HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday 12 August 1982

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

SUPPLY BILL (No. 2)

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended the House of Assembly to make provision by Bill for defraying the salaries and other expenses of the several departments of the Public Service of the Government of South Australia during the year ending 30 June 1983.

PETITION: CASINO

A petition signed by 56 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 Dr Billard.

Petition received.

ORROROO AND DISTRICTS HOSPITAL (UPGRADING)

The SPEAKER laid on the table the report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence, on Orroroo and Districts Hospital (Upgrading).

Ordered that report be printed.

QUESTION TIME

The SPEAKER: Before calling for questions, I indicate that any questions that would go to the honourable Minister of Education will go to the honourable Deputy Premier.

HOME OWNERSHIP

Mr BANNON: Will the Premier say why home ownership in South Australia, which has steadily risen since the end of the Second World War, suddenly began to fall during the term of the present Government, and to what extent this fall is due to the policies of Liberal Governments, both in this State and in Canberra? The A.B.S has just released the results of the recent census, which shows that the proportion of dwellings in South Australia, either owned outright by their occupiers or being purchased by them, stands at 69.2 per cent. However, in August 1980, at the end of the first full year of the present Government, a comprehensive survey conducted by the A.B.S. showed that the proportion was then 71.7 per cent. The sudden fall of over 2 per cent represents a significant decline in home ownership, which all members would appreciate is an essential building block of our way of life.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: It is a matter for grave concern that, throughout the country, the dream of home ownership, as it has been called, is becoming more and more difficult for young people, and in this South Australia is no exception. I suppose if we were to put up a single factor as one of the major causes, it could be said to be interest rates. I am sure that I do not have to outline to the honourable member the effect that interest rates have had on both our national and State economies over the past two years. However, where the Leader of the Opposition tends to go astray is in the continual emphasis that he seems to give constantly to the fact that in some way our economy in South Australia is isolated from that of Australia and from the rest of the world.

The problem that we have is one of great concern, and it is because the Government is concerned about the level of home ownership that at the present time it is examining ways and means of helping young people once again to be able to afford not only the deposits that they need but also the interest rates that they must pay, which inevitably at the present time they must be charged. Over the past couple of years many South Australians have been experiencing difficulty in even retaining their existing accommodation and certainly in the acquisition of new accommodation, and this situation applies as much to rental accommodation as it does to purchase accommodation. Both are becoming more and more difficult.

There has been an increase in home mortgage interest rates by 3 per cent since December 1980, and I think that is the period about which the honourable gentleman is talking. There has been a significant tightening of the private rental market since January 1981, and we are very concerned about it indeed. I would remind the Leader that it was this Government which introduced a rebate on stamp duty for the purchase of first homes. In fact, the Government has spent record sums—

Mr Gunn: Twenty-one thousand people.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Indeed. The Government has spent record sums on the provision of welfare housing and has mobilised funds from outside normal sources so that we have been able to maintain our welfare housing building programme. In addition, we have been able (again, by mobilising funds from outside normal sources) to maintain our State Bank approval level at 55 approvals per week. The Leader is very fond of quoting statistics: I would simply say that the position at this stage has nothing whatever to do with the policies of either the Federal Government or the State Government, but I point out that the position would be a great deal worse if the Government had not taken the steps that it has taken. Indeed, the position in South Australia is not satisfactory, but it is a matter that we will continue to address as a problem, and a problem of extreme significance. I do believe that it has become a tendency on the part of some people in the media and some leaders, who perhaps ought to know better, to say that home ownership is a dream that nowadays is fast receding from, and eluding the grasp of, average young people. I believe that there are ways by which home ownership can again be brought within the grasp of young people, and it is my Government's firm intention to investigate every possible avenue so that that dream can become a reality as soon as possible.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr OSWALD: Will the Premier say whether the figures on unemployment that were released today by the Australian Bureau of Statistics indicate any special trends in this State as opposed to the rest of Australia which may be related to the economic policies of the present State Government?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I think we in South Australia can take a great deal of encouragement (although the position is still not satisfactory and nowhere near as good as we would like) from the trends that have been shown in the provisional statistics that were released today. Unemployment in South Australia has dropped by 3 200 in the past

year and by 500 in the past month, but it is a fact that, in marked contrast to the national trend, South Australia is the only State that has experienced a fall in the number of unemployed between last July and July this year. Unemployment has decreased from 48 800 to 45 600 in that period.

From July 1981 to July 1982, the position has been quite appalling from the point of view of the increase of unemployment generally, but it is very heartening indeed from the point of view of South Australia, which has been the only State to show a fall in unemployment levels. We have experienced a reduction of 6.56 per cent, while in the rest of Australia there has been an increase of 19.8 per cent; in New South Wales, 34.9 per cent; Victoria, 19.3 per cent; Queensland, 5.5 per cent; Western Australia, 40.4 per cent; and Tasmania, 15.7 per cent. The general picture is far from satisfactory, but it does indicate that South Australia is still moving against the national trend, and that the policies which we have put forward for the encouragement and development of the manufacturing and resource development industries are creating jobs.

If one looks at the pattern in regard to unemployment since this Government took office, one sees that there has been a negligible increase in South Australia, while all other States have shown a very marked rise indeed. From August 1979 to July 1982 there was an increase of .07 per cent in South Australia—a negligible rise—whereas in Australia there was an increase of 16.8 per cent: in New South Wales, 32.9 per cent; Victoria, 21 per cent; Queensland, 10.8 per cent; Western Australia, 11.4 per cent; and Tasmania, 29.6 per cent.

We are not complacent: we do not believe for a minute that the position will stay exactly like that. There will be ups and downs in the figures from month to month, but, nevertheless, at present South Australia's position is holding against the national trend, and that seems to be an emerging trend. This Government will continue to follow its policies of resource and manufacturing development in the firm belief and conviction that the only way in which to create permanent and worthwhile jobs is by stimulating development of that kind. I believe very firmly indeed that, if we can continue on our most successful course of attracting industry to this State, we will continue to go against the national trend in regard to unemployment figures.

CAWTHORNE REPORT

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: When will the Minister of Industrial Affairs release for public scrutiny the second and final report prepared by Mr Frank Cawthorne for the Government containing recommendations on industrial relations? It is many months since the initial report that was prepared by Mr Frank Cawthorne for the Government was released for public scrutiny. It is true to say that that report received general acceptance in the community. From my own observations and discussions with people, I know that it was a very well accepted report.

I understand that further submissions were sought and were received by Mr Cawthorne in regard to that report. I understand that he has subsequently prepared a final report to the Government, and one would consider that the Government would now allow the opportunity for public scrutiny by releasing the report.

I think that that is only proper in the circumstances, and it has been put to me that the people who commented initially and following the first report have had no opportunity to view the second report. I ask the Minister whether it is his intention to do as I have asked and, if it is not, I ask him why not.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: I think I should perhaps outline to the Deputy Leader exactly what the details of the various reports are. He seems not to have actually even read the first report yet. Can I correct a misapprehension that he has? In fact, Mr Cawthorne released a so-called discussion paper, I think early in February this year, and I think he mentioned in that that the final report would be a confidential report to the Minister of Industrial Affairs. He was releasing the discussion paper so as to receive further comment.

It has always been the intention (and I announced this when I announced that Mr Cawthorne would be carrying out the review) that he would be commenting confidentially to me as Minister of Industrial Affairs, which he has done, and I have examined it in detail. As to what form the legislation will be in when it comes to this House, the Deputy Leader will have to sit back and wait. There was only one Cawthorne report, and, as I have said, that was a confidential report to me, as it was always intended to be. The report is written in a very personal way to me. It is directed specifically to me, with specific personal comment on what people think. I think it would be quite inappropriate, therefore, to release the report publicly. I say to the Deputy Leader that he should sit back and be patient, and he will find out. The Governor announced in his Speech that it was the intention to introduce legislation. There will be plenty of time to examine that legislation, and I look forward to the Deputy Leader's support for it when the measure comes into this House.

COUNTRY FIRE SERVICE

Mr GUNN: In view of the controversy that has taken place in relation to the funds that will be appropriated to the Country Fire Service for the forthcoming financial year and the controversy that has taken place on the manner in which the service has spent the funds allocated last year, will the Minister of Agriculture consider referring to the Public Accounts Committee for inquiry the whole financial situation relating to the service? The Minister would be aware that a great deal of discussion has been generated in rural areas in relation to comments made about the administration of the Country Fire Service and I point out to the Minister that section 13d of the Public Accounts Committee Act, 1972-1974, provides that a Minister can refer a matter to the committee for investigation.

Mr Keneally: You know how the Public Accounts Committee works, Ted.

The SPEAKER: Order! I warn the honourable member for Stuart that he is transgressing by naming a person other than by his district.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I do not believe that it is necessary to request the Public Accounts Committee to investigate and report on the financial affairs or the management of the affairs of the Country Fire Service headquarters in South Australia or, for that matter, on any part of its field operations.

I agree that there has been considerable controversy recently about the alleged cutbacks by the Government to that organisation, and about the financial management of the board and matters associated with its function. It is not for me, however, to direct or not direct the Public Accounts Committee to investigate if it sees fit; indeed, that committee's charter enables it to do so. I repeat that I do not propose to request it to take any action in that direction. I say that as a result of making very positive inquiries into those activities, more especially over the past 14 or 15 months.

It is true that the C.F.S. in South Australia has become top heavy in its administration, and the claims in that

direction, I believe, are well justified. As a result, I have spoken to the board and its executive officers on a number of occasions requesting that they take stock of the position, have due regard for the real needs of country fire services in this State and seek to allocate their funding accordingly. Indeed, I believe that that action was justified, bearing in mind that in 1979-80 the board's total expenditure was $1 670 000, indeed, the headquarters component of that total expenditure was $1 021 000 representing some 61 per cent of the total funds available to it.

In the two years that followed (1980-81 and 1981-82), even though the board had a 33.5 per cent increase in its allocation from the State Government, and accordingly a 33.5 per cent increase in its allocation from the insurance industry of South Australia, the component expenditure directed to headquarters, as against the balance available to the field, steadily rose from the previous figure of 61 per cent in the first year to 62 per cent, and last year alarmingly to 69 per cent. I think that trend in itself justifies the alarm that has been expressed by those who have sought to enjoy a fair slice of the cake that has been available to the C.F.S. in South Australia.

It is on those grounds that I have taken up this matter positively with the board in relation to its financial management. I have in more recent times, especially following the wild allegations by the Opposition that the Government itself has cut back on C.F.S., negated that argument by demonstrating the actual funds that have been made available and said to the board that the Government would consider making available to it an experienced accountant to live in for a while and seek to identify its shortfalls in management and make recommendations where necessary to amend any problems that were identified.

I put that to the board, which, having considered the matter at its meeting last Tuesday, has agreed that that should be done. On that basis, too, I acknowledge that it has seen the need for real action to be taken. I repeat that I do not propose to ask the Public Accounts Committee to undertake an investigation. However, the board has come back to me on the matter and requested that such an officer, if he can be appointed, report to it. Of course, the age-old principle of he who pays is he who saves will prevail. If I pay for such an investigation and report, I would expect it to come back to me and, indeed, be available to the Government. To further identify, not justify, this trend about where there has been considerable public comment—indeed, justified comment—I point out that in the two years since the end of the financial year June 1980, the salary component of C.F.S. expenditure has risen from $535 126 to $827 193.

That is a significant rise and one with which we all have to contend. However, in the very same two-year period, plant and equipment, motor vehicles, promotions and one or two other activities that I have described as glitter associated with that outfit have risen from $140 440 to $289 168. That constitutes more than a 100 per cent increase in that given period. It is fair to support the call for some tighter financial management and more fair distribution of the funds to the field where the real fire-fighting takes place than in the direction where the funds have gone so far and are more recently going. All these decisions are taken by the board. Indeed, the executive officers are employees of the board so the responsibility is primarily on the board to carry out what might be seen to be fair and appropriate management. I look forward to the co-operation of the board in seeing that the messages that have been delivered are indeed carried out, thereby avoiding the need for the Public Accounts Committee to make an official investigation.

TEACHER NUMBERS

Mr WHITTEN: Will the Deputy Premier, representing the Minister of Education, give urgent consideration to reversing the decision to reduce the number of teachers at some schools in the western region until the next school year? It has been brought to my attention that some schools in the western region have been notified that teaching staff will be reduced at the end of this term. One school in my electorate which faces severe disruption through a proposed reduction of two teachers has a very special need for a relaxation of the guidelines on class sizes as it caters for a high enrolment of children of ethnic origin owing to its close proximity to the Pennington Migrant Centre. Also, there is a high enrolment of children of single-parent families in the area. I point out to the Minister that this is causing concern that, if there are to be fewer teachers, all classes will have to be reorganised for the final term and that the children's education will suffer.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: There is no need to give this matter urgent consideration, because it is currently being considered. The honourable member will have a response from the Minister of Education in the near future.

MACHINE SAFETY REGULATIONS

Mr LEWIS: Will the Minister of Industrial Affairs investigate the rural industries machine safety regulations, introduced in South Australia in early 1975, with respect to any effect they may have on farmers' equity in their current assets (that is, their solvency) and any effect they may have on interstate trade of farm machinery and tractors, and will he also investigate whether there is a variation in the way in which these regulations have an effect on dealers compared with farmers? A number of my constituents have pointed out to me recently that these regulations are scheduled to come into effect on 5 October. Some of these people who have spoken to me are farmers, and others are machinery agents and dealers. The consequence of the regulations (whether or not they understand them correctly), is, they believe, that the regulations will have an effect on their capacity to raise loans, especially this year when drought appears to be so imminent.

No more than 20 points of rain have fallen in any one place during the recent rains. In other ways, they are concerned that interstate machinery dealers adjacent to towns like Pinnaroo and Keith would be able to take sales from them by offering higher prices for secondhand equipment than could local dealers who would otherwise have to meet the high costs of modification as required under the regulations. In other ways they are concerned about variations that they believe exist in the dealer to dealer sales, dealer to farmer sales, farmer to dealer sales, and farmer to farmer sales that might take place. Their understanding is that there is no consistency in the regulations. It is now more than 6½ years since the regulations were promulgated. Can the Minister clarify the situation for the people whom I represent?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: Yes, I will certainly look at the matter. I draw to the attention of all country members the fact that these regulations were promulgated in 1975. They are not new regulations therefore, but they impose a new burden on people from October this year, that is, that certain safety equipment must be fitted to existing tractors. All new tractors have had to have that safety equipment fitted for some time. In view of the nature of the season, at least in certain parts of the State, and the very difficult economic circumstances people particularly in those areas face because of the lack of rain, I am willing to look at these regulations to see whether or not they should be

adjusted or even deferred so that any specific economic hardship that might be caused by the regulations could at least be softened, if not completely removed.

POLICE MEDIA LIAISON OFFICE

Mr KENEALLY: Can the Chief Secretary say whether he initiated, or authorised, an inquiry into the operations of the Police Media Liaison Office, and is he aware that journalists were yesterday questioned by a senior police officer as to their sources of information, and, if so, was the Minister responsible for those inquiries?

On Monday morning, some sections of the media were told by a police source that the reward for the arrest of Colin Creed would be raised from $15 000 to $50 000. I understand that the media immediately contacted the Minister's office, which confirmed the story. However, later on Monday evening, the Premier's office contacted at least one media organisation saying that the person in the police giving out information about the Creed case would be doing so no longer because he had pre-empted Cabinet, which was that day considering the police submission for an increase in the reward.

Yesterday, Chief Superintendent Thorsen asked an A.A.P. journalist to come and see him at police headquarters. I understand that Superintendent Thorsen asked the journalist whether the person in the Police Department giving out information about the Creed reward was Sergeant Malcolm Schluter of the Police Media Liaison Office, who is, incidentally, a candidate for Liberal pre-selection for the seat of Mitcham. I am informed that Superintendent Thorsen told the journalist that he was worried that there was a 'witch-hunt' on, and that the journalist's refusal to reveal his source might not stand up in a court of law.

I am also informed that today journalists have been told informally by Government officers that Sergeant Schluter and another officer in the Police Media Liaison Office have been transferred to other duties. I understand that there has been discord between the Minister's office and the Police Media Liaison Office, and this has led to complaints from journalists. Can the Minister say whether Sergeant Schluter has been moved and, if so, whether the Minister had him moved?

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: In response to the last statement, did not ask for Sergeant Schluter to be removed and I am not aware that he has been removed from any section, particularly the Media Liaison Office of the South Australian Police Department. Following a contact by the media late last evening I did make inquiries of the Commissioner this morning in relation to the matter to which the member refers.

The Commissioner has advised me that departmental inquiries are being made into the matter of information which was subject to a Cabinet submission appearing in the media prior to Cabinet considering the matter. I might say, as a personal view, that I think it is improper for any information included in a Cabinet submission being released publicly prior to Cabinet's making a determination on the matter.

However, I also emphasise that any such inquiries are internal matters for the Police Force, and any reorganisation in the Police Force following the appointment of a new Commissioner of Police is a matter for the new Commissioner. I have responded specifically to the question asked by saying, no, I did not ask for Mr Schluter to be shifted from the media liaison office.

STATE POPULATION MIGRATION

Dr BILLARD: Will the Minister of Environment and Planning inform the House of the latest figures on net migration into and out of South Australia, and say what effect these movements will have on the rate of household formation, and hence on the home building industry in South Australia?

I am aware that figures released by the Bureau of Statistics show that the net migration exodus from South Australia, which continued in an unbroken period for 2½ years from the second quarter of 1978 until the third quarter of 1980, has now been reversed. Because the Minister has responsibility for a population forecasting unit, within his department, which makes an assessment of population trends and their impact on household formation and hence on the home construction industry, I am interested in his comments about the impact of those figures and their importance to South Australia.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: I am pleased to inform the House of the latest population figures for South Australia. I have just had the pleasant duty to declare open the fifth annual national population workshop, which is taking place at Clarendon and at which there are people from various parts of Australia. South Australia was also well represented. Those people are gathered together to study the preliminary results of the 1981 census. It might be of benefit to members opposite if they listened to my answer. I was pleased to be able to announce that South Australia's population gain during the December quarter last year was the highest for five years. During the December quarter, the latest period for which figures are available, South Australia gained a total of 1 700 migrants from interstate and overseas.

Mr Langley: How many left the State?

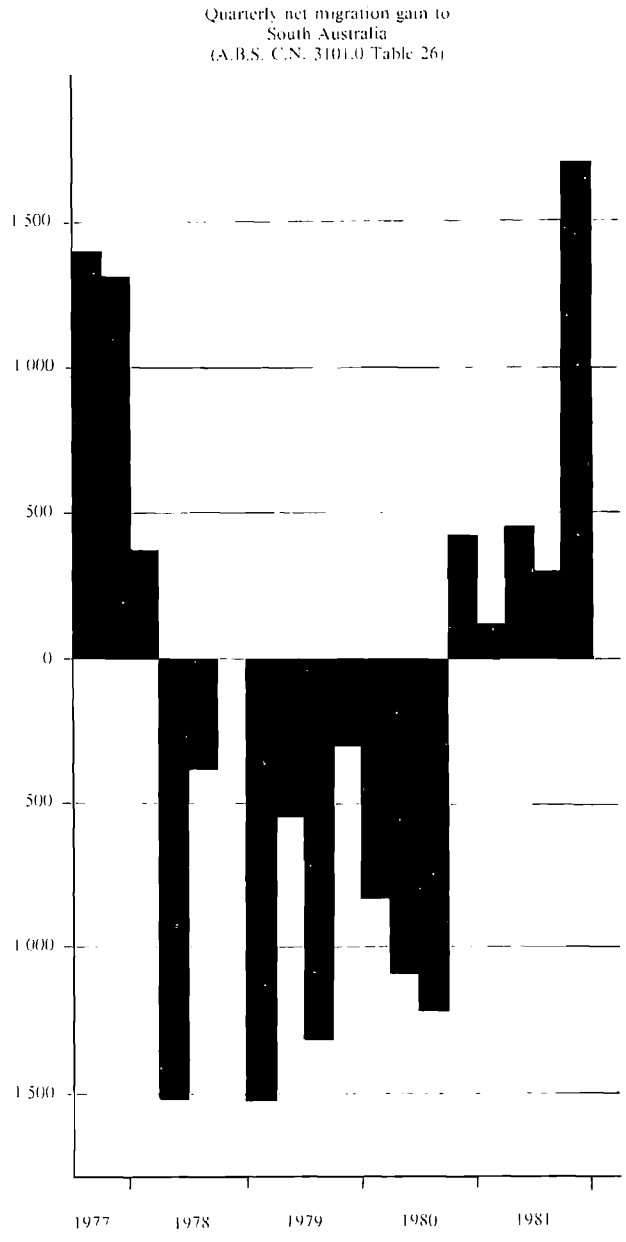
The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: If the honourable member will listen I will be able to tell him. During the past 18 months, since 1980, South Australia's population has had a net gain each quarter. Prior to this time there had been a net loss of people each quarter from 1977 to September 1980. That fact is something that the Opposition should note. There is no doubt that the improved economic conditions here in South Australia compared with those in the rest of Australia are reflected very well in these figures. I will detail these figures to the House, because in the December quarter of 1980 in South Australia there was a net gain of 420 migrants from interstate and overseas.

In the previous quarter (September 1980) there was a net loss of 1 216. It should be of interest to members that there has been a net gain each quarter since then. The December 1980 quarterly figure represented the first quarterly net gain since the year ended December 1977. Looking at the total population growth for the December quarter last year, one sees that there was an estimated increase of 4 151 people. This total was made up of natural increases and overseas and interstate migrants.

The quarterly increase of a little more than 4 000 is the largest increase since the March 1977 quarter. In the March quarter last year there was an increase of 113 people, and in the June quarter last year there was a net rise of 456 migrants from overseas and interstate. For the benefit of the House I repeat that, in the December quarter last year, there was an increase of 1 700. I would suggest that this is a clear indication that the trend is continuing.

As I said earlier, there is no doubt that the improved economic conditions that South Australia is experiencing at present have had a great deal to do with the results that I have cited to the House. I suggest that these results could be best shown in graph form, and I seek leave to have inserted in *Hansard* a graph which shows the quarterly net migration gain to South Australia. The graph is of a purely statistical nature.

Leave granted.



The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: When members have the opportunity to see the graph that I have presented, they will see that it shows that the net influence of 1 700 in the last quarter of 1981 is the biggest movement in any direction since the series was started in mid-1977. It also shows that the second quarter of 1978 until the third quarter of 1980 was a period of unbroken net exodus from South Australia which, in fact, peaked in the first quarter of 1979.

I am pleased that the member for Newland has been able to ask this question and that I have had an opportunity to inform the House. I am very much aware of the interest that the member for Newland has shown in population figures, and it might be of interest to the House to know that the member for Newland did much of the work in preparing the graph that has been inserted into *Hansard*.

URANIUM

Mrs SOUTHCOTT: Will the Mininister of Mines and Energy assure the House that both the spirit and letter of the administrative procedures of the Commonwealth Environment Protection (Impact and Proposals) Act (1974) will be followed during the evaluation of the Roxby Downs environmental impact statement; that clause 10 of the Roxby Downs indenture Act which fixes and limits radiation protection standards that may be imposed on the project will not be allowed to pre-empt the normal process of public review that is envisaged by the administrative procedures to the Commonwealth Act, and that these standards will be determined only after the public comment that is envisaged by the administrative procedures has been evaluated by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment, notwithstanding the provisions of the South Australian indenture Act; and that the standards and guidelines issued by the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning will be supplemented by the more stringent guidelines outlined in the administrative procedures to the Commonwealth Environment Protection (Impact and Proposals) Act and not merely substituted for these procedures?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes'. I will obtain a report about the last two parts of the question: I did not quite get the full import of what the honourable member was suggesting.

RED MEAT SALES

Mr BLACKER: Will the Minister of Industrial Affairs advise the House whether the Government has any plans to change the Shop Trading Hours Act to enable red meat sales to take place in equal competition with other meats? Members would be aware that this subject has been raised in this House on a number of occasions in recent sessions. When in Opposition, the present Government members supported equal trading of all meats. In October 1980 I asked a question, to which the Minister replied that he had invited submissions and would be preparing an amending Bill to allow for late night trading of red meats.

Red meat producers believe that they are being disadvantaged, since their commodity is not being exposed to the local market to the same extent as are its competitive commodities. Graziers are all the more concerned, with impending dry conditions in many areas, to ensure that drought-stricken regions, which produce red meats, are provided with maximum exposure to the market place, the direct implication being that white meats (such as pork and chicken) are raised in intensive husbandry conditions, compared with red meat, which is raised on open-range conditions and is, therefore, directly affected by fluctuating seasonal grazing conditions.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: As I indicated in the media a number of weeks ago, the Government has no plans at present to change the Shop Trading Hours Act.

SOCCER POOLS

Mr SLATER: Will the Minister of Recreation and Sport say whether it is necessary, under the Soccer Football Pools Act of 1981, for Ministerial approval to be given to Australian Soccer Pools Pty Ltd to alter the method of operation of the game and, if it is, will he say whether such Ministerial approval has been given or considered?

I have been advised that Australian Soccer Pools Pty Ltd has submitted a proposal to substantially alter the game and the method of participation by contestants. The proposed change will provide a new six from 36 entry form, which will contain a series of game panels in which there are 36 numbered squares. A subscriber will be required to cross out six numbers for an entry fee of 50 cents. The previous game provided a system of 11 numbers to be crossed out from 55 squares. There will be five prize divisions, with dividends determined by match results. The previous system was based on a systems game allied to a complicated points allocation.

There will be provision for a jackpot and, as I have said, it is a substantial departure from the present method, which this House approved in the legislation. It is obvious to all that the soccer pools have not been the financial success that was expected when the legislation came before this House, and before that time the Government gave expectations to sporting and recreation bodies that a substantial amount of money would be available from the soccer pools funds, so members of this House, including myself, supported the legislation in that expectation and to ensure that the method of operation did not affect other types of gaming in South Australia, particularly the operations of the Lotteries Commission.

It appears that the proposed new method is very similar to the Bloc Lotto operation conducted by the commision. I emphasise to the Minister that he should consider carefully any attempt by Soccer Pools to copy the X-Lotto system and thereby place in jeopardy the commission's successful operation, which has provided substantial amounts of money to Government revenue by way of the Hospitals Fund. Therefore, I ask the Minister what approvals are required, whether he has considered giving those approvals, and whether any proposed change to the regulations or the legislation is necessary in regard to this proposed change of operation.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The description of the new soccer pools game as given to this House by the member for Gilles is substantially correct and, in fact, it is a much simpler game. To answer his questions specifically, 'Yes, my approval is needed', and, of course, with an item as big as this, it would also obviously be a Government decision. That approval has been given. In fact, before the Government made the decision I told Australian Soccer Pools Ltd that I would not recommend a change in the game until the agreement of all the other States in which soccer pools is played was obtained. That agreement now having been obtained, this Government has given its approval. That was very important, because obviously—

Mr Slater: That's a real shame.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: If you just wait a minute I will get to the other points you made. It is very important, because obviously the rules must be the same in each State. The honourable member for Gilles is quite correct: the initial revenue from soccer pools after the introduction of the legislation in this State was running at the rate of $1 500 000 a year to the Recreation and Sport Fund. That revenue now has decreased alarmingly right around Australia. The reduction in soccer pools revenue has had serious effects on the Recreation and Sport Fund in this State to the extent that the funding for sporting associations has been in jeopardy. That is why the Government took the decision to agree to the new rules in the hope that the Recreation and Sport Fund would gain an increase and thereby help recreation and sporting bodies in this State.

The honourable member says he believes it will affect X-Lotto and the Lotto Bloc. When soccer pools legislation was introduced, the member for Gilles would recall that the Premier introduced a Bill to enable the Lotteries Commission in South Australia to go into a lotto bloc. That was a defence mechanism—

Mr Slater: I supported it.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: You did support it. I am very glad you supported it. That was a defence mechanism by the Lotteries Commission against the effects of soccer pools. It was a very successful defence mechanism, because one of the reasons for the reduction in soccer pools revenue and, therefore, moneys available to be given to recreation and sporting bodies is the success of the Lotto Bloc. I commend the Lotteries Commission on that success: I commend it on its initiative. Nevertheless, the Government believes that the introduction of the new soccer pools game will certainly not affect the Lotteries Commission more than a little, perhaps. There would be an enormous amount of leeway to be made up by soccer pools if it was going to affect the Lotteries Commission and put it back into a situation where it was before the introduction of the Lotto Bloc.

CRIME TRENDS

Mr GLAZBROOK: Can the Chief Secretary advise the House what are the present trends in crime statistics in South Australia and how the numbers of police officers in South Australia compare with those in other States? I note an article in today's *Advertiser* headed 'State urged to combat crime trend' which attributes some remarks to the Chief Justice, Mr Justice King. In that article he says:

> . . . many unemployed were driven to crime because they had no jobs.
>
> If unemployment continued at its present rate it would reap a 'harvest of crime in the years ahead'. The temptation of crime to many unemployed was overwhelming.

This suggests that some crime statistics are associated with unemployment. He also said:

> . . . because of the 'sheer magnitude' of the problem, crime could not be left entirely to the police and law-enforcement authorities to resolve.

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: In relation to the unemployment aspect, the Premier, when responding to a question earlier, detailed a reduction during the course of the year of 3 200 and this month 500 in levels of unemployment, which is good news for South Australians and is, indeed, unlike the Australian trend. Obviously, as pointed out by the Premier, the policies of this Government are starting to work in meaningful long-term jobs being created for people in South Australia. Having canvassed that aspect, as indeed the Premier did earlier, I go now to the aspect of the crime rate in South Australia.

There have been a number of headlines, one I recall said 'Crime rate soaring'. That factually is inaccurate. I draw members' attention to the last Police Commissioner's report which was tabled in this Parliament and which clearly indicated that for the preceding 12-month period (the period for which the report was prepared and tabled in this House) there was an 11.2 per cent reduction in the number of offences reported, that is, from about 144 000 offences down to 128 000 offences. It appears, from quarterly indicators since the 1980-81 year, that in the three broad categories of robbery, offences against the person, and breaking and enter-

ing, those figures are basically static with some minor peaks and troughs.

In summary, the published figures show that violent offences decreased by 6.4 per cent and property offences by 14.2 per cent. Within the category of violent offences, serious assaults decreased by 3.1 per cent and robbery by 21 per cent. Breaking and entering offences decreased by 8.3 per cent. The number of murders incidentally in 1980-81 (the period to which I refer) was the lowest since 1972-73. There was, however, an increase of about, I think, 26 per cent in rape known to the police during the 1980-81 year. That high number is disturbing, and it is contended that more rapes are being reported than were previously, and that is part of the aspect of that percentage increase. I do not detract from the fact that those numbers are alarming.

The department is collating detailed material on the circumstances of each rape offence so that reliable indicators of offence profiles can be made. The Government established the Rape Inquiry Unit, which is now being manned 24-hours a day on the Government's initiatives. A number of other measures have been taken by the Government in the past 12 months to ease the trauma for victims in those circumstances.

The honourable member also referred to police presence. There is a more noticeable police presence on our streets, both in vehicle and foot patrols. Patrols have been stepped up in specific target areas such as the Torrens River area, and, as a result, the level of crime has since dropped. In addition, I draw members' attention to other specific targets which have been undertaken by the police greys whose role most people assume is basically ceremonial. In fact, in shopping centres where during late night shopping police greys have been on patrol there has been a marked decrease in minor offences in relation to cars in car parks, and the like, during those patrols.

In addition, the Torrens River area, which carries a reputation that it ought not to carry, also has had a marked decrease in the number of offences committed in that area. I draw to the attention of the House that the Government has, as a new initiative, been prepared to take on 60 adults for recruitment in the South Australian Police Force to ensure maintenance of numbers in the force.

Mr Slater: What's wrong with the cadet system?

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: There is nothing wrong with the cadet system and if the honourable member did any homework at all he would know that currently about 120 persons are in the cadet system in South Australia. We are ensuring that the strength of the South Australian Police Force is maintained, despite attrition, retirements, and the like.

Mr Slater: In 1979 you said you were going to increase it.

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: I will come to that in a moment. The police have been spending more time on active duty through measures that the Government has introduced, such as the traffic infringement notices. We are currently carrying out discussions with a view to relieving the police from court orderly duties to enable them to return to field operations. The police ratio per head of population in this State is the best of any State in Australia. We have one police officer for every 407 civilians in South Australia, and we allocate about 4.8 per cent of the Budget on police expenditure. This Government has taken firm responsibility against crime, it has increased penalties, it has provided significant deterrents and the police are being given the support they need to apprehend offenders. Certainly community awareness is a critical factor in reducing crime.

Crime alert programmes and such others as counterpunch programmes bring to the attention of people the need for individuals in the community to assist the Police Department in its endeavours, and there ought to be support in that regard. To give one example, in relation to breaking and entering offences, in 50 per cent of the break-ins during the period to which I referred the offender gained entry into the house through an unlocked door or window, so simple measures taken by the public generally can assist the Police Department in that regard.

The article also referred to the attitude in the community to deterrents and non-parole periods. It is not generally understood that the parole and release aspects of our detention system in this State indicate that we have the lowest release rate from institutions of any State in Australia. The non-parole period does not mean that the person concerned will be automatically paroled at that time but that that person has the opportunity to apply, and whether or not the Parole Board then grants it is another matter.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

The SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that His Excellency the Governor will be prepared to receive the House for the purpose of presenting the Address in Reply at 3.15 p.m. this day. I ask the mover and seconder of the Address and such other members as may care to accompany me to proceed now to Government House for the purpose of presenting the Address.

[Sitting suspended from 3.3 to 3.21 p.m.]

The SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that, accompanied by the seconder of the Address in Reply to the Governor's Opening Speech, and by other honourable members, I proceeded to Government House and there presented to His Excellency the Address adopted by the House yesterday, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

I thank you for your Address in Reply to the Speech with which I opened the fourth session of the forty-fourth Parliament. I am confident that you will give your best attention to all matters placed before you. I pray for God's blessing upon your deliberations.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: EMPLOYMENT

Dr BILLARD (Newland): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Dr BILLARD: In the Address in Reply debate yesterday I made a statement that more people were employed in the manufacturing industry now than there were in 1979. That statement was subsequently denied by the Leader of the Opposition, as follows:

Employment and manufacturing in South Australia is now only 19 per cent. In 1976 it was 21 per cent. Most of that fall in proportionate terms has occurred since 1980. So much for the statement that was made a short time ago. The relative decline of our manufacturing industry has occurred drastically and mainly under the present Government.

I waited until today to check the *Hansard* record to make certain of the statement that had been made by the Leader of the Opposition and also to check my own sources. I can assure the House that the statement that I made was absolutely correct. The latest figures that are available from the Bureau of Statistics are for February 1982 and they are contained in catalogue 6201.4. The figures show that in February 1982 there were 121 600 people employed in the manufacturing industry, and that represented 21.5 per cent of the total employed—not 19 per cent as was asserted by the Leader of the Opposition.

The statement that I had made that there were more employed in the manufacturing industry now than there were in 1979 is also correct, because in August 1979 there were 111 800 people employed, which was 20.4 per cent of the total. There has thus been an 8.8 per cent increase in employment in manufacturing since the Government came to office. With regard to the interjection of the Leader of the Opposition, I checked out the figure for February 1979 and have found that there were 112 000 people employed, which was 20.1 per cent of the total, which figure is virtually identical, or within a fraction of a percentage, to the August 1979 figures. These figures are well below the latest figures from the Bureau of Statistics. My point is that the statement that I made yesterday has been shown to be absolutely correct.

RACING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer): I have to announce to the House that the Clerk of the House of Assembly, Mr G. D. Mitchell, who is Secretary of the South Australian branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has been invited to attend, as Secretary, the Australian delegation to the Twenty-eighth Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Annual Conference to be held in the Bahamas between 10 and 24 October 1982, and that invitation has been accepted following a meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association today.

The Government is also taking the opportunity while the Clerk is overseas to allow him to visit the House of Commons and the Parliamentary establishments in Washington and Toronto, to obtain further experience in Parliamentary procedures. Although it is some time before his departure for overseas, I am sure that honourable members of this House wish him well in his studies.

SUPPLY BILL (No. 2)

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to apply, out of Consolidated Account, the sum of $340 000 000 for the Public Service of the State for the financial year ending 30 June 1983. Read a first time.

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

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It provides $340 000 000 to enable the Public Service to carry out its normal functions until assent is received to the Appropriation Bill. Members will recall that it is usual for the Government to introduce two Supply Bills each year. The earlier Bill was for $290 000 000 and was designed to cover expenditure for about the first two months of the financial year. The Bill now before the House is for $340 000 000, which is expected to be sufficient to cover expenditure until early November, by which time debate on the Appropriation Bill is expected to be complete and assent received. I commend the Bill to the House.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides for the issue and application of up to $340 000 000. Clause 3 imposes limitations on the issue and application of this amount.

Mr BANNON secured the adjournment of the debate.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS) BILL

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

That the Members of Parliament (Disclosure of Interests) Bill be restored to the Notice Paper as a lapsed Bill, pursuant to section 57 of the Constitution Act, 1934-1982.

Motion carried.

TRAVELLING STOCK RESERVE

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD (Minister of Lands): I move:

That portions of the travelling stock reserve, sections 292 and 293, hundred of Copley, and sections 255, 256, 257, 258, 263, 264, hundred of Gillen, as shown on the plan laid before Parliament on 23 June 1981, be resumed in terms of section 136 of the Pastoral Act, 1936-1977: and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council transmitting the foregoing resolution and requesting its concurrence thereto.

Following the relocation of Eyre Highway, the Australian Army has requested that an access route be provided from the relocated highway to the El Alamein Army camp. Following completion of the new portion of the Eyre Highway in July 1976, the Commissioner of Highways proposed to close the old highway at the railway crossing adjacent to sections 263 and 264, hundred of Gillen, just north-east of the junction of the old and the new highways.

The Australian Army objected on the grounds that an additional 21 kilometres travelling was involved to reach the Cultana training area from the El Alamein Army camp via Port Augusta. As a result, the Highways Department has not closed the railway crossing.

The Army has requested that an access strip two kilometres long and fifty metres wide be made available through section 9, hundred of Gillen, held under perpetual lease 6779, and sections 241 and 215, hundred of Copley, held under perpetual lease 13344. Both leases are held by Lincoln Park Pastoral Company Pty Ltd. The provision of this access strip and the closure of the railway crossing would effectively close the travelling stock reserve. Lincoln Park Pastoral Company Pty Ltd has expressed its willingness to make the access strip available to the Australian Army and also has made the request that the disused travelling stock reserve (sections 292 and 293, hundred of Copley, and sections 255, 256, 257, 258, 263 and 264, hundred of Gillen, area 162.5 hectares) together with the old Eyre Highway be placed under its control.

Neither the Pastoral Board nor the United Farmers and Stockowners of South Australia Inc. object to the closure of the travelling stock reserve. Once closed, the portions of the travelling stock reserve would be made available to Lincoln Park Pastoral Company under miscellaneous lease conditions, and upon surrender from perpetual leases 6779 and 13344 the access strip would be granted to the Commonwealth of Australia. In view of the circumstances, I ask honourable members to support the motion.

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

WATER RESERVE No. 87

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD (Minister of Lands): I move:

That Water Reserve No. 87, section 1172, out of hundreds (Ooldea), as shown on the plan laid before Parliament on 23 June 1981, be resumed in terms of section 136 of the Pastoral Act, 1936-1977: and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council transmitting the foregoing resolution and requesting its concurrence thereto.

The SPEAKER: Order! Before the Minister proceeds, will he indicate to the Chair which section he is referring to?

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: Water Reserve No. 87, section 1172 out of the hundred of Ooldea. The subject land contains an area of approximately 260 hectares and was set aside as a water reserve around 1895 but never proclaimed nor placed under the control of any body or authority, although the Pastoral Act Amendment Act No. 669 of 1896 placed all public stock reserves and waters within pastoral country under the direct control of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. This is now covered by section 134 of the Pastoral Act, 1936-1977.

In 1980, a wind storm severely damaged portion of the galvanised iron roof and on inspection it was found that the supporting timbers had collapsed. Approximately 40 per cent of the guttering along the lower edge of the roof to run the water into the squatters' tanks was also found to be unserviceable. It is estimated that the cost to repair the damage would be approximately $5 500. The Ooldea-Colona travelling stock route passes through water reserve No. 87; however, the Pastoral Board has advised that the route has not been in use since 1930, and the incidence of traffic on the Ooldea-Colona road does not warrant the cost of repair or the retention of the tanks.

It is proposed that, when the reserve has been resumed and reverted to Crown land, that the tanks and shed be disposed of by sale and tender. The United Farmers and Stockowners of South Australia Inc. supports the proposed action. I therefore ask honourable members to support the motion.

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

FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN (Chief Secretary) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Fisheries Act, 1971-1980. Read a first time.

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

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

Leave granted.

Explanation of Bill

This Bill gives effect to the fisheries part of the offshore constitutional settlement agreement. The appropriate Commonwealth provisions have already been passed, and the States and the Northern Territory have passed complementary provisions.

Until the 1950s, fisheries in Australia were mainly inshore, and were managed by the States. The Constitution had always empowered the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to fisheries beyond territorial limits. In 1952 the Commonwealth passed a Fisheries Act to manage offshore commercial fisheries. Although this provided much needed management in some fisheries, in others it created two different management authorities over fisheries which were divided by the three-mile territorial limit. I would point out that that is the correct term. The three-mile limit is of ancient origin and is widely recognised in international convention. There is no metric equivalent.

As fisheries developed and extended beyond three miles, and across several States, the split jurisdiction caused needless complication in management. Several cases came to the High Court, but the judgments did not define the limits to jurisdiction in a way that could be applied in practice.

By 1976, State and Commonwealth Ministers responsible for fisheries resolved that a new basis for managing fisheries should be developed. By 1979, Premiers were able to agree to a plan whereby any commercial sea fishery could be managed as an entity. Depending on particular characteristics, a fishery could be managed under State law wherever the fishery occurred, or, under Commonwealth law, wherever the fishery occurred. A scheme of management would be developed for the fishery by the State, or the Commonwealth or by a new body to be called the Joint Authority. A joint authority would consist of the Ministers responsible for fisheries in the areas of jurisdiction in which the fishery occurred, but they would function as a single body.

Fisheries would be described by reference to such things as the species of fish, a method of fishing, an area of waters, and so on. Thus, a person who held a licence for that fishery would have his rights set out clearly. He could work in that fishery without the inappropriate and artificial constraint of a line on the water, three miles from shore, which might pass through the middle of the best fishing grounds.

To allow such arrangements, it would be necessary for the Commonwealth, or the States, to show that they did not apply their legislation to the fishery where it had been agreed that the fishery be managed, in accordance with an agreed scheme of management, under the law of the Commonwealth only, or a State, only.

If the fishing activities were not for a commercial purpose, they would remain under State control wherever they were carried out. That is, the States would manage recreational fisheries. States would also retain control of their internal waters as defined. For South Australia this means that the waters in the gulfs and historic bays will not be subject to Commonwealth involvement in management of fisheries.

Beyond the limits of internal waters the following management regimes will be possible.

1. Management of specified fisheries by joint authorities either under—
   - *(a)* Commonwealth law applying from the low water mark where two or more States are involved; or
   - *(b)* Commonwealth or State law applying from the low water mark where only one State is involved.

2. Arrangements whereby either the Commonwealth or a State may manage a fishery under either Commonwealth or State law that law applying from the low water mark, and

3. Continuation of the *status quo*, that is, State law applying within the three nautical miles and Commonwealth law beyond that distance where no arrangement has been entered into in relation to management of a particular fishery. It is envisaged that this provision would rarely be used especially in the longer term.

At the last meeting of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General it was agreed that 1 September 1982 was a desirable date upon which national implementation of the basic elements of the offshore constitutional settlement should take place. The Commonwealth was of the view that all prerequisites to proclamation had now been satisfied.

The offshore constitutional settlement so far as fisheries is concerned involves the bringing into operation of the Fisheries Amendment Act 1980 (Commonwealth), and complementary State and Territory legislation to authorise the making of arrangements between the Commonwealth on the one hand and a State or States and the Northern Territory on the other hand for the management of specific fisheries.

Provisions with respect to Commonwealth-State arrangements were included as Part II of the Fisheries Act, 1982. This Act received Royal Assent on 1 July 1982, but it cannot be brought wholly into operation for several months until the task of preparing subordinate legislation under it is completed.

The Crown Solicitor has considered whether it might be possible to bring the Fisheries Act, 1982, into operation on 1 September 1982, but for the operation of section 4 (repeals) and Parts III-V (Administration, Regulation of Fishing, and Miscellaneous) to be suspended pursuant to section 2 (2) of the Act, until the task of preparing the regulations is completed. The Crown Solicitor has formed the opinion that this may not be done. The expression 'this Act' appears throughout Part II of the Fisheries Act, 1982, necessarily referring to the Fisheries Act, 1982, and not to the Fisheries Act, 1971-1980. Part II of the Fisheries Act, 1982, cannot therefore be brought into operation and treated as though it were part of the Fisheries Act, 1971-1980.

On 3 December 1981 the present measure was introduced into this House to amend the Fisheries Act, 1971-1980, by the insertion into it of a new part to deal with Commonwealth-State arrangements as envisaged by the offshore constitutional settlement. The measure was not proceeded with, since identical provisions were included in the Fisheries Act, 1982.

No joint authority arrangements involving South Australia are expected to be agreed to for quite some time, but to accord with the agreement at Standing Committee of Attorneys-General to enable early national implementation of the basic elements of the offshore constitutional settlement the Bill to amend the Fisheries Act, 1971-1980, is therefore reintroduced. The provisions in this measure, as I have said, are identical to those in the Fisheries Act, 1982.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the measure is to come into operation on the day on which Part IVA of the Commonwealth Fisheries Act comes into operation. Clause 3 amends section 3 of the principal Act which sets out the arrangement of the Act. The clause inserts the heading for a proposed new Part IA dealing with Commonwealth-State management of fisheries.

Clause 4 amends section 5 which provides definitions of terms used in the Act. The clause inserts definitions of 'the Commonwealth Act' and 'Commonwealth proclaimed waters', Commonwealth proclaimed waters being waters that are seaward of the coastal waters of the State which, in turn, are the waters up to three miles from the low-water mark on the coast of the State or from a proclaimed baseline. The clause also inserts a definition of 'foreign boat' which has the meaning that it has under the Commonwealth Act. Finally, the clause inserts a new definition of the waters to which the Act applies, these being: *(a)* the waters within the limits of the State; *(b)* except for purposes relating to a fishery to be managed under Commonwealth law, waters that are landward of the Commonwealth proclaimed waters adjacent to the State; *(c)* for purposes relating to a fishery to be managed under State law, any waters to which the legislative powers of the State extend with respect to that fishery; and *(d)* for purposes relating to recreational fishing not involving foreign boats, waters to which the legislative powers of the State extend with respect to those activities.

Clause 5 inserts a new Part IA (comprising new sections 6a to 6n) dealing with Commonwealth-State management of fisheries. New Section 6a sets out definitions of terms used in the new Part. Attention is drawn to the definition of 'fishery' which is defined in terms of a class of fishing activities identified in an arrangement made under Division III by the State with the Commonwealth or with the Commonwealth and one or more other States. Attention is also drawn to the definition of 'Joint Authority' which is defined to mean the South Eastern Joint Authority (comprising the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victorian, South Australian and Tasmanian Ministers responsible for fisheries), established under the Commonwealth Act and any other Joint Authority subsequently established under that Act of which the Minister is a member.

New section 6b provides that the Minister may exercise a power conferred on the Minister by Part IVA of the Commonwealth Act. New section 6c requires judicial notice to be taken of the signatures of members of a Joint Authority or their deputies and of their offices as such. New section 6d provides that a Joint Authority has such functions in relation to a fishery in respect of which an arrangement is in force under Division III as are conferred on it by the law (that is, either Commonwealth law or, as the case may be, South Australian law), in accordance with which pursuant to the arrangement, the fishery is to be managed.

New section 6e provides for the delegation by a Joint Authority of any of its powers. New section 6f provides for the procedure of a Joint Authority. New section 6g requires the Minister to table in Parliament a copy of the annual report of a Joint Authority. New section 6h provides that the State may enter into an arrangement for the management of a fishery. The new section also provides for the termination of an arrangement and the preliminary action required to bring into effect or terminate an arrangement.

New section 6i provides for the application of South Australian law in relation to fisheries which are under an arrangement to be regulated by South Australian law. New section 6j sets out the functions of a Joint Authority (that is, one that is to manage a fishery in accordance with South Australian law) of managing the fishery, consulting with other authorities and exercising its statutory powers. New section 6k provides for the application of the principal Act in relation to a fishery that is to be managed by a Joint Authority in accordance with the Act. New section 6l applies to references made to a licence or other authority in an offence under the principal Act to any such licence or other authority issued or renewed by a relevant Joint Authority. New section 6m is an evidentiary provision facilitating proof of the waters to which an arrangement applies. New section 6n provides for the making of regulations in relation to a fishery to be managed by a Joint Authority in accordance with the law of the State. Clause 6 redesignates existing section 6a as section 6o.

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

SUPREME COURT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. H. ALLISON (Minister of Education): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

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

Leave granted.

Explanation of Bill

This Bill proposes a single amendment to the principal Act, the Supreme Court Act, 1935-1981. With the enactment in 1981 of the Statutes Amendment (Administration of Courts and Tribunals) Act, 1981, the status and duties of Masters of the Supreme Court were altered to free them of administrative duties, leaving only their judicial functions to be performed. Consequent alterations were made in that enactment for the improvement in the terms of service of masters so that they are consistent with those enjoyed by judges. An exception was made in the case of existing masters whose salaries are now determined under the Supreme Court Act but whose other terms of service are

largely the same as those applicable under the Public Service Act.

Section 13h of the Supreme Court Act, 1935-1981, provides that the Governor may grant any judge, immediately prior to his retirement, not more than six months leave of absence on full salary. Provision is made for cash payment for leave not taken and for payment to dependants if a judge dies before the commencement or during the currency of his leave. A judge may elect to be paid his leave salary in a lump sum. The proposed amendment extends the provisions of section 13h to confer the benefits contained in that section on masters appointed in future, since their terms and conditions of appointment will, in all other respects, be the same as those which apply to judges.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the measure.

Clause 3 operates to confer on masters, the pre-retirement benefits enjoyed by judges. That is, that the Governor may grant a master, immediately prior to his retirement, not more than six months leave on full salary. Provision is made for cash payment of leave not taken and for payment to dependants in the event that a master dies before or during his leave. A master may elect to be paid his leave salary in a lump sum.

Mr McRAE secured the adjournment of the debate.

STATUTES AMENDMENT (ENFORCEMENT OF CONTROLS) BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. H. ALLISON (Minister of Education): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

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

Leave granted.

Explanation of Bill

This Bill repeals that portion of section 4 of the Imperial Act. 29 Charles II C.3 (the Statute of Frauds, 1677) which remains part of the law of South Australia. Section 4 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1895 (which is identical in terms of section 17 of the Statute of Frauds) is also repealed.

The Statute of Frauds provides that unless certain contracts are in writing they are unenforceable. The contracts which are required to be in writing are as follows:

1. Contracts by an executor or administrator to answer damages out of his own estate;
2. Promises to answer to the debt, default or miscarriage of another;
3. Agreements in consideration of marriage;
4. Agreements not to be performed within the space of one year; and
5. Contracts for the sale of goods valued over $20 (section 4 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1895).

As the Law Reform Committee pointed out in its thirty-fourth Report, the first and third of these categories are obsolete today, the requirement that the other agreements referred to above be in writing is merely a trap for the unwary, and the Statute today is generally speaking a defence used by people who do not wish to go into the witness box because they would lose their case if they did. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, neither parties to an action, nor their spouses, or any person who had an interest in the result of litigation could give evidence because it was feared they would commit perjury. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the law should require written evidence of agreements. When the law was reformed in the mid nineteenth century to permit litigants to give evidence themselves the Statute became a conspicuous anachronism. While prudent people will commit their agreements to writing there is no reason to deny the imprudent or ignorant the opportunity of establishing the terms of their agreements by oral evidence.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the measure is not to apply in relation to a promise or agreement made before the commencement of the measure. The clause also provides, at subclause (2), that the various repeals effected by the measure are not to revive anything not in force or existing at the commencement of the measure.

Clause 3 provides that section 4 of the Statute of Frauds, 1677, is to have no force or effect in this State. Section 4 of that Imperial Act provides that an agreement falling within one of four classes of agreements is unenforceable unless in writing and signed by the party against whom it is sought to be enforced of his agent. These agreements are agreements by an executor or administrator to answer damages out of his own estate; contracts of guarantee; agreements made in consideration of marriage; and agreements not to be performed within the space of one year from the making thereof.

Clause 4 provides for the repeal of section 4 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1895-1972. Section 4 of that Act provides that a contract for the sale of goods of the value of $20 or more is not enforceable unless the buyer accepts and receives part of the goods sold, or gives something in earnest of the sale or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract is made and signed by the party against whom it is sought to be enforced or his agent.

Clause 5 provides for the repeal of section 16 of the Mercantile Law Act, 1936. This proposed repeal is consequential to the repeal proposed by clause 3.

Mr McRAE secured the adjournment of the debate.

CASINO BILL

The Hon. M. M. WILSON (Minister of Recreation and Sport) brought up the report of the select committee, together with minutes of proceedings and evidence.

Report received.

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

That the report be noted.

In moving that the report be noted, I want to address myself to a few general items surrounding the hearings of the select committee. I do not wish to deal with the report in detail; indeed, some of my colleagues on the select committee will do that in this debate, which hopefully will take place next week.

It is important at the outset to make a few comments on the general public attitude to the select committee and the atmosphere in which the hearings were held. I think it is fair to say that probably very few other select committees of this House or this Parliament have had to sit under the conditions or under a certain public atmosphere that this select committee had to do. There is no doubt that, because of the controversial nature of casinos, the committee was pressured. Because of the controversial nature of casinos, there is always room for accusations either of impropriety by politicians or of politicians having a predetermined view and not making up their minds on the evidence presented.

In some cases witnesses before the select committee, in their opening remarks, virtually accused the committee of having a predetermined view, of having made up its mind in advance, and that, in fact, it was just going through the

motions of bringing down a report. Some witnesses insinuated that the committee would not bring down a thorough report and, also, some stated that the committee did not have enough time to deliberate properly.

I want to take this opportunity of rejecting those accusations by various members of the public who appeared before the committee, because there is no doubt that all members of the committee regarded it as their prime duty to bring down a report that was as objective as possible and contained the arguments put forward by all sections of the community, and the committee wished to do so with integrity.

Further to that, during the select committee's hearings, numerous newspaper articles appeared which tried to predict what the findings of the committee would be. This was also extremely concerning. I believe, if I remember those newspaper articles correctly, that we had every expression of opinion shown to us in the newspapers. In fact, as far as the newspapers were concerned, the committee one minute was going to bring down a report recommending a casino, yet next minute we were going to bring down a report recommending against the institution of a casino in South Australia.

All I have been trying to show with my opening remarks is that it was a difficult job indeed, and I want at this stage to pay a tribute to the members of the committee (because obviously they cannot pay a tribute to themselves in the report) for sticking together and applying themselves to a very difficult job under much pressure. Their diligence should be acknowledged and I have much pleasure in acknowledging it.

Also, as has been stated in the report, I wish to acknowledge the extremely hard-working staff which serviced the committee. I refer not only to the Secretary, Mr Geoff Wilson, but also to the *Hansard* staff, who did really have to take evidence under enormous pressure, and I will come to some of that in a minute. I also pay a tribute to the research officer Mr Chris Sargent. These people have been acknowledged in the report, but I felt it my duty to put that acknowledgement on the Parliamentary record as well.

Having concluded my opening remarks, I want now to address the report itself as a whole and say that one of the criticisms that will be levelled at it is that it is too long. It is a very long report indeed. It has, I think, 10 pages of recommendations, findings or conclusions, and these can be found at page 210. The summary of conclusions and findings is at page 210. The committee believes it is a thorough report, and no stone was left unturned to try to cover every facet surrounding casinos.

Not only did we try to investigate the social effects that would flow from the introduction of a casino in South Australia or look at the question of organised crime, but we also tried to look at the effects of a casino on other forms of gambling. These were the three particular areas of concern raised in the original debate by the member for Mallee and the member for Salisbury, amongst others.

Not only did we try to cover that (because that was really all we had as a charter), but also we endeavoured to cover every other aspect that we could find or that was put to us by witnesses. I refer to the questions of types of ownership, types of control, the comparison between Australian casinos and those operating overseas, the standard of dress, what type of casino is advisable for this State if the Parliament decides that one should be permitted, the present question on the information available on the effects of gambling in Australia, let alone casino gambling, and so on. There are 10 pages of recommendations or findings at the back of the report.

I make plain to the House that the select committee had referred to it a Casino Bill. Unlike many of the other inquiries that have taken place, both in this country and overseas, the South Australian select committee had referred to it a Bill as introduced into this House. That was, in effect, all the terms of reference the committee had except those questions I mentioned before which had been raised previously by the member for Mallee and which I, as Chairman of the select committee, gave an undertaking to this House to investigate.

Having had the Bill referred to it, the committee took the view that the Parliament was saying to it, 'Here is a Bill, it has been introduced into this House, it has passed the second reading, and it has been referred to you to look at. You advise us whether it needs any amendment, you find for us what happens when a casino is set up in a State, particularly in Australia. You look at the whole question and tell the House what you think will happen if a casino is set up in this State. You recommend to us whether in fact this Bill is good enough and, if it is not good enough, tell us how it should be altered.' That is what the committee took as its terms of reference. As honourable members can see from the report, it has endeavoured to cover all those matters. Of course, we have not covered everything.

The draft report contained a statement that we thought we had covered everything but we took that out because no one can say positively that we have covered everything or that one could cover everything, especially one with a controversial issue such as this. We certainly endeavoured to cover everything. That is why honourable members will not see in the report a recommendation that there should or should not be a casino established in this State.

Other committees of inquiry have been referred to in this document. They are important committees of inquiry including the Lusher Committee of New South Wales, the Tasmanian inquiry, the Western Australian inquiry, Canberra inquiries, the Rothschild Committee in the United Kingdom and the Morien Commission in the United States. They are dealt with in this report and summarised for honourable members. Those inquiries did not have a Bill before them. They were asked to recommend whether there should be a casino in a certain location.

This committee had a Bill before it. It was not asked to decide that, and neither it should have, because that is a decision for this Parliament, a decision I hope will be taken, one way or the other, next week. I do not want to canvass all the recommendations or findings of the select committee, but I do wish to deal with some of the more important findings because it may assist members if they have a chance to read this report over the weekend. I urge members to read more than just the recommendations in chapter 11.

It may assist members if I draw to their attention some important facets of the recommendations. First, it is dangerous to compare casinos in Australia as now operating with casinos operating overseas. I will give one example, and my colleagues will, no doubt, deal with this matter in great depth later. There was a film which appeared on *Four Corners* called The Big Gamble. It was referred to the select committee, which saw it. One of the main faults with that film was that it interpolated the overseas experience with casinos into the Australian scene. The committee has found that that is not a logical comparison. In this connection I will give only one instance, because one could speak for half an hour on this subject alone. In Great Britain they have what is known as a 'club type casino'. The Government there levies a tax based on the number of tables in the casino and it is, not unnaturally, called a 'table tax'. There are, if I remember rightly, about 30 inspectors to cover all the casinos in Great Britain. Honourable members may be able, by interjection, to give me the number of casinos.

Mr McRae: There are 140 casinos and 30 inspectors.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The honourable member interjects that there are 140 casinos and 30 inspectors. That cannot be compared with casinos in Australia. Let me explain why. When a Government levies a table tax it just says to the casino operator that he has 20 tables so that will cost X thousand pounds per year. That is it: there is no inspection, no supervision and 30 inspectors to cover 140 casinos. It is obvious that that sort of situation is asking for trouble. It is asking for criminals to try to infiltrate the casino area either through the corporate structure or the environs. It is asking for that to happen and for undesirable practices to occur.

The select committee rejects entirely that type of approach and strongly recommends to members that they do not try to compare the British experience with what occurs in Australia. Secondly, I wish to deal with the social effects that may arise from the establishment of a casino in a State such as South Australia. The very disappointing thing that the select committee found was that there was a lack of information available on the effects of gambling on individuals, the family and the population as a whole. The committee felt very responsible in this area and felt that it had to explore every possible avenue in an attempt to find and assess information. We interviewed psychologists, psychiatrists, public servants, representatives from welfare agencies, Gamblers Anonymous, and many other organisations, in an attempt to gain information about the effects of gambling on the community and the effects of the advent of a casino on such people.

Much of the report is devoted to that subject but I have to say in all honesty that it is a great disappointment to me as Chairman that so little statistical information was available. It was disappointing to me, and I know to other members of the committee, that social welfare agencies, be they Government or private, do not have the records on this particular area of human activity that they have on alcoholism, drug addiction and the like. That is why the select committee supports the recommendation of the Tasmanian inquiry into casinos that there should be a national inquiry into the effects on the community of gambling—not just casino gambling but gambling generally; that is an important recommendation.

In its findings the committee says that it believes that casino gambling is relatively harmless for the majority of the population, and I believe that to be true. However, there is a minority of the population, some of whom are compulsive gamblers, who will be affected, but whether they will be affected any more by a casino than they are by the racetrack is a difficult matter to judge, but there is a minority of the population who will be affected. The number of compulsive gamblers in the community can be adjudged as being about 0.7 per cent.

Mr Hamilton: How do you work that out?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The member for Albert Park should look at the Morien Commission Report, it is all explained in that. As far as we could ascertain from overseas figures and from the United States figures in particular and from discussions with representatives of community welfare and like agencies here and interstate, we put the number of compulsive gamblers at about 0.7 per cent of the community.

Mr Lewis: All gambling and not just casino gambling?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Yes, all gambling. That is a subject that needs to be dealt with in depth and I am sure that one of my colleagues on the select committee will deal with it.

The question of the amount of revenue that the State could be expected to receive from a casino was addressed by many members in the debate that preceded the setting up of the select committee. All that the committee is prepared to say is that South Australia should not expect any more revenue from a casino than the Tasmanian Government at present receives from the Wrest Point Casino and expects to receive from the Launceston Casino, which is about $3 000 000 a year. The select committee did not accept predictions of large amounts of revenue flowing to the Government and it believes anyway that a casino should not be established simply for the sake of revenue. If the Parliament is going to make a decision on whether or not a casino should be established, I believe that it should not be taken on the grounds of what would accrue to Government revenue.

What is more important is that, if the House decides to pass this Bill, and it eventually passes through the Parliament, honourable members need to give their attention to what type of casino we should have, how it should be owned and whether there should be any Government involvement in the ownership. That is extremely important and, once again, is a very large subject.

The committee finds that if a casino is established in this State it should be an open-type casino such as exists in Hobart, Launceston, Alice Springs, and Darwin, and which is soon to exist on the Gold Coast and Townsville, where there is entry for any member of the public, provided that certain standards are met.

As the member for Glenelg will no doubt mention in great detail, anyone under 18 years of age should be barred from a casino. I support the honourable member entirely in his strong feelings on that matter. If the committee finds that a casino is to be established and that it should be an open-type casino, it should be part of a multi-million dollar complex which would also consist of a convention centre with other services attached.

The committee does not see the need to establish a casino just for the sake of having a casino. If this Parliament decides that a casino should be established, the decision should be taken in the light of one that will mean jobs and more profitability for South Australians and, incidentally, an accrual to general revenue. But, that must not be the prime reason.

If such a casino is established, it should be financed wholly, if possible, in South Australia. If that is not possible, at least it should be financed wholly in Australia. If there is to be any overseas equity, it should be limited to no more than 5 per cent. The committee feels extremely stongly on that point. If a casino is to be established, it must bring measureable benefits to this State.

Thirdly, based on the evidence given to the committee by a developer, the committee believes that the Government should have the right (although not compulsorily), to acquire, if it wishes, a share in any such development. However, the committee believes that the Government should not have a majority of the voting rights in such a consortium, but that it should have the right, if it wishes, to acquire a share in any such development.

I have two other matters with which I wish to deal, but I will not have time to deal with them in depth. The committee feels very strongly that the present clause regarding poker machines in the Casino Bill, 1982, should remain and that poker machines should be banned. There was a lot of evidence, which I tabled a while ago, from the poker machine lobby. I think that probably, with no exceptions, the committee spent more time listening to evidence presented from the poker machine lobby, in the main the Licensed Clubs Association, than it did from any other witness.

Mr Slater: They wanted to come again.

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Indeed, they wanted to come again. The committee felt that it had had ample evidence from the poker machine lobby, and particularly from Mr Vibert. I have the highest regard for the Licensed Clubs Association and Mr McKenzie and Mr Beck.

I think that they are genuine people, but I really believe that they, or the Licensed Clubs Association generally, have been influenced by the activities of Mr Vibert. I draw the attention of honourable members to the committee's report on that gentleman, and of course it would pay all honourable members to read the transcript of evidence.

The Hon. D. O. Tonkin: Was he trying to use the licensed clubs for his own purposes?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: No doubt the Premier will be very interested in the reports (I understand that this matter is raised on page 96) and, indeed, in the evidence that has been released in the New South Wales Parliament. In fact, I will be delighted to discuss the matter with the Premier later.

Finally, I want to deal with the question of organised crime, because to me that was the greatest concern. If there is any danger associated with the building of a casino in South Australia, it is the possibility of infiltration of organised crime. The committee dealt with this aspect in depth and took exhaustive evidence on the matter, much of which, unfortunately, was taken in camera. This, was one of the very great difficulties with which the *Hansard* staff had to cope, and once again I pay a tribute to them. Much of the evidence was in camera and obviously cannot be reproduced here, but the committee found that there is organised crime in South Australia. No one, I think, is surprised about that. The committee also found from evidence presented by the South Australian Police Force and Police Forces in other States that the main activity of organised crime relates to S.P. betting. However, there is a danger of organised crime infiltrating into a casino structure, particularly a corporate structure. The committee has therefore made extremely detailed recommendations for amendments to the Casino Bill, which would protect citizens of this State from that infiltration.

Mr SLATER secured the adjournment of the debate.

NORTH HAVEN DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

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

That the report of the Select Committee be noted.

I intend to speak only briefly on this report. As indicated in the House previously, the committee is satisfied with the proposals contained in the Bill, and therefore recommends that the Bill be passed without amendment. The committee sought information from four groups of witnesses. First, it was decided that we should seek further information from the General Manager of the North Haven Trust. We then invited representatives of the North Haven Residents Association to come in and inform us of their feelings in regard to the people who live at North Haven and the surrounding district. It was also decided that we should invite the Director-General of Marine and Harbors to come in and speak, particularly in reference to the importance to the port of Adelaide of the industrial land referred to in the indenture. Also, it was decided to invite a representative of the A.M.P. Society to appear before the committee.

When the South Australian Government reached an agreement with the A.M.P. Society in 1972, the crucial importance of Port Adelaide as one of the few remaining port areas in the world with industrial land available adjacent to a deep water port was not recognised. It is only recently that the importance of that land to the Department of Marine and Harbors has been recognised. The representative of that department gave the select committee that information.

We were also anxious to hear the views of the residents in the North Haven district, particularly as they related to the buffer zone between the industrial land and the residential area. When the agreement was reached, the importance of the land for industrial purposes was not recognised, but it was only a matter of time before that became clear. It was also acknowledged that it was necessary to remove the possibility of the proximity of residential development and development inhibiting the establishment of the critical industrial zone. It was also obvious that in relation to residential land there would have to be an effective buffer adjacent to Victoria Road. The representative of the department pointed out to the select committee how the department would regain control over the section of land known as areas M, N and P on the society's development plan.

Reference was made to part of the indenture agreement whereby certain other conditions had been agreed which gave the society developmental rights over the marina, the adjacent recreational areas, and the LeFevre Peninsula as a whole. This was seen as necessary when the agreement was drawn up, but because of changes in circumstances over the ensuing 10 years, including the society's desire not to be actively involved in the development of the marina area, these rights are no longer seen by either party to be necessary. I think that was spelt out in the evidence that was brought before the select committee.

It was important for the committee to hear the thoughts of the residents association. I referred to this group in the second reading explanation and suggested that there had been consultation with those people. The evidence that was brought forward indicated that that was the case. I do not believe that a great deal further needs to be said. Any matters of concern were dealt with appropriately by the witnesses who appeared before the committee and, in contrast to the committee chaired by my colleague who has just resumed his seat, this select committee was a very short process. The information that was made available enabled the committee to determine that the Bill in its present form was satisfactory.

Mr PETERSON (Semaphore): I, too, support the Bill. I have lived in the area, I know the area, and I have seen it developed. Basically, the Bill will improve the overall amenity of the area. I would like to comment on a couple of points made by the Minister in relation to the industrial land value. Last night in the Address in Reply debate I spoke about the value of the availability of industrial land for the development of a future industrial complex. I have also spoken previously in this House about the proximity of houses to industries on the peninsula. Of course, that is one of the things that will be amended by this Bill.

I was interested to note from the Bill that the A.M.P. Society has a diminished interest in the development of the harbour area. That has been an area of concern for me for some time. It has taken a long time to develop this area. It is interesting to see that the A.M.P. has relinquished that right. I only hope that something will speed the future development of this area.

The Minister also mentioned liaison. That is one area that I was involved in as member for the area concerned. The initial information in relation to this amendment was incomplete. Originally, there was no mention about the removal of the objection provision for the Government and the rezoning. There was really no mention about what was going to be done correctly with the school zone. It was basically about the resumption of the M, N and P areas to the north of Victoria Road. However, I believe most of that has been settled.

I wish to raise three points which concern me and other people who live in the area, on the peninsula and in the Port Adelaide district generally. The first point concerns the buffer strip. The North Haven indenture was signed on 13 November 1972; also, a supplementary indenture was signed on 21 November of that same year (that did not amend the original indenture but was supplementary). Clause 25 of the indenture at page 28 states:

> The society shall provide as reserves in respect of the subdivided lands an area or areas of land not exceeding 14 hectares in area, the extent and site of which are to be determined by the society. The area to be provided as reserves by the society pursuant to this clause shall vest in the council without any payment of consideration whatsoever—

this is the important part—

> and shall include an area of land immediately to the south of and contiguous with the northern boundary of North Haven and bounded on the east by Pelican Point Road and on the west by Harbor's Board Reserve Block 10 and having an average depth throughout of 30 metres.

I am concerned that that reserve will not be constructed by the A.M.P. Society. Although A.M.P. received a total sum of $1 225 000, the Government is now providing a total buffer zone from Outer Harbor right around to Beach Road.

I realise that the A.M.P. Society would not be liable for the total expense of that development, but I believe the Government should receive some recompense from A.M.P., because that company was bound by the indenture to do part of this work in the area specified. I believe A.M.P. should be approached to pay for part of the development.

Another point that concerned me a little was the rezoning of areas D and E, which was not originally made clear to anyone at all, even when the Bill was introduced in this Parliament. There was still confusion, but it was clarified later. It was clarified even more than it was during the select committee by a subsequent letter from the A.M.P. The society has clarified the situation by stating that it is not D and E but only area E. I believe the Minister should make sure that that is amended correctly. I omitted to raise this during the select committee, but it is confusing to me why it is desired to do away with the Government's right of appeal. I do not understand why it has done that. At least the residents of the area should have the right to oppose that rezoning.

The other point is probably the most significant point to me. I suppose 'problem' is the right word to use. I refer to the problem of the resumption of the school site. I realise that the school site will not be probably used. There is a diminishing school enrolment generally on the Le Fevre Peninsula. I realise we cannot have new schools *ad hoc*, and there are fairly long odds, with about 400 home sites being removed from the project, that they would be needed. What worries me is that the school site will now go back from the Education Department to the Department of Lands. It will then be foisted upon the Port Adelaide council, which does not have the facilities or the money to develop that area.

What concerns me is that we are going to have a three-hectare undeveloped area. I did ask the A.M.P. about this at the select committee. I said 'Who will develop that oval which is supposed to be developed in that area?' The answer from Mr Cranna was 'Someone other than the A.M.P.' I cannot deny that; they had no right to develop that oval specifically. I cannot say how they would be involved. As I said earlier, what worries me is that there are now going to be three hectares foisted on the council without the money to develop it. I say 'without the money to develop it' because there is a situation at the moment in the Port Adelaide district and on the Le Fevre Peninsula where the Department of Marine and Harbors have a fully developed oval called Meyer Oval, on Victoria Road. They offered that to the Port Adelaide council at a peppercorn rental. However, because of the maintenance costs of that oval and the problems involved in keeping it up, the council has asked for a year's deferment before it makes a decision on it.

That shows the financial capacity of the council to develop sporting grounds in the area now. It is going to have three hectares there, supposedly level and graded. I do not see how anyone could develop it at all, because of the state that it is in. It would need to be levelled, top dressed and seeded, which is a fairly expensive operation. Without that it is just going to turn into a scrub. I wonder, because of the trust's involvement in the layout of that and the layout for the resumption of that land, whether it could look at providing at least some facilities there in the way of servicing the area and perhaps seeding it.

It will not be developed, unfortunately, if it is thrown back to the council. I think that is the one thing out of all of this that is wrong. I know the council has the responsibility to develop sporting grounds, and so on, but it just has not got the facilities. I was not able to find anybody who could give me a straight answer on whether the A.M.P. fully developed the recreational areas in North Haven before it was handed over previously. That is not significant, but I wonder, with the recompense they are getting, nearly $1 250 000, whether it could not look at some means of recompense also, because it will not be a selling point for the society. It is going to have blocks of land around a rough old piece of ground, which certainly is not too conducive to a selling point.

I have exhausted the three points I had. I think they are significant points. I believe they are significant for the people in the area. I think the North Haven project is a great project: it was started under the previous Labor Government and it is a good project. The residential development and the recreational development is, in my opinion, top class. It worries me that we might now not be able to keep up to that standard in the development, through the council having to take responsibilities with which it is not fully able to cope.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD: I support the Bill and the remarks so far made in this debate. The Minister has mentioned that this was a very modest exercise, obviously, alongside the Casino select committee. However, it took rather longer than I had anticipated on first examining the Bill. I do not think anybody can argue that in any way we dodged our responsibilities so far as looking very carefully into all aspects of the matter was concerned.

It is interesting to hear what the member for Semaphore has to say about the amount of consultation that had occurred before the introduction of the Bill, because the House may remember that I made some remarks in relation to this matter. When the Bill was introduced I received information from the local people that, in fact, they had been given very little idea as to what was in the measure.

In fact, I found on further investigation that there was a somewhat confusing outlook on the whole matter. There were those people who obviously had an the opportunity to have a fairly thorough briefing, and there were other people who sincerely believed that the whole thing had been dropped on the local community. We could argue that the charges about a lack of consultation have been altogether sustained. Perhaps there could always be more consultation in regard to these matters.

The second point that I want to make is that, if one examines what was originally placed before this Parliament, and if one confines one's research merely to that material, one would have to conclude that Parliament is taking a good deal of what we on the committee say on trust. That is fair enough, I guess, when one has a consensus on a committee comprised of Liberal Party, Labor Party and

Independent members. Then it is most unlikely that the committee has gone away to conspire in any form to mislead the House.

I make the point that unless people read our report, it will be difficult for them to comment in any way critically on the remarks that we make here. There are a couple of similar machinery matters that would in part overcome this. I make this comment not in any denunciatory form but merely perhaps to improve procedures a little.

First, I believe that the indenture or some form of schedule that would highlight the specific changes in the indenture should have been included as an appendage to the printed Bill. I know that that does not always happen, but it often happens and, in relation to the previous matter to which I addressed myself as a member of a select committee concerning the Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Bill, that was printed for the whole of Parliament to see. Again, although the Bill refers to changes to the indenture, the indenture itself is not on file for members, nor of course does it have to be, under Standing Orders. I realise that, but members have either to go back to the actual report itself or the papers that were made available to committee members.

The second matter is that when one is talking about areas and the like, the spatial aspect of the whole matter comes into force and, although members of the committee have available to them extremely detailed maps which indicate what the Minister was talking about in his second reading speech, that information is not generally available to members. Again, although it is not required under Standing Orders (and I do not criticise anyone because that did not happen) I think that perhaps a map displayed in the Chamber would have been of considerable assistance to those members not involved with the committee but who nevertheless are supposed to be casting a vote on this matter after mature deliberation on all the matters concerned.

I do not want to press those points with any great force, but in some spirit of constructive criticism I would say that more information on file about exactly what was being changed (since the Bill itself is merely a piece of machinery about how the change will take place), would be important. Also, a map displayed in the Chamber would have been of considerable assistance to members.

I do have a matter that I wish to raise with the Minister, and I have canvassed it with him privately. The most controversial aspect of the whole programme, as far as local residents are concerned, involved mooted changes to the zoning procedures. Again, it is very difficult for a local resident to make a judgment on what the Minister said in his second reading speech if he simply reads the Bill, because that detail is simply not there.

Further, it is perhaps understandable that it would be in the zoning area that people would be concerned because, after all, the whole concept of amenity or the way in which the environment impinges upon lifestyle (which is a rough and ready definition of 'amenity') is something that concerns everybody these days. North Haven was developed in such a way as to maximise the concept of amenity for the local people. People have been attracted to the area because of the very desirable human environment which has been created, both by Statute and by the way in which the planners, builders and architects have been constrained and, in part, I suppose, stimulated by Statute.

So, where people see that there will be changes to zoning, they are immediately concerned for the impact it will have on amenity. When the witness from the Australian Mutual Provident Society came to talk to the committee, we were concerned to raise this matter with him and, in particular, to raise the matter of the amendment which would open the way for a change of zoning from R1 to R2 in relation to two areas, areas D and E. The witness from that society indicated that, in fact, only area E was to have its zoning altered. Following the deliberations of the committee, the Minister, along with all members, received a letter from Mr Cranna, of the A.M.P., which stated:

North Haven

On Friday 2 July 1982, I appeared before you and your committee to answer questions about the proposed amendments to the North Haven Indenture and North Haven Development Act.

At the hearing, I gave the A.M.P. reasoning for changing the zoning of 'Area E' from R1 to R2 and I also stated that 'Area D' was to remain zoned as R1.

Having since re-read the deed dated 5 May 1982 between the Government and the A.M.P., I find that it clearly records that the rezoning applies to area D and area E.

I now inform you that what I said at the hearing was correct and confirm that the A.M.P. has no intention of applying for the rezoning of 'Area D' from R1 to R2.

It appears that during the early stages of the negotiations between the Government and the A.M.P., it was our intention to rezone 'Areas D and E', but subsequently we altered this to area E only. Obviously we omitted to change the wording in the deed and we would not object to the committee now recommending that reference to area D be deleted.

The question is how this Parliament takes that on board. It can decide to do nothing, in which case what is only an enabling provision stands. It would simply be a matter of administration to alter the zoning of E but not to take up the option of rezoning D. The second thing that could happen would be that we could write into the Bill that the deed be so amended. The third thing that could happen (and I do not canvass this seriously) is that the Minister could put the Bill into Committee, report progress, go away, change the deed, and bring in another Bill to ratify it.

I merely ask the Minister to indicate at some stage during the passage of the Bill what his intentions are. As to the general principle of it, although I do not think it necessarily follows that there has to be an R2 transition zone between a commercially zoned area and an R1 area, I see no great danger to the amenity of the area through that taking place. I have no doubt that the local people would view with much interest, and be vigilant about, deliberations as to specific developments under the new zoning proposals. Of course, the Act does provide them with their remedy where they are unhappy about particular aspects of that administration.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON (Minister of Environment and Planning): I will first speak about the matter last raised by the member for Baudin and raised also by the member for Semaphore earlier. My comments relate to the letter from Mr Kraemer of the A.M.P. Society and the areas D and E. Following receipt of that letter, the matter was taken up with the A.M.P. by members of my department and a member of the trust to ascertain the best way of dealing with it. It was felt (and I think advice was sought) that it was not necessary to amend the deed, or the legislation, because it was only an enabling provision.

I regret that I do not have with me in the House the evidence that was given to me in writing. I know that the matter was looked at closely and that that was the advice that was given. I am prepared to give an assurance to the House that, if that is not the case, we will certainly seek to make an amendment in another place, if members who have spoken on this matter are agreeable to that.

The member for Semaphore made reference to the area of land set aside for a second school site. He expressed concern in the committee regarding the future development of that land. As he quite rightly pointed out, the A.M.P. Society has indicated that it is not its intention to develop that area. I think that was made quite clear when its representative appeared before the select committee. It is expected that responsibility for it will be that of the Port Adelaide council.

I take the point that the honourable member has made and the concern he has expressed about the possibility of that piece of land remaining undeveloped. I would be happy to discuss this matter with the Port Adelaide council and the North Haven Trust.

Mr Peterson: And with me?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: I would be happy, as I always am, to keep the member for Semaphore fully informed. The member for Baudin referred to the need for more information to be made available when matters like this are brought before the House. I can only concur with him. I must admit that, when more information was made available during the select committee hearing, I recognised the need for more information to be made available. I think that is something that should be recognised on future occasions when matters such as this are brought before the House. If I have not made it clear to the House, the responsibility for this piece of legislation was handed to me only a short time before it came before the House. Having recognised the need for more information, as expressed, I can only agree with the member opposite that that would have been convenient.

I thank honourable members opposite for their support of this legislation. I reiterate the assurance I have given on the matter, particularly in regard to the letter received from the A.M.P. Society.

Motion carried.

Bill taken through its remaining stages.

ADJOURNMENT

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

That the House do now adjourn.

Mr RANDALL (Henley Beach): I wish to spend some minutes now to continue a subject I raised earlier in this session regarding education. On that occasion I took the opportunity to raise in the House my concern about the way in which the Teachers Institute was taking advantage of the membership and what I would term misusing its funds. I do not wish to reiterate that debate and I notice with interest the present action it is now taking.

Having been a member of Parliament sitting on school councils in my electorate, from time to time one picks up concerns amongst parents and teachers. These concerns, I believe, are directly affecting the delivery of education in our State schools in South Australia. Many teachers are concerned—and I hope to demonstrate some of those concerns at a later stage—about issues facing them in the State education system. Teacher's ability to concentrate on full-time teaching is lost and they are spending many hours debating and paying attention to the system and to the concerns raised with them.

I wish to bring to the attention of the House a document circulating throughout primary and secondary schools in my electorate. I listened with interest earlier today to the member for Price when he asked a question because I, too, have experienced the same sort of concerns expressed to me regarding staffing. I look forward to hearing the Minister's answer on that issue.

The document I wish to refer to is one that has been circulated throughout schools in my electorate and no doubt other schools in the western region as well, and basically it concerns a change in staffing formulae. This document has no letterhead or signature, yet it is given credence and credibility which, I believe, it does not deserve. Yet, primary school principals and high schools teachers have read the document and believe it to be factual evidence of next year's staffing formulae for junior primary, primary and high schools.

The area I am particularly concerned about is the document being circulated concerning primary schools. For instance, the formulae say that last year's formulae will be changed. If a primary school had 300-plus students, the formulae will now become, as this document says, S (which means the number of students), equals 1.6, plus E (which is the number of enrolments in the R2 area), divided by 22.5, plus E (the number of enrolments in the years 3 to 7), divided by 23.5. From that will be derived the staffing arrangements for next year, including an administrative factor.

If one looks at the formula one can see that supposedly there is a definite shift in staffing ratios next year in our schools. No doubt in a school that had 300 students this year, if one looks at next year's staffing, one would find a different staff factor would occur.

Teachers are quite rightly concerned about that. There is an indication that there will be a reduction of staff, even though school numbers might not decrease and so I believe that teachers quite rightly should have a concern about that. I believe the Minister of Education needs to inform schools where we are going in 1982 and 1983 as far as staffing is concerned. I suppose the relevant time to do that is during the Budget debate, but the sooner the better, because as people become concerned, they raise issues, spending less time on teaching and preparation and a lot of time on preserving their existence.

Articles such as the one which appeared in a recent SAIT journal headed '400 teaching jobs may be threatened' (and I emphasise the words 'may be') again re-emphasise to teachers that there is some threat to their system. The article states, in part:

> Discussions on the staffing formula have ended in an early leak about State Budget provisions for education. It signals the loss of approximately 400 teaching jobs and an increase in class sizes and composite classes—especially in primary schools.

When garbage like that is circulated, teachers become concerned. I say it is garbage because further in the article the method by which the figure of 400 is arrived at is very interesting. The article states:

> We estimate that 5 000 to 5 300 fewer students will enrol next year. That's equivalent to 350 to 400 teaching jobs gone if the Government persists with its constant pupil-teacher ratio.

The article then continues with an explanation of that point. I say that it is garbage because there will not be 5 000 students to enrol next year in primary schools. The current decline in the birth rate in this State means that there will be fewer students to enrol in primary schools, and obviously if students are not there to be enrolled, then further staff will not need to be employed, and obviously there will be 400 fewer teaching jobs. It is a crazy statement to make. If one does not read such articles closely and if one were not in the teaching profession, one could become concerned.

The other reason why there would be fewer students in the State school system is associated with the politicking which is going on about the State school system at the moment. Parents are getting fed up with seeing education dragged in as a political issue and they are fed up with the lack of concern for the problems that State school councils and State school parent bodies are facing as far as decision making is concerned. So, what are parents doing? They are sending their children off to private schools and they are voting with their feet. As a parent who supports the State school system, this concerns me. I know that a number of my colleagues in this House also support the State school system. We are concerned; we have a good State school system but, because it is perceived to be inadequate, parents are not enrolling children or are taking their children away; this is another reason why there will not be the need for the same number of schoolteachers next year.

Obviously, unless a more positive line is taken by the Institute of Teachers in promoting education in this State, and in reinforcing the great system that we have, teaching positions will suffer and the result could well be the institute's predicted loss of 400 jobs—but that will not be the Government's fault: it will be the institute's fault, because of the way that it publicised the system. The challenge to SAIT is that it seriously consider the type of information that it circulates to its members. It is about time that it realised the facts of the situation and it is about time that people stopped circulating misleading information throughout the schools. I have not referred to all the contents that I have on this foolscap page before me, but it quite clearly suggests someone is drawing up changes to staffing formulae in the schools, circulating them to the schools and then saying that that is what is believed to be in the Budget this year. Obviously, people like to obtain leaked information, and because they have those formulae they have calculated their staffing levels for the coming year, and on the basis of that information they are quite rightly concerned.

I re-emphasise to this House the fact that it is my belief that they are concerned on a false basis; I believe that the Minister of Education should make a statement very soon to clarify the position. I have written to the Minister on a number of occasions requesting that he clarify this issue quickly because it is one that is concerning principals, parents and teachers in the schools. Another area that is concerning staff is the tenure of principals; for some reason or another they believe that parents are going to have the right to hire and fire school principals.

The Minister should clarify that point, because I do not believe that this is what the Government intends to do. I do not support the right of parents to hire and fire school principals. The Minister should clarify the position, because not only principals but also staff members are becoming concerned about their tenure of appointment, because they believe that we are perhaps heading for a position in which parents will have the right to hire and fire them. To get some stability back into the school system, we must have these questions answered quickly. We must give school teachers the security that they deserve to enable them to keep the great State school system going.

Mr HAMILTON (Albert Park): I want to address my attention to a problem that should be properly considered by this Government and by successive Governments—namely, the needs of people who live in caravan parks, a matter to which I referred in my Address in Reply speech. We must assist the disadvantaged people in the community, but we find that the Government is not prepared to allocate money to provide a social worker or a person of that calibre to investigate the needs of people who live in caravan parks. Many of my colleagues and I have found that Department for Community Welfare staff are sending disadvantaged people to our electorate offices because insufficient money is available for food parcels. As a first step I would be prepared (and I think that other members of this Parliament should seriously consider this action) for fewer Parliamentarians in this State to turn up at State functions. The cost to the South Australian electorate is significant and, although I have not been able to ascertain the figures, the cost would probably run into tens of thousands of dollars.

Mr Randall: You are not going next time?

Mr HAMILTON: If the honourable member contains himself, I will tell him what I am going to do. This matter must be considered so that, perhaps at future State functions, half the Ministry, half the shadow Ministry and a small percentage of the other members of this Parliament should turn up.

Mr Randall: Are you going to—

Mr HAMILTON: The honourable member may recall that I did not turn up last time. This action should be considered. I have seen the wastage of food at some of these functions and the three and four course meals that have not been touched but have been thrown into the garbage bins.

Mr Randall: Who wasted it?

Mr HAMILTON: I do not know who wasted it. The bureaucrats and politicians are enjoying all these high falutin' foods and drinks while other people in the community starve. I am prepared to go on record as saying that the Government should consider this action. Food and drink is poured on at openings by State Government departments, such as the State Transport Authority. I would be prepared to go to those functions, have a drink of water, and choof off, if the money was to go towards the social needs of the disadvantaged in this State. It is about time that we politicians had a damn good look at the situation, particularly in the light of the people who come into my office and who are deeply distressed because their situation is affecting not only them but also their children. Some of these people do not have food to eat, or else the parents go without to feed their kids.

The member for Napier said the other night that the situation causes him distress. The problems faced by the disadvantaged in the community were related in the *News* today. It is about time that we set an example and showed the disadvantaged people in the community that we are really concerned for their welfare and well-being. If we do not do that, one way or another we will pay because of the social costs. As has been demonstrated for many years, if there is unemployment and if people are looking over the fence and seeing that they do not have the same facilities and provisions as we opulent lot in this place have, the cost of crime, vandalism, and so on, must be borne by the State. I am prepared to go on record as saying that I will not attend these functions in the future as a demonstration of my concern for the many thousands of people in this State who are missing out on a decent feed at night.

I am also concerned about on-the-spot fines, about which I have had a lot to say this year. It has been brought to my attention that a first offender who receives an on-the-spot fine for a traffic offence must pay the same fine as a person who has committed an offence of the same nature twice, three times, four times, or more. I believe that the respective fines are the maximum penalties for breaches of the 180 offences covered by the traffic infringement notice scheme.

I believe that it is an unfair practice in that a first offender must pay the same penalty as a person who has committed the same offence more than once. This matter should be looked at. I have advised my constituents of this situation and have told them to appear in court if faced with an on-the-spot fine. From talking to people in my electorate, particularly some of the youths, I have found that when they have appeared before the courts the fine has been substantially reduced. If people are prepared to appear in court and explain to the magistrate why they committed the offence and express their regret, I believe that the amount of the fine would be substantially reduced in many cases.

Will the Minister say what criteria were used to arrive at the fines to be imposed for the 180 offences included in the traffic infringement scheme? Was it decided that the amount of the fines would be based on the criteria that there were, say, 10 000 speeding offences over a 12-month period, which was then divided by the average fine imposed for those offences? I hope that the Minister will provide me with that information. Will he also say whether or not the maximum fine is imposed for offences covered by the traffic infringement scheme? If that is being done, I believe that an injustice is being perpetrated on first offenders in this State. I believe this area should be looked at closely.

I now refer to changes to the Mount Gambier rail passenger service, because I notice that the Minister of Transport is in the Chamber. I have received information from the Australian Railways Union which shows that services on that line will be altered as from 1 September this year. I understand that under the Railways Transfer Agreement Act the Minister must agree to those alterations. It appears from the information given to me that people using the Adelaide to Mount Gambier rail service will be severely disadvantaged because of a reduction in the number of services provided, particularly on the Bluebird service during the day. I understand, after a brief reading of the document, that this service will be reduced by three runs per week during the day.

The Hon. M. M. Wilson: Not really.

Mr HAMILTON: We will wait and see. I will give the Minister an opportunity to respond later on. The old head-on evening service is also being affected, because I understand that it will be running a Bluebird service. Trains on that service will be arriving in Mount Gambier at about 2.15 in the morning. I find it hard to believe that people in that area are prepared to arrive at their destination in the early hours of the morning.

Moreover, my understanding from reading this document that has been provided to me with accompanying details is that there will be another substantial increase in passenger fares on Australian National services. I believe that it is the intention of Australian National to reduce as many passenger services as possible here in South Australia, and to ultimately do away with as many of those country rail passenger services as possible. Clearly, over the past three years that I have been in this Parliament I have pointed out that I believe that Australian National intends to farm off services to private enterprise through the medium of road transport. Time will tell whether my projection as to the intentions of Australian National is correct.

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

Mr EVANS (Fisher): I want to take the opportunity to speak briefly in relation to population and employment. I want also to use the figures that I have obtained in the latest issue of the A.B.S. series up to March and pick a period of time from August 1966 until the beginning of April 1982, in other words, to the end of March. In that time, if we look at August 1966, the total population of people in Australia over the age of 15 (I emphasise over the age of 15) was 8 180 000. That population grew until April of this year to 11 245 000. Of those 8 180 000 people, the number who wished to work in 1966 was 4 902 000. In 1982, it was 6 832 000. In other words, we had 1 930 000 more people over the age of 15 seeking to work.

If I take the five-year periods running through, the percentage of the Australian population over 15 seeking to work in 1966 was 59.9 per cent; in 1971 it was 61 per cent; in 1976 it was 61.3 per cent; in 1981 it was 60.7 per cent; and 1982 it was 60.8 per cent. So, the number of people seeking to work remained roughly constant of the total number over the age of 15. The actual number of people that was participating in the work force for those years is as follows: 4 823 000 were employed in 1966, and in April 1982 the figure was 6 396 000, an increase over that period of 1 512 000.

In fact, there was a massive growth in the number of people actually in the work force over those years. Over the years the percentage of the total population who were actually in the work force, as against the total number (again over the age of 15), in 1966 was 59 per cent. There was 60 per cent in 1971; 58 per cent in 1976; 57 per cent in 1981; and 56 per cent in 1982.

For all adults in that period looking for work and actually finding it, there has been a slight drop of about 3 per cent. I then looked at the percentage of juniors involved, people between the ages of 15 and 19 years, for the same period. I refer to the following figures:

	Civilian population aged 15-19 years
August 1966	1 040 000
April 1982	1 270 000

Those figures reflect a growth of the civilian population aged 15-19 years of 230 000. The number of people in that age group seeking work and prepared to be in the work force, is as follows:

	Civilian labour force of persons aged 15-19 years
August 1966	673 000
August 1971	639 000
August 1976	707 000
August 1981	757 000
April 1982	786 000

The figures of people looking for work as a percentage of the total number in the community, is as follows:

	Civilian labour force participation rate 15-19 years, per cent
August 1966	64
August 1971	57
August 1976	57
August 1981	59
April 1982	62

Roughly the same percentage in 1982 was looking for work in that age group, but in the intervening period it actually dropped. One needs to look at the reason for that. It is because a significant number of people were still continuing at school or university, and it was more of the 'in thing' to go on as long as possible in education instead of seeking work. Recently, that trend has tended to change, and that is why the percentage of the number of people looking for work has increased. In regard to the number of people employed in that age group, the figures are as follows:

	Employed persons 15-19 years
August 1966	651 000
August 1971	616 000
August 1976	607 000
August 1981	652 000
April 1982	656 000

If one looks at the number actually working as against those who are looking for work this year, there is a difference of about 130 000. That is a significant number of young people. In 1966, only 22 000 people seeking work were unable to obtain it. Over 100 000 young people in Australia are now in a category of looking for work and being unable to obtain it. I then looked at the civilian population of married females over the age of 15 and the figures are as follows:

	Civilian population aged 15 years and over—married females
August 1966	2 701 000
August 1971	3 083 000
August 1976	3 376 000
August 1981	3 524 000
April 1982	3 557 000

This reflects a gain of 856 000, which is twice or three times as many as the growth in the 15-19 years age group. Figures for those people looking for work in the married women field are as follows:

	Civilian labour force—married females
August 1966	782 000
April 1982	1 506 000

There are 724 000 additional married women looking for work. The percentage of married females in the civilian labour force looking for work in August 1966 was 29 per cent of the total number of married women.

In 1982 the number looking for work had grown to 42 per cent. If we look at the ones that gained work, we find that in 1966, 761 000 married women were working, which meant that about 20 000 who wanted work were not able to obtain it and in 1982 the figure was 1 426 000, an extra 665 000 married women in the work force. That is a percentage of the number seeking work. The total number was 28 per cent in 1966. In 1982 it was 40.1 per cent. I have used those figures to show—and I am not attacking the female population—

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

Motion carried.

At 5.11 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday 17 August at 2 p.m.