant in charge was notified by the cell guards of Mr McLaren's plight and protests. However, while the constables followed standard practice in making the telephone calls, the evidence indicates that they did not notify the sergeant. If they had done so, it is considered the more experienced sergeant would have checked the circumstances of this unusual case more thoroughly and probably taken more positive steps to obviate Mr McLaren's incarceration in the Adelaide Gaol. To that extent the cell guards could have done more to assist Mr McLaren and this omission is regretted.

However, other factors which apparently contributed to this unfortunate situation were Mr McLaren's failure to correctly identify to the court staff the offence for which he was fined, and his omission to personally carry Mr Speer's letter negated its real purpose. Furthermore, Mr Speer's unorthodox action in providing Mr McLaren with the letter without taking steps—

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

Mr OSWALD (Morphett): In normal circumstances, when a prominent figure retires from public life into the seclusion and privacy of private citizenship I would observe all the niceties of protocol afforded to those people and would respect the right to peace and protection from criticism that we come to expect in public life. But, despite his statements made at his press conference at Calvary Hospital on his retirement during his sickness, Don Dunstan, the ex-Premier of this State, has not stepped down from his position of trying to politically influence sections of this community on various sensitive issues. It is for that reason that he must be prepared to accept criticism from this place, despite his retirement. His own former press secretary has taken in hand the task of criticising the actions of the former Premier. I refer to Tony Baker's article in the *Sunday Mail* of 25 July in which he refers to the former Premier as a man of all causes. He continues:

After backing Aboriginal rights, more money for the Festival Fringe, a nuclear-free South Australia, lower home interest rates and Freedom From Hunger—

we also recall his pro-abortion stand in the State conference of the Australian Labor Party—

Mr Don Dunstan has endorsed decriminalised marijuana.

He has had himself appointed the patron of the organisation called NORML. Along with many parents and concerned citizens in this State, I was appalled and incensed to read in the press last week, under the heading, 'Dunstan supports drug reform', the following:

Marijuana lobbyists won another prominent advocate yesterday when a former South Australian Premier, Mr Don Dunstan, became the State's official patron of the National Organisation for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. He is the second former head of government to accept official patronage of the organisation. A former prime minister, Sir John Gorton is the national patron.

I do not hold any brief for him in his position, either. The article further states:

Mr Dunstan, who retired as Premier in February 1979 through ill-health, said yesterday: 'I know many worthy and estimable people who use marijuana . . . it doesn't do them any harm.

That is Mr Dunstan's personal opinion. Last year, in my Address in Reply speech, I dwelt on this subject for some time. It would be to the benefit of the public of South Australia if I could have a few minutes of the House's time this evening to address myself to the causes, effects, and side effects of the drug involved in marijuana. I refer to a speech I made on this subject on 20 August last year. Members may wish to read it. I am sure the public will be most interested in the research that I carried out, as I covered more than just the drug involved in pot. At that time, I said:

At that time, I said:

As with all drugs, the medical knowledge of their side effects grows day by day and, as a result, it may not hurt a few of our young marijuana smokers to learn that very recent medical evidence indicates that, in the brain, we have the hypothalamus, and hanging from this is the pituitary. As little as a billionth of a gram of the alkaloid tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), which is the alkaloid in the marijuana plant, can affect the hypothalamus which, in turn, affects the pituitary, which in turn regulates the endocrine functions controlling sex drive and reproduction. With this threat, it is a wonder to me that any young person is game to smoke pot. Recent studies of women who are regular pot smokers showed that 31 per cent of the menstrual cycles of pot-smoking women showed a shortened luteal phase.

Mr Whitten: That's a recycled speech from last August.

Mr OSWALD: I am reading it because I am sure that members opposite are not interested enough to have read it before. They can listen and hear what effects marijuana has on the body. I continued:

This shortened luteal phase can mean that a growing embryo might not be properly nourished.

That is the difficulty for pregnant women: marijuana does affect the unborn embryo. That is a terribly important factor.

I also went on to point out that the smoking of marijuana by males in the 18 to 30 years age group very significantly affected their sexual activity, and that it was causing impotence amongst young men. I think a lot of young men would not be very happy if they realised the effect that this drug was having on them. However, this fool Dunstan is out in the community advocating the use of this drug which has a deleterious effect on young men and young women in our community.

I will say in support of the then Premier of this State, Des Corcoran, that when the Royal Commission handed down its report into the non-medical use of drugs, he at least had the courage to stand up, no doubt against the wishes of the previous Premier, and say that in no circumstances as long as he was Premier of this State would he condone or agree that marijuana should be decriminalised.

Mr Langley: In other words, he had the confidence of members on this side.

Mr OSWALD: I have said that Premier Corcoran spoke out against decriminalising it. However, former Premier Dunstan is back out in the public arena throwing his two bobs worth in to get this drug decriminalised.

This drug is dangerous. However much members opposite might like to see it smoked around the community it is dangerous, and it is both irresponsible and irrational for any man who claims to have the interests of this State at heart to get out in the community as Dunstan is doing at the moment advocating that pot should be legalised, should be grown at home and should be smoked. This man is showing no compassion and no consideration whatsoever for the young people of this State whose health is being affected.

Members opposite may not be impressed that I have trotted out an old speech to read to them the effects of tetrahydrocannabinol, which is the alkaloid in the leaf. Members may not be aware that the actual plant itself contains only 1 per cent of the drug. However, the drug derived from the marijuana plant comes in four forms. Not only can the plant itself be smoked, the resin can be used and that contains 10 per cent of the alkaloid. The buddha sticks contain 12 per cent of the alkaloid, and the hashish oil contains 60 per cent of the alkaloid.

This stuff is dangerous, and in my opinion it is a dangerous man who gets out among people in the community and advocates the use of this drug among young people. It is irresponsible. As I said earlier, it shows a total lack of compassion and consideration for young people, and I think that the young people of this State should realise the nature of the man who would get out and do this. I think it is rather strange, and there is a very strange bedfellow here; the former Premier has just been taken on as the Director of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, an organisation which should, by its nature, be above political involvement.

Here we have a man who has taken on the position as Director of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign on the one hand but who, on the other hand, is also now the official representative to promote the use of marijuana. It is a total and utter disgrace that a former Premier of this State has stooped so low as to try to impose this on young people of the State. I hope that all members in this House would join me in condemning his appointment as patron of that organisation. He should stand condemned in the eyes of all decent-living South Australians.

Mr LANGLEY (Unley): If I have ever heard a political speech in my life that was one. I think it indicates that the member for Morphett must be in trouble with regard to the next State election. After all, Don Dunstan was one of the greatest Premiers that this State ever had. He won so many elections that it did not matter.

Mr Ashenden interjecting:

Mr LANGLEY: The member for Todd will not be here the next time, so there is no need to worry about him. Before decisions are made in the Labor Party we have a Caucus meeting and we have a say; that is what happened so far as Des Corcoran was concerned and also as far as Don Dunstan was concerned. Any member is entitled to leave this place when he wants to, and, after all, Don Dunstan is not under the control of the South Australian Labor Party; nor is any other member on this side of the House. He was entitled to do what he did.

Mr Randall interjecting:

Mr LANGLEY: Of course he is a member of the Labor Party and good on him for being one; that is to his credit. But, he does not have any control over what happens within Caucus or anything like that. If the honourable member

wants to put on such a stigma, it is a good way to get around. I hope that when I am door knocking in the honourable member's electorate I will remember what he said. The honourable member is degrading a person, but he knows that Don Dunstan is not contesting his seat. I will defend Don Dunstan and say that he is one of the greatest Premiers of this State, who he did more than any other member did in power. Honourable members should look at what he did.

Mr Ashenden interjecting:

Mr LANGLEY: The honourable member has had his say, and I listened to him in almost complete silence. I do not mind the honourable member interjecting if he wants to, but the honourable member should understand that Don Dunstan is out of Parliament and is free to do what he wants to do.

I noticed one thing that happened today that will do us very well in Semaphore. I refer to the Deputy Leader of the Opposition's interjection in this House and his statement to the member for Semaphore, 'We won't help you anymore.' What a beauty—I have never heard anything like it in my life. We got the message as far as Semaphore is concerned in the future. What a statement he made I would say that the Labor candidate for Semaphore is almost a certainty to win the election.

Mr Randall interjecting:

Mr LANGLEY: The member for Henley Beach is having his say again and talking about other members' districts. The honourable member cannot help himself, as he knows he is going, so he has no worries. I am going too—I admit that. Whatever people might say, there is no doubt about that. I can now see the policy of every member opposite: they will rubbish every candidate that stands against their Party. I assure members opposite that I have done a lot of work in Unley. I have told honourable members before and I will tell them again that their candidate has done what Paddy shot at—I can assure members of that.

An honourable member: He's a secret weapon.

Mr LANGLEY: Yes. He gets his name in the papers every week and cannot go wrong. John McLeay ran around spending thousands of dollars; he had a bit of trouble and he put on a decent old turn. The candidate who stands against Kym Mayes in Unley will be defeated.

Mr Ashenden: Who is Kym Mayes?

Mr LANGLEY: There is no need to worry about the member for Todd! I should like now to refer to a couple of slogans. When the Premier came to office he talked about stopping the job rot, and about its being our State, mate, and a great State, mate. The *News* reporters have probably gone home, but I must say that if the newspapers in this State play it fairly, as I hope they will in future, because they are starting to waver at the moment, the hopes of the Liberal Party of being returned to Government are about nil. I have been in sport and in politics and in other games—

The Hon. D. C. Wotton: You've been everywhere.

Mr LANGLEY: Not everywhere, but I have been about the place. During the Address in Reply debate, I will have the luxury of a whole hour in which to speak, but I shall be kind—more kind than the member for Morphett was tonight to Don Dunstan. Sir Thomas Playford was good to me and helped me in many ways. I can see both sides, but I support the Labor Party. The member for Mallee is always saying that some member or other is not in the House. When he speaks he has about two members in the House to hear him but, although the member for Mallee is not here now, I have more than that. What I say will be recorded in *Hansard*, and I am happy about that.

When the Labor Party was in office (and I think this happens on both sides), it looked after its members. We have reached the stage now, however, where things that

should be done in the districts are not being done. Referring specifically to the Black Forest Primary School, I must say that work that should have been carried out in the past three years has not been done, and the toilets and classrooms are in urgent need of attention. I do complain about that school, because the Minister said in this House the other day that nothing will be done until 1983-84, by which time I will not be here.

These things are essential to the running of the school and the well-being of the people who use it. These days, we try to utilise the schools more. I assure members opposite that, if possible, any Minister of Education would be only too pleased to utilise more the schools in their districts, for more reasons than one. Some of the schools have swimming pools, and so on, but some classrooms and toilets are in a shocking state. I will have the opportunity to speak on this

subject later, but I hope that the Minister will consider the matter.

I do not have many complaints in regard to my district but, when I do, I hope that the Minister will consider them. The Minister of Transport was only too helpful in regard to the Emerson crossing. One cannot ask for more than is possible, but I want the Minister of Education to know that it is about time he did something about the Black Forest School. That is all I ask for. I do not have much more time, but I reiterate that I hope something is done about the school.

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

Motion carried.

At 10.21 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 28 July at 2 p.m.