

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Wednesday 13 August 1986

The **SPEAKER (Hon. J.P. Trainer)** took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

PETITIONS: PROSTITUTION

Petitions signed by 325 residents of South Australia praying that the House oppose any measures to decriminalise prostitution and uphold present laws against the exploitation of women by prostitution were presented by Messrs Bannon, Chapman, and Hopgood.

Petitions received.

PETITION: ELECTRONIC GAMING DEVICES

A petition signed by 122 residents of South Australia praying that the House legislate to permit the use of electronic gaming devices was presented by Ms Lenehan.

Petition received.

PETITION: 652 BUS ROUTE

A petition signed by 50 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to reinstate the 652 bus route as a matter of urgency was presented by Mr Oswald.

Petition received.

PETITION: SCHOOL ASSISTANTS

A petition signed by 57 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to ensure replacement of school assistants who take long service leave was presented by Mr M.J. Evans.

Petition received.

PETITION: BEVERAGE CONTAINER ACT

A petition signed by 23 residents of South Australia praying that the House amend the Beverage Container Act to provide for non-refillable, recyclable bottles to be removed from point of sale and returned through a marine stores central collection system was presented by Mr Chapman.

Petition received.

QUESTION TIME

YOUTH MUSIC FESTIVAL

The **Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY**: Has the Premier ordered the Jubilee 150 Board to provide another \$154 000 to rescue the Youth Music Festival and, if so, does this mean he disagrees with the Chairman of the Jubilee 150 Board that financial responsibility for the financial failure of this event should rest entirely with the Education Department? The Opposition and the media have experienced considerable difficulty obtaining information from the Government about the massive budget blow-out incurred by this event. It has been put to us that the Government has

deliberately withheld information because it does not want another financial fiasco on its hands so soon after the Three Day Event.

Nevertheless, I can now reveal to the House the following facts:

The Premier has ordered the Jubilee 150 Board to transfer \$154 000 in contingency funds to help rescue the event which has run up a deficit of at least \$370 000—this is on top of the board's initial grant of \$48 000 to the festival.

Coca-Cola, the major sponsor, initially agreed to provide \$60 000 in cash and \$60 000 in kind.

Just before the festival began, the organisers went to Coca-Cola with a request for further funds on the basis that the event would otherwise fail—Coca-Cola provided another \$60 000 in cash plus a loan of \$100 000. It remains unclear whether or how this loan is to be repaid.

Little if any financial control of this event was exercised within the Education Department—the organiser of the festival as its major contribution to the Jubilee.

In view of these alarming facts, I ask the Premier whether he stands by his statement in the *Advertiser* yesterday that the festival's sponsors will have to be responsible for cost overruns or whether he agrees with the statement of Mr Bonython in a memorandum circulated to all board members yesterday that:

We consider that the financial responsibility should rest entirely with the Education Department, who kept assuring us that all was going well—until after the event.

The **Hon. J.C. BANNON**: The Chairman of the Jubilee 150 Board did me the courtesy of advising me that he had circulated his board. I would have thought it was a bit more honest for the honourable member opposite who sits on that board to have asked the question himself if he wanted to breach the board's confidence. It is—

Mr Lewis: It's scurrilous.

The **Hon. J.C. BANNON**: I agree: it is quite scurrilous, as the member for Murray-Mallee says, and to hide behind the Deputy Leader of the Opposition—

Members interjecting:

The **SPEAKER**: Order!

The **Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY**: Are you asserting that it came—

The **Hon. J.C. BANNON**: I am asserting that the member for Chaffey, who is a member of the Jubilee 150 Board, would have been privy to that information and would have received that circular. I suggest it would have been better for him to front up honestly and, if he wanted to canvass the matters of the board, to do so. However, that is a sideshow, and I do not wish to dwell on the disarray of the Opposition as it pushes, probes and alleges in order to try to make mileage out of anything it can come up with.

One after another Opposition members are successfully discrediting themselves over time. I thought it would be interesting if the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in pursuing this matter, which has already been quite adequately dealt with by my colleague the Minister of Education, consulted with perhaps one of his colleagues in another place who is probably privy to quite a bit more information about that event.

However, we will let that stand for the moment and get on to the substance of the Chairman of the Jubilee 150 Board's minute. Mr Bonython, as I said, did me the courtesy of telling me that he was sending that minute. It was a pity that he had not spoken to me before drafting the text of it because there are some errors, I suppose, certainly in the interpretation of it.

There was certainly (nor has my colleague in answering the questions made this clear) no suggestion that the Jubilee 150 Board as a sponsor of that event was accepting or taking

on financial responsibility for it. It gave a grant, as quite rightly stated—

The Hon. Jennifer Cashmore interjecting:

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: Please, Mr Speaker, do we have to put up with the chivvying of those opposite or are they interested in the facts?

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: At last he has spoken: we have heard from the member of the board. Very interesting! In fact, the board gave a grant to this as a sponsored activity. As my colleague has already explained, it was one of many activities organised by the education subcommittee of the Jubilee 150 Board under the aegis of the Education Department. It also attracted sponsorship support from the Coca-Cola Company, and very generous support at that.

As with a range of events of this sort where there are financial problems—and there have been some successes; there have been a few failures—obviously, we look to funding sources to ensure, as I have requested of the board, that at the end of the year they come out in even balance. It so happens that the board was able to provide a further grant of assistance to the Youth Music Festival and, rather than being instructed, I would suggest they were authorised so to do because, in the discussions surrounding the finance of that festival, that was one of the things that was proffered.

The finances, as my colleague has said, have been handled; there is no problem about payment of debts. The internal auditing procedures will take place and I do not think there is any great cause for alarm about the proper process being undergone. As to the financial failure of the event, yes, that is certainly true. The reasons for it and the responsibility for it are being looked at.

NATIVE PLANTS

Ms GAYLER: Will the Minister of State Development investigate why Rundle Mall flower stalls are selling Australian native plants imported from South Africa when we produce commercially beautiful natives in South Australia and other Australian States, and when we have a 'Buy Australian' campaign up and running to reduce our national import bill and balance of trade problems?

It has been brought to my attention that at least one Rundle Mall flower stall is selling banksias, proteas and other species imported from South Africa. When I went to purchase at the flower stall, the owner did me the courtesy of telling me they were imported from South Africa. I know that we also produce locally in McLaren Vale, in the Riverland and in other States, and it has been suggested to me that we could enlist the support of the Society for Growing Australian Plants and the Nurserymen's Association, if necessary, to boost local production, marketing and our export and domestic potential.

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: I thank the member for Newland for her question because, certainly, this is a matter that should be taken up by South Australian industry, to supply these floral products that have been mentioned. I will certainly take that matter up with the Nurserymen's Association and also with the Department of State Development to see whether it can help promote the idea amongst suitable growers or businesses in South Australia.

Already, of course, a number of South Australian growers of flowers are into the commercialisation of their floral products, not only within South Australia but nationally and, indeed, internationally. We have South Australian flowers presently being airfreighted out each week, but it is

quite ironic if, alongside that situation, we have the very importation into Australia of flowers that came from this country originally, so I will certainly have that matter investigated.

I have recently sent memoranda to both the Department of State Development and to my colleague the Minister of Forests with respect to other information that became available to me about the blue gum. I discovered that significant research work is taking place within South Africa at the moment into that variety of eucalypt, resulting in it being developed, through breeding of the tree, for proper use as a timber product and going into new uses which it presently has not had historically, for example, in Australia, and developing it not only as a suitable material for laminate but also as a timber that could be used for structural timber and other forms of usage, rather than simply being available for very limited uses, including pulping.

Again, I think it is ironic that research into a species as fundamental to Australian flora as the eucalypt is taking place in relation to this one species, in South Africa. I know that a lot of work has been done in this country on some of our native timber species. Clearly, the article I read with respect to the blue gum and its spread into other timber products mentioned that the only research that is being done is in South Africa. That fact has already been drawn to the attention of the Department of State Development and to my colleague the Minister of Forests. Further, as I have said, I will draw to his attention the matter of South African floral imports into this country.

YOUTH MUSIC FESTIVAL

The Hon. JENNIFER CASHMORE: Will the Minister of Education accept full responsibility for the fact that his department deliberately misled the Jubilee 150 Board about the financial failure of the Youth Music Festival, and will he now order a full independent audit? The memorandum circulated yesterday by Mr Bonython states that the Education Department gave the Jubilee Board false assurances about the financial position of the event. This is a most serious allegation and requires an immediate investigation so that sponsorship of other Jubilee events and Government activities is not further jeopardised by what appears to be yet another financial fiasco.

The SPEAKER: Order! Part of the honourable member's question is clearly comment and debate and, as such, is out of order.

The Hon. G.J. CRAFTER: The answer to the honourable member's first question is 'No'; and the answer to the second question is that I will give that matter consideration, as I indicated to the House yesterday.

ETSA ACCOUNTS

Ms LENEHAN: Can the Minister of Mines and Energy inform the House whether ETSA is undertaking any steps to assist consumers who have a history of experiencing difficulties in budgeting for ETSA bills? Over the time I have been the member for Mawson a large number of constituents have come to my office requesting help when they have been unable to meet their ETSA bills, which are sent out every three months. I understand that many other members, particularly those on this side of the House, also have a large number of constituents who experience the same difficulties. Therefore, I ask the Minister whether ETSA is doing anything to address this problem for these people.

Mr Lewis: They wouldn't have that problem if the Government was not so greedy.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. R.G. PAYNE: I thank the honourable member for the question and I commend her for her continued interest in the welfare of her constituents. ETSA has a number of schemes with which members may not be familiar in total.

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon. R.G. PAYNE: I would have thought that the honourable member would not have had anything to say about costs in relation to electricity, being a member of the Party which committed this State to pay considerably more for its electricity. The first scheme that ETSA now operates is called a 'budget account scheme'. This scheme is for customers who find it difficult to pay their accounts, as the honourable member mentioned in her question, on a quarterly basis because of the size of their bills. ETSA has introduced this scheme, which renders an account about halfway through the quarterly period; then, working on an average quarter, an estimated amount of about half the quarterly bill can be paid at that time, thus reducing the amount that the customer needs to get together at any one time.

The budget account scheme has been confined up to now to households that have experienced serious difficulties in paying their accounts. Access to the scheme has been restricted because, as can be seen, it involves additional administrative costs. However, more recently the scheme has been offered to all customers who have applied for extended terms of payment during the past 12 months. About 13 per cent of these customers have so far applied to join the scheme and, on that basis, about 4 000 customers are expected ultimately to join. This compares favourably with the proportion of those people who have joined similar schemes interstate.

As a further measure of assistance, ETSA intends to advertise the budget scheme on overdue accounts to significantly increase the number of people who might avail themselves of this facility. The second scheme that ETSA operates is called the prepayment voucher scheme, which allows customers to make an advance payment on their account. This scheme is subject to a minimum payment of \$10, and all payments above that are required to be in multiples of \$1. To date this scheme has been confined to households that have also been experiencing difficulties in paying their accounts. To illustrate how hard it is for ETSA or any other organisation to try to devise helpful schemes in these situations, I point out to the House that only 25 per cent of customers issued with the books of vouchers have made a payment and only 15 customers out of 518 issued with books are making regular payments.

The third scheme that ETSA operates is called the extended terms of payment scheme, which is another facility that is offered to customers in similar circumstances to those about which I spoke earlier. It allows additional time to pay or provides for payments by instalments. In special cases payments may be arranged to take the last instalment up to when the next account is rendered. Approximately 34 000 customers have taken advantage of this facility over the past 12 months.

In a further step, ETSA has recently acquired two electricity meters that are operated by prepurchased one-off credit cards. The trust intends to use these meters to test whether they can be helpful to consumers who have problems in budgeting for their accounts. This testing will be conducted in cooperation with the Department for Community Welfare. The meters operate in a manner similar to coin operated gas or electricity meters. However, the coins

are replaced with magnetic cards that are not dissimilar to credit cards. Consumers can purchase cards on a regular basis, and by this means they are effectively purchasing their electricity in small amounts which they may possibly be able to meet.

The overall aim of this latter trial, we hope, will have two effects. First, it will assist consumers to budget. Secondly, it will make them more aware of the cost related to smaller amounts of electricity as they are actually using it. I point out that this step is experimental and that ETSA and the Department for Community Welfare will need to consider the benefits of the scheme because, as can be clearly understood from what I have outlined, it involves additional costs, including the cost of the meters. However, it is not intended, at least in this pilot stage, for the cost of the special meters (if I can use that term) to be met by the consumer who is already having the difficulty.

CASINO

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK: Will the Premier seek access to the New South Wales police report relating to the American company, Harrah, in view of a previous link between Harrah and an executive involved with the Adelaide Casino? The New South Wales Premier announced yesterday that this police report contained information adverse to Harrah and Hooker and that, as a result, the contract with that consortium to build the Sydney casino would be scrapped.

The report was called for following allegations that a former senior executive of Harrah, Mr John Allan, was being investigated by the FBI for links with organised crimes in 1981. Mr Allan has subsequently acted in a consultancy role for the Adelaide Casino. In July, when the allegations against Mr Allan were first raised, the South Australian Government said that on the basis of an investigation by the Liquor Licensing Commissioner no action would be taken.

However, yesterday's *Sydney Morning Herald* published extracts from the latest police report which stated that, in the case of Harrah's, the senior executive still most in question was Mr Allan; that, while Mr Allan claimed he had resigned from the company in October 1984, he had been dismissed; and that he had been in negotiations with the Teamsters Union and alleged organised crime figures to buy industrial peace at an American casino that Mr Allan managed. In view of these latest developments, will the Premier seek access to the New South Wales police report and order any further investigations which may be necessary to ensure there are no adverse implications for the Adelaide Casino?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: There is nothing in the information that the honourable member for Light has put before us in his explanation to his question that is new. I will certainly refer—

The Hon. B.C. Eastick interjecting:

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I will explain why, in relation to our casino, there is nothing new, if the honourable member will allow me to do that without interjection. I will certainly refer the question to the Superintendent of Licensed Premises to see whether or not there is any necessity or a case for him to seek such a police report. However, I would imagine that, if that was the case, action would already have been taken.

I would like to put this matter in context and explain why I say that there are no implications as the situation stands for the Adelaide Casino. First, Harrah's is not involved in any way with the Adelaide Casino. In so far as the matter

affects the Harrah's organisation, it has absolutely no connection or relationship with the Adelaide Casino operations.

Secondly, as it affects Mr John Allan, who was a senior executive of Harrah's and who has been named in these allegations (and again, there is nothing new in what the honourable member has put before the House which was not known to me and which indeed had been published), Mr Allan was employed with Harrah's at the time that these incidents were alleged to have occurred, which was 1981. So it goes back some considerable distance in time with a company that is unconnected. Mr Allan commenced employment with Genting (Australia) Pty Ltd on 1 July 1985 after the licence applications and procedures had already been conducted. As far as the Adelaide Casino was concerned that process was well advanced.

If one can divorce Mr Allan's association from Harrah's activities and focus particularly on this individual, the former executive of Harrah's, his association with the Adelaide Casino is quite remote. Mr Allan is a senior executive of Genting (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company that is not related—except by its common parent—to Genting (South Australia) Pty Ltd. Genting (South Australia) Pty Ltd, in turn, is the adviser to the operator of the Adelaide Casino, Aitco Pty Ltd. The licence, of course, is held by the Lotteries Commission which, in turn, has Aitco as its operator. Genting (South Australia) Pty Ltd is effectively the consultant which supplies expertise, and so on. Mr Allan has no directorship in the Genting company and his expertise, which is in the area of public relations, staff management and the like, has nothing to do with gaming operations. Even in that other company, which is not directly concerned with the Adelaide Casino, he is not linked into the gaming operations.

Because of that remoteness of association, there is no need for Mr Allan to be approved, like employees of Aitco Pty Ltd or Genting (South Australia) Pty Ltd for whom approval is sought and rigidly enforced. Indeed, questions have been raised about the absolute strictness of the requirements for employees for the Adelaide Casino and there have been allegations that they are unfairly restrictive. We do not take that view; we believe that they must be of the most rigid and high standard.

Inquiries have certainly been made of the Division of Gaming Enforcement in New Jersey, which did not throw any adverse light or anything of relevance in relation to Mr Allan. As I say, there is no connection with the Adelaide Casino. Therefore, as far as our operation here is concerned, the controls and checks are stringent; there is no threat to the integrity of its operations; and the relationship is so remote for it not to be particularly relevant. If new, important facts come to light which change that, naturally we will investigate them.

However, this is very much an obscure chain that leads from past events involving another company to an executive related to a company that is the parent of another. The more one traces it through the more one sees why I can assert so confidently that, regarding the integrity of our operations, we are not affected by this business.

PARKLAND

Mr ROBERTSON: Will the Minister for Environment and Planning outline any plans that his department may have to secure public open space for a second generation parkland surrounding the metropolitan area? Concern has recently been expressed by the Marion Historical Society and the Hallett Cove Beach Progress Association, as well as by private individuals in the Hallett Cove area, that, if

matters proceed as they are proceeding at present, the Field River will soon be alienated for quarrying and housing development. It is said that, if action is not taken soon to preserve the Field River and environs, the opportunity to create a second zone of parkland in the southern suburbs may be lost completely.

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: The honourable member will recall that in the previous Parliament this Government initiated the concept of the second generation parkland. We indicated in broad brush the areas that we considered should be the subject of detailed investigation to determine eventually a ring of open space areas in the mid-ring and outer suburbs. That work has proceeded, and we will shortly be able to fairly closely define the areas that we think admit of this special treatment. That definition, which will be a public document, will form the statement of investigations for a supplementary development plan which will proceed along the normal lines contemplated in the Planning Act.

A supplementary development plan itself, although it may hold the situation in the sense that development could not then proceed which would vitiate the desire of the community to have open space areas, nonetheless does not address the aspect of access, because access to the public is a matter of ownership, and some of these areas will continue to be in private ownership. The appropriateness of transfer to public ownership and the speed with which such transfer can occur will depend on public funds being devoted to this use. There are opportunities with the 12½ per cent provision for open space in normal subdivision procedures for some of that land to be so secured.

I also point out that there are those areas set aside for utilities use which are already in public ownership. The honourable member will be well aware of the Glenthorne Experimental Research Station at O'Halloran Hill and an area adjacent to the Happy Valley reservoir. Areas such as these are already in public ownership and thus not at risk. I deal now with the specific matter which is of concern to the honourable member, namely, the Field River and its environs. The valley of the Field River from South Road to the sea is identified in the study, including the adjoining rural B land and the historic mine buildings, as part of the possibilities for second generation parkland use. That will be addressed when this document is made available, and from there we will proceed, provided that the document meets the wishes of the Government, to a supplementary development plan.

PORT ADELAIDE LAND SALE

Mr S.J. BAKER: As Treasurer and State parliamentary Leader of the political Party that has a substantial interest in the Colac Hotel at Port Adelaide, will the Premier say what advice he tendered to the Minister of Lands about a possible conflict of interest arising from the sale of Government owned property to that hotel without auction or tendering procedures? Further, will he table all Government documents relating to that transaction?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: None whatsoever. The situation has been explained fully by the Minister concerned. It is yet another example of the Opposition firing off, hoping to dig up some dirt in the process, not bothering to check, and trying to damage someone's reputation. These are slimy political tactics, and they will not work.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The position is as it has been explained by the Minister. First, he did not hold any position in the Colac Hotel directorship at the time of the sale.

Secondly, he quite properly exercised his powers under the Act, and the normal procedures were gone through. Thirdly, the sale price of this land, which incidentally had remained useless for many years, was \$75 000 against a valuation of \$60 000. When one looks at all the circumstances, the Minister should be congratulated on doing a very good deal for his department and the Government.

SALISBURY ROADS

Mr RANN: Is the Minister of Transport willing to meet with a delegation from Salisbury council to discuss the proposed imminent closure of Ayfield and Beafield Roads? For some years the proposed closure of Ayfield and Beafield Roads has been gazetted and known to Salisbury council, residents and traders. It has been widely reported in local newspapers that the member for Playford and I have consistently sought to facilitate a compromise in which the interests of traders would have been protected through the closure of Beafield Road and Ceafield Road at Main North Road. I have been advised that Salisbury council, which along with the Highways Department vigorously opposed this compromise, has now changed its position and wishes again to approach the Minister.

The Hon. G.F. KENEALLY: I thank the member for Briggs for his question. I am always willing to speak to councils. They do represent their electors. They are elected people who should have access to Ministers. I shall be happy to speak with them. In fact, I will invite them to come in to see me to explain why they have changed their minds. As the honourable member would know, it was only very recently that Salisbury council lobbied me strongly, insisting that controlled access or limited access be provided to the Main North Road from Ayfield and Beafield Roads. I would just like to respond to the honourable member's suggestion that it involves a road closure. In fact, they would not be road closures: there would be controlled access. There will be a service road available to the business houses; they will not be cut off from the Main North Road—but access will be controlled.

I made my decision after studying this matter to exhaustion, as previous Ministers before me have done. As the honourable member said, both he and the member for Playford have vigorously represented their electors on this matter over many years (I might say, very effectively). However, my decision was based on road safety, being the Minister in charge of the matter of road safety. Bridge Road and Main North Road are both very busy arterial roads, while Beafield and Ayfield Roads are local roads that were never constructed to handle the volume of traffic that they are currently experiencing. In addition, adjacent to Beafield Road is a large school campus, and there is considerable concern within the school and among parents about the dangers that Beafield Road traffic presents. In fact, there have been representations that lights should be constructed at the Beafield Road and Bridge Road intersection.

My decision, based on all the advice available to me, was that all these problems would be overcome if the original plan for Main North Road were implemented, that is, that there should be controlled access. Obviously, there must have been a change of mind within Salisbury council. I am amazed about that because of the strength of the representations made to me. I should say that, if the council is coming to me with the same proposition that it put to me previously, there seems little purpose in the discussion, although the discussion can take place.

If the council has a further option or proposal, of course I am willing to consider it. My answer to the honourable

member is that I will meet with the council. In fact, I will issue an invitation for its members to come in. However, I should make it clear that, if the situation has not changed, my position will not have changed, either. If the council has a further proposition to put to me, that can be considered. As I said earlier, I really have had such strong representations from my colleagues and others over the past 18 months that, unless there is some very good reason to do so, I am very unlikely to change my mind.

SAMCOR

Mr D.S. BAKER: Will the Minister of Agriculture take immediate action to implement recommendations of the triennial review report, which he tabled yesterday, to curb the control of Samcor's Gepps Cross abattoirs now exercised by union officials? The review report makes clear that an increase in union control of operations is a major reason for the disastrous turnaround in the financial position of Samcor, although the Minister played down the fact in his ministerial statement yesterday.

The report shows that control on the slaughter floor has been surrendered by foremen to the union, and that Samcor is unable to gain maximum utilisation of labour because of further union control. The report also states that the Samcor board needs more financial management expertise, something the Government overlooked when it appointed a second union official to the board earlier this year.

The report states that the next 12 months will be critical if Samcor's financial viability is to be restored. I ask the Minister, therefore, whether he will take immediate action to implement recommendations which will prevent union officials exercising the control they have at present.

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: Obviously, the honourable member has read selected parts of the report. One part that he has concentrated on today deals with changes required in management and organisation.

There are numerous other recommendations. That is one page of the 60 page report, and I think that his emphasis is somewhat misguided. Obviously, he did not listen to what I said and the process by which we will be implementing the changes that have to be made at Samcor. If he had been watching with interest the current situation out there, he may have had some idea of what was actually happening already in relation to the implementation of some of those changes. Unfortunately, he does not, and he does not appreciate the involvement of the situation out there.

Those changes which have been forecast and which need to be addressed will be addressed. The process which I reiterated yesterday will be adopted, and that is a process of consultation in the next fortnight with the respective organisations. That includes all the unions and the United Farmers and Stockowners. There will then be an opportunity for me to consume what they put forward and, as soon as possible after that, I will bring to Cabinet recommendations which will include adjustment to a range of activities.

I do not think that the addition to the Samcor board of one member who has some financial skill is going to address that issue. A range of needs within the Samcor operation must be addressed, from engineering and maintenance right through to industrial relations and management skills. One of the major issues to be addressed is, of course, the management skills in Samcor. That is another factor which is very important and was uppermost in the report, so I can assure—

The Hon. Ted Chapman interjecting:

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: In the year before that, when the honourable member was the Minister, he did nothing.

We know his track record, so he should not stand on that and try to prevaricate by saying that he has done things at Samcor, because I will take it on and within the next month—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The Minister can resume his seat for a moment. It is most unseemly for a Minister to have to raise his voice in order for his answer to a question to be heard, and I ask members of the Opposition to cease the continuous barracking that has been taking place in the last couple of minutes. The honourable Minister.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! I call the member for Alexandra to order. The honourable Minister.

The Hon. TED CHAPMAN: Mr Speaker, with due respect to your order and your comments, members on this side of the House, including myself, were repeatedly provoked by the Minister—

Members interjecting:

The Hon. TED CHAPMAN: If he invites it, he will get it.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! When the member for Alexandra got to his feet I presumed that he was taking a point of order. However, whatever his point of order was, it is certainly not clear to the Chair. If the Minister wishes to do so, I call on him to resume his answer.

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: Finally, the Government accepts the weight of the report and the seriousness with which it is put forward. I would say that within a month recommendations will be before Cabinet dealing with these issues. I stress that they are very difficult problems and the cooperation of everyone within the community will be needed in order to address the situation. The alternative is, if we let Samcor trade in its current situation, for it to be sold and for 615 employees to lose their jobs. As a result, the facilities and the service provided to the community would disappear.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: I enjoyed the member for Alexandra's interjections when the Minister of Mines and Energy was answering a question about electricity charges; but, I am finding his interjections less relevant during my answer. In relation to the overall report, it will need the cooperation not only of Government members and the community as a whole but also Opposition members, if they can see fit to support it.

KIDNEY DIALYSIS

Mr TYLER: My question is directed to the Minister of Transport, representing the Minister of Health. As a result of the recent and continuing growth in the southern suburbs, will the Minister consider providing a satellite centre for users of kidney dialysis machines? I have been told that the facilities at the Flinders Medical Centre are the only kidney dialysis machines available for residents in my electorate and that those machines are available only at restricted times. A constituent has told me that he must use a machine three times a week and, as a result, must leave home during the mid-afternoon to receive this treatment. Naturally this interferes with the conduct of his business, as well as his family life.

My constituent believes that a satellite centre might alleviate this problem by providing a service in a different, possibly more accessible, area as well as at different times, giving users a greater choice. My constituent has told me

that in view of the continued growth in the southern suburbs it seems likely that this problem will become even more acute in the near future.

The Hon. G.F. KENEALLY: I will be happy to convey the honourable member's question to my colleague the Minister of Health. From personal experience in my electorate I believe this to be a very sensible and worthwhile request of the honourable member. I suppose other members in country areas would share my concern about people who suffer from kidney complaints and need access to kidney dialysis machines. After many years of lobbying we are fortunate to have at Port Augusta a machine that renders an extremely effective service for people who are in business and for those receiving wages—and in many cases for those people not receiving either, who are on sickness benefits or receiving a pension as a result of their complaint. The availability of kidney dialysis has a most beneficial effect on sufferers. I will ask my colleague the Minister of Health to look at the honourable member's request to see whether resources and so on are available to provide the service he seeks for his electorate and other southern electorates which also would be serviced by such a facility.

FILTERED WATER

Mr OSWALD: Will the Minister of Water Resources say when residents in the western and south-western suburbs can expect to receive filtered water? Over the past 18 months I have received an increasing number of complaints from residents in the western and south-western suburbs stating that the cost of water has gone up while the quality has gone down. These complaints over water quality are not isolated to the winter months when some water turbulence can be expected.

Therefore, this should not be treated as a seasonal problem. It has been put to me that although the E&WS work gangs are very prompt in responding to calls to flush out mains, this operation on its own does little to improve water quality. My constituents are anxious to find out whether the construction of the Happy Valley filtration scheme is proceeding according to schedule. Have there been any delays that have put back the completion date, and when can these constituents expect to first see filtered water in the west and south-western suburbs?

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: Forty per cent of metropolitan Adelaide, including all of the western suburbs down to Outer Harbor, is serviced from the Happy Valley reservoir. It has always been conceded that until such time as the Happy Valley project is completed filtered water will not be available to those communities. I have inspected the project in the past month. So far as I am aware, it is on course. I am not aware of any major delays that have occurred, and the timetable that was issued some time ago is one which to which we imagine we will be able to adhere. As the honourable member knows, it will be close to the end of the decade before it will be possible to commission the whole plant. In the meantime, as the honourable member indicated, E&WS employees do what they can to mitigate the problem.

If the honourable member examines fairly closely the figures which are reasonably public (and there is no reason why they should not be), he will know that presently, with fairly healthy holdings in the reservoirs, the lower reservoirs are being kept at a fairly low level compared to the feeding reservoirs. For example, Happy Valley has only about 50 per cent capacity at present as opposed to Mount Bold, which has well over 70 per cent capacity. That is predicated

against something like a 63 per cent holding in the reservoirs of two days ago—just in passing—compared with about 40 per cent this time last year. The reason for that is that presently the water in reservoirs, such as South Para and Mount Bold, is reasonably turbid because of the run-off from the catchment areas. If no settling time was allowed before moving that water down to the lower reservoirs, that would feed through to the metropolitan system.

Water management techniques like that can be applied to those areas of the system that are not filtered in order to minimise the effects of turbidity. So far as I am aware, the program that was announced by my colleague some time ago is being adhered to.

MOTOR SPORT SPECTATOR SAFETY

Mr FERGUSON: Will the Minister of Recreation and Sport explain what steps are being taken to provide spectator safety in relation to motor sports in South Australia? Unfortunately, at a recent motor car racing event at Amaroo Park Raceway in Sydney a woman was killed and nine spectators were injured when a racing car plunged into a section of the crowd. Eyewitnesses at the event stated that it was extremely lucky that dozens of people were not killed. It has been put to me that the incident has drawn attention to the need for spectator safety in motor sporting events.

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: I am sure that all members of the House share the tragedy felt by the family of that spectator. Members of the community and, I am sure, members of the motor racing fraternity, were most concerned about this event. I am sure that we all saw it on the evening news service. In South Australia two main types of motor racing are conducted at present—the Formula 1 Grand Prix, motor racing at the International Raceway and occasionally the odd race on the Mallala track. Also, one or two other tracks are used, and some stock car events are conducted in South Australia. The management and control of the Grand Prix comes under the *Federation Internationale Du Sport Automobile*, a French based European body that controls Formula 1 racing throughout the world.

That body's application is very strict. Its standards are second to none and provisions are constantly made. The circuits are inspected by that body's inspectors, who establish the standards and require them to be maintained. As an aside, when the inspector arrived in Adelaide last year he declared that our circuit was the best in the world. That again fits in with the achievements of the first Formula 1 Australian Grand Prix when it was held here last year.

In relation to motor racing, which is probably more pertinent to the question regarding the incident in New South Wales, the Confederation of Australian Motor Sports (CAMS) conducts and maintains safety standards at all tracks. CAMS is a national body, as most people who have heard of motor racing would know, and it has established standards with regard to all motor racing tracks. The State Government does not have any direct responsibility for safety on these tracks.

Regarding the incident in New South Wales, that State has a licensing provision; this is the responsibility of the Department of Recreation and Sport, which overviews safety requirements for motor racing tracks. It is unfortunate that this incident occurred in New South Wales. However, it probably highlights that not only the State Government but also other State Governments and the Federal Government may need to address this issue of licensing of tracks and safety standards.

I intend to raise this matter at the next conference of State and Federal Ministers, and hopefully we can come up

with a common policy with regard to the safety standards that motor racing tracks will be required to meet. That meeting will be held in October, and I hope that we can resolve, as soon as possible thereafter, a general standard.

DOG FIGHTING

The Hon. P.B. ARNOLD: Can the Deputy Premier say how prevalent organised dog fighting is in South Australia and what action the Government is taking to stamp out this foul and barbaric practice and to prosecute those involved? The theft of bull-terrier, bull-terrier/Dobermann and bull-terrier/heeler cross dogs has become so widespread that the owners know that, if their family dog is out of their sight, there is every likelihood that it will be stolen. It has been put to me by owners in the Riverland that either organised dog fighting is going on in South Australia or trafficking in the animals for the same purpose interstate is common practice. I therefore ask the Deputy Premier to what extent it is going on in South Australia and what action the Government will take to stamp it out and prosecute those involved.

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: I am not aware of the practice at all. I would be extremely distressed if it was significantly represented at all. I will certainly take steps to educate myself and the public as to the impact of what I agree is an atrocious practice if, in fact, it takes place. I will do so, first of all, by asking the Commissioner of Police for a report. I will also consult with my colleague, the Minister of Lands, who has a small unit in his department which was originally attached to the Chief Secretary's office and which is concerned with animal welfare. Whatever information I can obtain I will certainly let the honourable member, the House and the public know, and we will be unstinting in our efforts to stamp out this practice if in fact it exists.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Mr DUGAN: Can the Minister of Employment and Further Education say whether South Australia has utilised all the Commonwealth funds for employment and training programs? If so, what impact are these various programs, which are established with Commonwealth and State Government support, having on the opportunities for people to improve and enhance their employment skills?

Recently, there has been speculation that the funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for employment and training skills have been underspent in the current financial year and that they might be terminated in future. In view of the employment opportunities that have been provided for many people in South Australia to participate in a variety of programs, will the Minister indicate whether or not South Australia has availed itself of all the Commonwealth funds in question, and will he outline the various programs that have been established with that Commonwealth support, as well as with South Australian Government financial support?

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: As I advised earlier this year, for the most part the targets set under the YES scheme have been, in the main, not only achieved but in some cases exceeded. True, in a couple of categories of the YES scheme targets have not been achieved in the way that was anticipated, and that was advised earlier in the year. That situation remains roughly the same at this stage. I will certainly provide the House with an updated schedule of

the information provided earlier in the year in order to verify the statements I am making today. However, for the most part the moneys that we have received from the Commonwealth Government, or which it has been indicated that we will receive from the Commonwealth Government on achievement of programs, has been spent. If one wishes to consider a number of areas such as the CEP program, in respect of which we act as facilitator and banker, one sees that certainly the moneys, as appropriate there, for the most part have been acquitted. In one case, where the program spent money over a longer period of time than the entitlement allowed, we have had to seek an exemption to permit that to happen. The period involved was about 14 days. As for prevocational moneys, we put much State money into that area, but the Commonwealth prevocational money has all been allocated and spent, and we expect similar amounts in this year.

Regarding other programs, in areas such as the self-employment venture scheme all the moneys committed have been allocated. This also involves Commonwealth moneys, and we have no reason to doubt the rate at which the money from the Commonwealth has been allocated in that area. Other relevant issues include the local employment development program, in which the member for Adelaide is especially interested and about which he made announcements recently. Five local councils were recently notified that applications had been approved for them to have employment development officers funded under the local employment program, and we expect those officers to be appointed soon. I could likewise go through many areas of the YES scheme to identify where progress has been made. Probably the main area where progress has not been as rapid as would have been anticipated involves traineeships, but much work has been done in this area since I last reported to the House. Curriculum committees involving people from industry, unions and the Industrial Commercial Training Commission have been developing traineeship proposals that are ready to be put in place.

The stance we are now taking is that with most of these traineeships it would be better to have them commence at the start of 1987 rather than have young people coming out of school mid-year and disrupting their present studies to start a traineeship. However, that point of view is not necessarily accepted by the Commonwealth and we are having further discussions on it. It is true that the traineeship scheme has not got off to the rapid start that we had hoped for, but we are fully confident that the program getting under way in South Australia will be the soundest traineeship program of any State in Australia and will benefit from all the work that has gone into it.

GOVERNMENT WORKS

The Hon. TED CHAPMAN: Will the Premier say why the Government usurped the role of the Public Works Standing Committee by facilitating the announcement by His Excellency the Governor, on 31 July, on major public works at Outer Harbor and thereby cutting across the path of the committee before it had reported on the subject following its briefing to do so by the Governor in Council and in accordance with the relevant Act? The specific works proposed at No. 1 wharf, Port Adelaide, certainly qualify for reference under the Public Works Standing Committee Act 1927 as amended in 1986. Indeed, the proposed upgrading work has my personal support: there is no doubt about that and it will no doubt be welcomed by those involved in, and rurally dependent on, South Australia's live sheep export industry. The brief from His Excellency is currently

being considered by the Public Works Committee. No report has yet been prepared, let alone approved. It is therefore alleged that the Government has jumped the gun, usurped the role of the committee, and ignored the procedural terms of the aforementioned Act by signalling in the program the project as a *fait accompli*.

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I think that the honourable member has misinterpreted the reference. The Governor's speech certainly refers to the project mentioned by the honourable member and to the intention of the Government, but that in no way implies that it is pre-empting the procedures of the Public Works Standing Committee. All members, especially a member with the long service and experience of the member for Alexandra, know that any public work of that kind must obviously go before the committee, meet its scrutiny, and finally be approved by it. As I read it, the statement in the Governor's speech could be interpreted in the way that it has been interpreted by the honourable member, but it certainly was not meant to imply that the whole matter was cut and dried or that it would cut across the findings of the committee. We look forward to seeing the report of the committee when its consideration of the matter is concluded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: MUSIC FESTIVAL

The Hon. P.B. ARNOLD (Chaffey): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

The Hon. P.B. ARNOLD: During Question Time, the Premier accused me of providing the Leader of the Opposition with the information contained in the minute to board members from the Chairman of the Jubilee 150 Board concerning the music festival. However, the Leader was in possession of the information for some time before I received that minute. In fact, he told me what the situation was in relation to the music festival. Therefore, the Premier's accusation is untrue, and I ask him to withdraw and apologise.

The Hon. J.C. BANNON (Premier and Treasurer): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I did not directly accuse the honourable member. I referred to the fact that he was a member of the board. I was told by the Chairman at about 1 o'clock yesterday that he was sending out such a minute and, when the Deputy Leader of the Opposition quoted from the minute, I guess that I jumped to a conclusion which I am pleased to be assured by the honourable member was wrong. I accept his word for that and certainly, based on what he said, I regret the implication.

I might say that in doing so I am perhaps going well beyond what certain scurrilous members opposite do when they spread rumour and innuendo. What I did did not directly impugn the honourable member. From my explanation members can readily understand why such a conclusion might have been arrived at. It seems extraordinary that in his personal explanation the honourable member tells us that the Leader of the Opposition was in possession of the material well before that. I do not think that that says much for the board.

The SPEAKER: Before calling on the business of the day—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! I call the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to order. Before calling on the business of the

day, I point out that personal explanations from members are of particular importance, because they usually hinge on the fact that the member concerned believes that he or she has been misrepresented and wishes to make clear to the House the circumstances of the case.

Because of the importance of personal explanations, the Chair is of the view that they should be heard in complete silence and that interjections, which are in theory out of order at all times, are particularly out of order while personal explanations are being delivered to the House.

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD (Deputy Premier) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Clean Air Act 1984. Read a first time.

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

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

Leave granted.

Explanation of Bill

This Bill seeks to improve the administration of the Clean Air Act 1984. That Act came into effect on 6 August 1984. The Act does not provide for delegation by the Director-General to an officer of the Department of Environment and Planning of any of the powers, functions, duties and responsibilities delegated to the Director-General by the Minister. Accordingly the simple amendment contained in this Bill is to ensure the smooth administration of the Act by providing the Director-General with power to so delegate.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 amends section 55 (2) of the Act to enable the Director-General to delegate to any officer of the Department of Environment and Planning any power, function, duty or responsibility delegated to the Director-General by the Minister.

The Hon. JENNIFER CASHMORE secured the adjournment of the debate.

NORTH HAVEN (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD (Deputy Premier) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the North Haven Trust Act 1979; to make provision for the subsequent repeal of that Act; and to make provision for certain matters relating to the land affected by that Act. Read a first time.

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

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

Leave granted.

Explanation of Bill

The aim of this Bill is to amend the North Haven Trust Act 1979 to make provision for certain matters which are a consequence of the agreement of sale of the land by the Government. The Bill also provides for the sale of the remaining assets for the trust and for the eventual repeal of the North Haven Trust Act 1979, when the trust's work is considered to be finished.

The North Haven Development Act 1972 ratified an indenture agreement between the South Australian Government and the Australian Mutual Provident Society for the sale of land at North Haven to the society for development. The indenture provided that the society was to undertake certain works at North Haven, including the construction of a boat harbor. The society was given an option to lease land within the harbor area for marina and commercial development. After partial completion of the boat harbor the society decided not to exercise its options over the harbor land. The Government then stepped in to complete the harbor and a trust was established by the North Haven Trust Act 1979 to undertake and promote development in the harbor area, which is referred to as the 'prescribed area'.

In 1983, approximately 70 per cent of land in the 'prescribed area' was sold to Gulf Point Marina Pty Ltd, a private consortium which is proceeding to develop and sell off portions of the land purchased. In 1984, approximately 5 per cent of land in the 'prescribed area' was sold to the Cruising Yacht Club of South Australia, being the area that club had previously leased from the trust.

The North Haven Trust, as part of the agreement of sale to Gulf Point Marina Pty Ltd, undertook to use its best endeavours to ensure that the area of water which is owned by Gulf Point Marina Pty Ltd is never assessed or rated in respect of land tax, sewer rates or water rates and that any land owned by Gulf Point Marina Pty Ltd would not be assessed or rated likewise until such land is connected to both sewer and water mains or until the expiration of the period of eight years from the date of settlement of the deed of sale on 31 August 1983, whichever shall first occur. The North Haven Trust is liable for the payment of any amounts so assessed or rated contrary to the provisions of the agreement of sale.

The Bill therefore provides for exemption by proclamation of certain parts of the land sold to Gulf Point Marina Pty Ltd in the 'prescribed area' from assessment or rating under any or all of the following Acts:

- (a) the Land Tax Act 1936;
- (b) the Sewerage Act 1929;
- (c) the Waterworks Act 1932.

Any exemption would be capable of being varied or revoked by proclamation by the Governor. The passage of this Bill will assist in meeting obligations flowing from the agreement of sale between the North Haven Trust and Gulf Point Marina. I commend the Bill to the House.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the measure is to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Clause 3 provides a definition of the term the 'prescribed area' used in subsequent provisions. The 'prescribed area' is defined by the clause as the area that became vested in the North Haven Trust by virtue of the operation of section 13 of the North Haven Trust Act 1979. Part II (comprising clause 4) provides for the amendment of section 14 of the North Haven Trust Act 1979. Section 14 of that Act sets out the functions of the North Haven Trust, namely—

- (a) to undertake or promote residential, recreational, commercial, marine and associated industrial development within the prescribed area; and
- (b) to provide services and manage facilities within the prescribed area for the benefit of the public or any section of the public.

The clause amends the section so that the function referred to in paragraph (b) above is limited to the provision of services and management of facilities for the public where it is in the opinion of the trust appropriate to do so having regard to the nature and stage of development of the pre-

scribed area. The clause also inserts a new provision into the section designed to make it clear that the trust has and always has had power to dispose of part of the land in the course of the development process and ultimately to dispose of all of the land at the completion of the development process.

Part III (comprising clause 5) provides for the repeal of the North Haven Trust Act on a day to be fixed by proclamation. The clause also provides for the winding up of the North Haven Trust by providing that the Governor may, by proclamation, transfer or distribute any property, rights, liabilities and obligations of the North Haven Trust to or between one or more of the following:

- (a) the Crown;
- (b) a Minister or Ministers of the Crown;
- (c) the Corporation of the City of Port Adelaide.

Finally, the clause makes a necessary provision to continue the prescribed area as part of the area of the Corporation of the City of Port Adelaide.

Part IV (comprising clauses 6 and 7) makes certain provisions relating to the land affected by the North Haven Trust Act. Clause 6 provides that the Governor may, by proclamation, exempt a specified part or parts of the prescribed area from assessment and rating under all or any of the following Acts:

- (a) the Land Tax Act 1936;
- (b) the Sewerage Act 1929;
- (c) the Waterworks Act 1932.

Clause 7 empowers the Governor by regulation to exempt the prescribed area from the application of Part III of the Harbors Act or to declare that a provision of that Part applies to the prescribed area as if it were a harbor and with such modifications as may be prescribed.

The Hon. JENNIFER CASHMORE secured the adjournment of the debate.

SUPPLY BILL (No. 2)

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 7 August. Page 186.)

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY (Deputy Leader of the Opposition): Today, the Prime Minister has been in Adelaide talking about our export performance. On this vital matter, the comment in the survey released last week by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the State Bank is a daunting one.

The SPEAKER: Order! Can the honourable member intimate whether he is the lead speaker for the Opposition in this debate?

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY: I am the lead speaker in this part of the debate but not in the grievance debate.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY: I always feel greatly comforted by the support of the member for Henley Beach. It really gives my confidence an enormous boost.

Mr Hamilton: Why is that?

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY: It particularly has to do with his spotted bow tie, because it looks as though he is a man with some authority around the place.

The survey, to which I just referred, of South Australian industry for the June quarter made the point that business was losing confidence in the economy at the very time when the value of the Australian dollar should be encouraging firms to invest in new plant and machinery to meet the

opportunities for import replacement and to capture overseas markets.

Yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition in his Address in Reply speech, put forward some of the options we must pursue to make our economy more competitive and to allow us to maximise the advantages of our currency level internationally, so that we can create more jobs. Those options, as well as advocating strong wage restraint, also seek to attack burgeoning labour on-costs. There is one further option in this latter respect which must be seriously considered, and I refer to the holiday leave loading.

More than three years ago, in one of my first major speeches as Leader, on 28 April 1983, my colleague raised the need for a review of this labour cost. He asked whether, in changed economic circumstances, it was still appropriate. Indeed, the need to seriously consider this matter has become even more urgent over the past three years as we have failed to reduce the dole queues and as some of the major sectors of our economy—particularly manufacturing—have continued to decline. In considering this question, let us look at the position of the State Government as the State's largest single employer. It is estimated that there would be savings to the budget of well over \$20 million from the abolition of the holiday leave loading. If we take the whole State work force, the savings could fund more than 7 500 new jobs. Of course, such a move would not be universally popular; it would represent a challenge to entrenched attitudes and established values. But it is a labour on-cost which is unique in the world.

It was agreed to in 1974 when our economy was much stronger and many more people were working a great deal of overtime. Payment of the loading in today's economic circumstances means that many people are receiving a benefit they do not earn. But, most importantly, it is costing jobs and opportunities for business to invest, expand and develop markets. We hope that this matter can be debated in a constructive way. We hope the State Government will give a lead and be prepared to look at the question impartially. We suggest it has no option if it is to show any real determination to come to grips with the problems we face. To pursue the message in the Chamber/State Bank survey, there is no sign of any easing in the decline of our manufacturing sector. This is despite the many comparative advantages South Australia in particular has: our proximity to the mass markets of Asia; our growing political and cultural ties with that region; our stable, well-educated work force; and the resources which in many cases our near neighbours do not possess.

Setting aside the special case of Japan, we are talking about countries engaged in rapid economic development, with increasing emphasis on industrialisation. In relation to manufacturing, to tap into these opportunities, what we need as well as sensible wage and fiscal policies is more emphasis on joint venture arrangements. And, here, I refer to joint ventures in two senses: first, to our companies going offshore. I recognise that there are traditional arguments against too much reliance on such an approach. It is said that we will allow other countries too easy access to our technology and it will cost jobs at home. But the limited experience of Australian companies which have taken this approach suggests it can have quite positive results. And, certainly, many other nations are quite prepared and indeed determined to secure joint venture arrangements in other countries.

Secondly, it is our view that Australia must also encourage more overseas companies to establish joint venture arrangements in Australia. The days are long gone when we can expect to export only completed products. We must realise

that we are trading for the world. That means we must accept the importance and challenge of componentry manufacture as an integral part of any export drive. With the latest trade figures due out this week, and likely to show even more pressure on Australia's external account, we must all be prepared to seriously consider the sorts of changes I have raised if we are to reduce interest rates, reduce inflation, increase trade opportunities and increase jobs.

I now want to refer for a few moments to funding of the World Three Day Event and other events associated with our Jubilee. The lesson the Government must learn from the Three Day Event is that, if it wants to be up front putting on events at the taxpayer's expense, it must be prepared to be accountable for their financing. It is no use the Premier seeking centre stage while the event is on, then disappearing beyond the footlights when the applause stops and the questions are asked. Quite clearly, once the Premier had written to the International Equestrian Federation on 23 November 1983 saying the Government was committed to funding the Three Day Event, that action imposed upon the Government, and particularly the Premier as Treasurer, an obligation to continually monitor the budgetary operations of that event.

In fact, I recall the World President of the association stating, when questioned on the media only a day or two ago, that he was not worried about the event because he had that letter and the assurance of the Premier that the Government was in fact underwriting it. The Government was careless. It was interested only in the kudos associated with the event. Unfortunately, it now appears that this has been the case with some other events. I refer to the current controversy about the Youth Music Festival. Once again, the Premier's first action has been to attempt to put as much distance as possible between the Government's direct involvement and the financial failure which has now been revealed. The Premier was pleased to be on stage on opening night, but now he appears to be just as keen to wash his hands of the financial problems.

It is simply not good enough to put the responsibility on the Jubilee 150 Board. The board is being seriously embarrassed because of the Government's action. It has already said to some other organisations that it does not have the resources to help them out, yet now it is asked to put in more than \$150 000 after being constantly assured that there were no financial problems.

It appears that the Education Department has been quite content to turn this event in our Jubilee into a financial extravaganza, giving no account to the cost, and the Minister has failed completely in his responsibility to exercise any financial control. That is his responsibility, and the plain fact is that he has not exercised it.

Already, we have seen the Australian Bicentennial run into financial trouble. Now, increasingly, questions are being asked about the cost of our Jubilee, and they are coming at a time when public funds are tight, when education, health, community welfare and other necessary services face cut-backs. As well, they tend to reflect on the many thousands of hours of volunteer work contributed by many South Australians proud of their State and only too willing to give their time for nothing to celebrate the achievements of their State.

It will be unfortunate if our Jubilee Year was to end with unresolved questions about funding simply because the Government has got itself carried away with having a good time at the expense of the taxpayer, no matter what the cost.

I turn now to the question of the fringe benefits tax. Last week, in this House, the Premier said it would be completely

futile to seek to put pressure on the Federal Treasurer for changes to the tax, but yesterday he found himself embarrassingly out of step with the other State Labor Leaders, so, finally, he was dragged to the barrier when he should have been the first one there, proclaiming the harm this tax is doing to South Australia more than any other State.

I remind the House that this discriminatory tax is the third series of federal tax increases since the summit, just over a year ago. Previous measures have included the abolition of negative gearing on property investment in July last year, and in September last year disallowance of the deductibility for business entertainment expenses rationalising certain wholesale sales taxes, altering arrangements affecting water conservation, abolition of petroleum and afforestation rebates, reducing concessional write-off provisions for films and introducing taxation for certain public unit trusts.

From 1 July the fringe benefits tax and four other measures including an increase in the rate of deduction under the prescribed payments system have further added to the costs of businesses and individuals. These imposts have come at a time when record high interest rates are hitting hard at businesses, farmers and families, we have an inflation rate which is three times that of our major trading partners, unemployment is over 8 per cent and more than one in five of our young people cannot find work, the dollar is collapsing and foreign debt has doubled in the last three years.

In these circumstances the introduction of the fringe benefits tax is entirely inappropriate. It adds to already excessive labour on-costs which now comprise more than 40 per cent of the total labour bill to industry. It is inflationary and it will increase the price of goods. Many businesses will have to employ additional staff just to deal with its complexities, its detail and its costly administration.

The list of anomalies increases every day. Let me quote just three that affect small business. It is typical that the children of a shopkeeper will work in the family business. This means that if the child of a shopkeeper has worked and been paid in the shop and 10 years later the parents give the child an interest free loan to help him buy his first home, that loan will be subject to fringe benefits tax. Further, if the child is working currently in the shop and the parents buy a bicycle for the child, it will be subject to fringe benefits tax.

The provisions are so broad that, if the parents bought a toy for the child before that child started work in the shop, the Commissioner could re-open the prior year's FBT assessment in the year the child started work and tax that toy, as the provisions apply to future employees. This indicates just how stupid these administrative arrangements are. In the case of a company or trust owning the business premises and the family living above the shop, the rental value of those premises will be subject to FBT. This will be claimed for the outgoings associated with the accommodation.

While Labor has delivered to Australians a tax riddled with anomalies, it has conspicuously failed to deliver genuine tax reform. The reality is that the Hawke Government is Australia's biggest taxing and biggest spending peacetime government, absorbing an ever-increasing proportion of the nation's resources. The impact of Labor's policies, on small business in particular, is punitive and inequitable. Incentive and fairness have gone out of the window. But while Labor has been determined to tax business more and more, and to impose stiff penalties for late payment of tax, there is disturbing evidence here in South Australia of a Labor

Government refusing to honour its financial obligations to business.

I refer again to the question of late payment of bills incurred by Government departments. The Liberal Party has received numerous complaints from creditors of the State Government throughout South Australia about non-payment of bills during the closing weeks of last financial year. A number of departments are involved, in areas ranging from the Riverland to the West Coast as well as Adelaide.

In one case, we have been given firm evidence of a department giving an instruction to branch officers to offer payment on a seven day basis provided accounts were forwarded by 12 June. This was done to ensure that the department would not be penalised in the 1986-87 budget for failing to use its full allocation last financial year. However, the bills were not paid on time because the same department subsequently on 19 June instructed all payments of bills to stop until after 30 June. In one area of the State, payments totalling \$35 000 were held up in this way.

Other information we have had passed to us relating to long overdue bills ranging from a few hundred dollars to many thousands indicates a systematic and deliberate move to manipulate budget outcomes—a serious matter in itself, quite apart from the problems such a practice causes for small businesses which depend on prompt payment of bills to maintain viability.

With this sort of practice, and with the larger problems imposed by the fringe benefits and other Labor Government taxes, the Premier's announcement at the weekend of what he called a red tape buster to reduce Government regulation has all the hallmarks of symbolism when what business really needs at this time is strong, substantial action by Government to restore incentive and fairness.

The Hon. J.C. BANNON (Premier and Treasurer): I do not intend to delay the House at this stage of proceedings in normal Supply Bill requirements. I simply commend the Bill to the House.

Bill read a second time.

The Hon. J.C. BANNON (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

That the Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole for consideration of the Bill.

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY (Deputy Leader of the Opposition): I am not the lead speaker in this grievance debate so I will be limited to 10 minutes. I want to carry on with the matter which I raised in a grievance debate a few nights ago and which related to anomalies that are appearing in valuations around South Australia. I ran out of time, so I want to expand further on the problem which arose in relation to valuations in the Adelaide Hills. I outlined to the House that I had been approached by a constituent with a table which showed an enormous variation in valuations from the Valuer-General's Department. In fact, I think it was from the Gawler office, the Barossa region.

These valuations showed an enormous disparity in the increases since they were last made. As a result of information then given to the Valuer-General's office, we have the ludicrous situation of a valuation going from \$99 000 down to \$49 600—a reduction of almost 50 per cent. In another case a closer examination by the office resulted in a valuation of \$37 000 being reduced to \$19 000—another reduction of almost 50 per cent. These valuations seem to me to be a hit and miss affair. As I have said, I have the schedule of valuations for the Harrogate district, given to me by a constituent who is particularly concerned about

this matter. My constituent approached the Valuer-General, who then adjusted the valuation downwards. Perhaps so that the books would balance, he then adjusted my constituent's neighbour's valuation upwards. That seems to me to be an appalling state of affairs.

I will read the letter written by my constituent, whose name I will not mention. The letter is addressed to Mr Darley, the Valuer-General, and states:

Dear Sir,

We have received your letter dated 27 June 1986. We appreciate the prompt attention given to our query regarding the valuation on our property—

the name of the officer who did the valuation is then given—

The reduction made in the assessment is also appreciated.

However, we must protest in the strongest terms about the indication that, because of our comparisons, you have decided to increase the site value of two sections [which are named]. We find this action quite inexcusable. We obviously were quite justified in asking for a review on our land, but to use us to increase a neighbour's valuation is quite reprehensible.

In addition, it is frightening to contemplate what your action means. Obviously you are able to change valuations in any way and at any time without notification to the people concerned. This is extremely hard to believe, but you have shown it to be so. We have drawn this to the attention of our local parliamentarian. Mr Goldsworthy, for whatever action he considers appropriate.

Of course, the action I have taken is to raise the matter in this place and to say that I fully share my constituent's consternation in relation to the valuations which are now appearing.

In this same context, I quote another letter sent to me (and again, I do not believe it would be fair for me to name the company concerned). It is a copy of a letter sent to the Premier, from someone who I suppose could be classed as a small businessman, in the following terms:

To the Hon. J.C. Bannon, Premier of South Australia.

Dear Mr Bannon,

For your interest I attach a copy of a letter written this day to the Valuer-General, and would like to take the opportunity of congratulating you upon the part which you and your Government take in ruining industry in this State and destroying the incentive of a fine band of businessmen and entrepreneurs that you should be proud to have about you.

Yours faithfully . . .

The Hon. R.G. Payne interjecting:

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY: He is congratulating the Premier on making a thorough hash of it.

Mr Tyler interjecting:

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY: The Premier knows. I am not going to recite it to the House. We do not follow the pattern of the Labor Party. It is a letter to the Premier, and he knows perfectly well who I am talking about. I am telling members in this place that this is the sort of letter that the Premier is receiving from business people who are astounded at the valuations which are now appearing in relation to their business properties.

I have recited to the House two examples: one in a community which I represent, showing what is happening to land values for the hard-pressed rural community; and another letter, attached to which is a copy of a letter to the Valuer-General (Mr Darley), in relation to what appear to be quite outlandish valuations in recent sales close to these business premises that certainly do not appear to be justified in terms of what is happening to the value of business and rural real estate at the present time.

There is one other matter that I will raise in this debate. I have received a letter from none other than the Director of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet—Mr Bruce Guerin, no less. I was so bold as to say publicly a few days ago that the appointment of Mr Geoffrey Anderson as Director, Intergovernment and Advisory Services Division,

the Department of Premier and Cabinet, was an example of jobs for the boys.

Mr Tyler: It was a good appointment.

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY: Of course it is a good appointment: for a Labor fellow traveller with a record of faithful and untiring service to the Labor Party, such as that of Mr Geoff Anderson, whose service is second only to that of the member for Briggs who also received his just reward (and perhaps it is not even second—perhaps it is equal) for his absolutely untiring devotion to duty. I thought it appropriate that I should mention publicly that this appeared to be a case of jobs for the boys. It would take a lot to deflect me from that view—certainly not a letter of admonishment from no less a personage than Mr Bruce Guerin, the Director of the Premier's Department.

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY: Yes, the Director wrote to me; no less a person than Mr Bruce Guerin—a very important man. I had a reasonable opinion of Mr Guerin until I received this letter. I then decided that he should purchase a larger size in boots. Mr Guerin points out to me that somehow or other I have publicly besmirched his name and that of the selection panel that picked Mr Anderson. I would be very surprised indeed if anyone in the public arena had the faintest idea of how Mr Anderson obtained this job, other than the fact that he is a great buddy of the Labor Party and he had given it unfailing service. I doubt very much indeed whether anyone outside a small circle of people would have known that Mr Guerin chaired a committee that recommended the appointment of Mr Geoffrey Anderson. So I fail to see how Mr Guerin's good name has been publicly besmirched. I find it very hard—

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY: I know how the system works, and I know how a director of a department was appointed when we were in government. I know that, apart from the applicants who were interviewed, no-one would have a clue who was on the selection panel. So Mr Guerin's huffing and puffing about his good name being publicly besmirched is just so much hogwash. The only conclusion that I can reach is that Mr Guerin has too thin a skin by far for his job, that he is a particular buddy of Mr Anderson's, or else he wants to give the Deputy Leader of the Opposition a bit of a nudge. Whatever the reason, I assure Mr Guerin that I shall not be deterred in any public statement I wish to make.

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

Mr INGERSON (Bragg): I take up the general thrust of comments made by the Minister of Transport yesterday in relation to the use of smaller commuter vehicles and their possible cost saving. I use the Institute of Transportation studies of the University of California as the basis for my comments.

This study, entitled 'Transit Service Contracting: Experiences and Issues', dated January 1985, was conducted by the University of California and looked at the reasons why small commuter buses should replace the larger buses which are used in America, and which are similar to the larger buses that are used in this country.

Mr Tyler interjecting:

Mr INGERSON: If the honourable member listens I will explain it to him. The executive summary states:

As a result of public transit fiscal problems, substantial interest has been generated in the option of contracting with private providers to deliver a variety of public transportation services. Relatively little is known—

and that is why this study was undertaken—

about the extent of service contracting, its economic benefits, and the institutional factors which affect its feasibility. This paper addresses these issues, using data from California—where transit service contracting is relatively commonplace—and from other service contracting situations around the US. Transit service contracting in California in many ways typifies the use of this service delivery alternative.

Page 5 of the report talks about the people who are using the service. In California, transit service contracting is most frequently practised by general purpose local governments, that is, cities and counties. It is important that members understand that local government in this context means cities and counties. The summary continues:

As of mid-1984, 204 individual transit systems or services in the State were contracted, representing nearly 55 per cent of all separate transit services in California.

Moreover, 46 fixed route services were contracted to private operators. Most typically, demand responsive transit (DRT) is contracted.

That means that the high peaks are the major areas where contracting takes place. The summary continues:

The aggregate expenditure of approximately \$50 million on contracted transit represented less than 4 per cent of all transit operating expenditures in the State.

In other words, it is only a small part of the exercise. That was stated in the Liberal Party's policy leading up to the election, and we still say it now. It shows, as members will see further on in the document, that significant savings are to be made. The summary continues:

This occurs because the average contracted service is small—and small in America is \$250 000, which is quite large as far as we are concerned. The summary continues:

... virtually every large scale transit service in the State is operated directly by a public agency. Consistent with the above results, service contracting is most frequently practised by general purpose local governments, that is, cities and counties. These governmental entities usually contract for an entire transit system. In contrast, when regional transit agencies contract, they typically do so for only a small DRT service—

and that is mainly, as I said, for the peak period. The summary continues:

Only three urban or suburban transit agencies contract for any fixed route bus service, and in all cases this is commuter bus service. When local governments—

and I emphasise again cities and counties—

do contract, they usually do so for economic reasons, notably the cost savings made possible by delivering services in this fashion. The local governments most motivated to contract are those which can use the monetary savings from contracting for other government purposes, or those which could not afford a transit service otherwise. But while these conditions are common for cities and counties due to the structure of transit financing in California, they typically do not exist for large regional transit agencies, which rely on dedicated sources of subsidy.

That is very important. The summary continues:

This blunts incentives for contracting. Tidewater Transit (in Norfolk, Va) and Phoenix Transit, two regional transit agencies which contract for a substantial amount of service, both use non-dedicated local subsidies—

which is a different financing system than we have, but principally it is the same subsidy exercise—

as do many other local governments which engage in transit contracting. The magnitude of the cost savings associated with transit contracting varies considerably, but falls into the range of 12 to 49 per cent on the basis of available information. For five examples of all day fixed route service, savings based on direct comparison of public and private costs range from 22 to 48 per cent, averaging 35 per cent.

As I said, that is for an all day contracted service. The summary continues:

For three examples of commuter bus service, calculated cost savings based on using cost models and actual private operator costs range from 25 to 51 per cent. These particular results should be treated cautiously, as the use of cost models may lead to incorrect estimates. Savings for demand responsive transit are

quite large when a regional transit agency would otherwise provide the service, ranging from 45 to 55 per cent. Comparing private operator costs to municipal providers of small DRT services resulted in much lower cost savings, however, averaging 12 per cent. In all cases, subsidy savings are even greater than cost savings. For example, the estimated 25 per cent which Golden Gate Transit saves from contracting subscription bus service translates into a 51 per cent subsidy savings for this service.

The major obstacles to realising these cost savings are institutional in nature. First, transit managers tend to view service contracting unfavourably, having a predisposition to maintain direct control over service provision. Secondly, transit labour unions are almost invariably strenuously opposed to contracting. If local transit labour contracts prohibit service contracting, as is often the case, unions can effectively veto the contracting option.

It does not seem to be very different from the situation here. The summary continues:

Thirdly, when subsidy sources are dedicated exclusively to transit, as is often the case for large transit agencies, policy makers usually lack the incentive to support contracting. Fourthly, the service quality of private operators may be below public agency standards, creating dissatisfaction on the part of both the sponsor and transit riders. Fifthly, finding a suitable private provider may be problematic, and maintaining a potentially competitive situation for contract renewals may also be difficult. Finally, although the monetary savings from contracting are impressive in percentage terms, they may not represent large enough dollar amounts... to induce a transit agency to overcome other reservations about this strategy.

These obstacles are most likely to assert themselves when the public transportation entity is an autonomous regional transit agency, as such agencies were usually expressly created to facilitate the monopoly organisation of transit in their service area.

That is very similar to the situation in this city. The summary continues:

Both the managers and workers in such organisations prefer direct public agency service provision, and have little incentive to support changes in the status quo. Despite these institutional barriers to service contracting, it is a commonly employed means of delivering transit services when local governments have a strong financial incentive to keep transit costs as low as possible. In such cases, cost savings of 10 to 50 per cent can usually be realised by contractors.

That report clearly shows that in certain areas of commuter transport the replacement of larger vehicles by smaller vehicles is economic. It also exemplifies that, on routes like the Mitcham/Glenelg route about which we talked the other day and which have a low user number, perhaps the alternative of contracting out is very viable and feasible. In many other areas, on weekends and late at night, exactly the same system of contracting could be investigated and used.

No Government should turn its back on it and say that it is not on to do it. One must suggest that the reasons involved, namely, monopoly control, union power and other management reasons are considered to be more important than the cost savings to the taxpayers of South Australia.

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

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK (Light): I take this opportunity to make use of the presence in this Chamber of the Minister of Mines and Energy and indicate that I was interested in an answer that he gave to a very sensitive question asked this afternoon concerning the payment of electricity charges.

I will not enter into a debate about whether they are too high or too low, although I acknowledge that a lot of people are finding them difficult to meet. However, I point out that, at a time when we are told that the housing industry could assist in our renaissance and that the housing industry is able to offer to South Australians a way ahead, the Electricity Trust is unable to service blocks. Indeed we have been advised in the last two weeks that in the Lyndoch area of the Barossa Valley there is no likelihood of there being any electricity connection to blocks that are being developed

there this side of July 1987. Certainly, throughout the Two Wells, Gawler and Roseworthy areas, where a great deal of development has taken place, there have been frequent delays of upwards of six months.

The cost of the electricity connection is against the developer and is not something that the Government must pick up. There is a recognised dearth of the right skills within ETSA at the moment to enable it to provide all the services that are required. However, surely we either redeploy people or we make the opportunity available, against the will of the unions, for private enterprise to go out and help in the catch-up. If we really want houses to be built and people to be housed where they want to be housed, and if we really want to see development take place so that the manufacturers of carpets, furniture and all the other facilities that go into a house can be given a boost, we must address the situation of providing electricity to those blocks.

A large number of homes in my area have had to go on to generator electricity for periods of upwards of four months after the house has been built. Notwithstanding that an application has been made for connection, the house has been built and the money is due on the final builder's account; suddenly the people who have given notice that they want to get out of their current accommodation find that they can go into their house but that they must use candles, lanterns or whatever. I am not suggesting that it is all the fault of management; I am suggesting very clearly that management is being hog-tied by decisions that are being taken at the union floor level or, more particularly, at the hierarchy level that private enterprise may not be brought in to provide the types of services which private industry is capable of providing and, until recently, was providing in a number of these development areas. We need to look at the priorities we want for South Australia and not see it go down the gurgler because we tie our hands behind our backs.

This was not the original reason why I wanted to enter the debate this afternoon, but I believe that it was appropriate to draw attention to that other facet of ETSA's activity at the moment. On 22 July in the *Advertiser* we had the misfortune to read the headline, 'Barossa's future is threatened, says report'. This report was commissioned, it was said, by the Department of Environment and Planning and provided by AACM consultants. It is the interpretation of the report that led to the headline, and that is where the real problem arises. I have no doubt that there are a number of criticisms in that report which bear relation to fact. There are a number of old attitudes to viticulture which do no justice to the changed circumstances of the viticultural industry with the passage of time. Regrettably, the identification of some of those difficulties led to a most unfortunate headline, which does not in any way line up with the truth of matters in the Barossa Valley.

I also noted that the District Clerk of the District Council of Barossa, Mr K.H. Davis, was reported as having said that when he arrived in the district 26 years ago there was evidence of growers having difficulties. Mr Davis (who has just retired as the District Clerk of the District Council of Barossa) said that unfortunately they left off the bottom end of his statement, namely, that they were having difficulties 26 years ago but had survived and they are still surviving today; indeed they will continue to survive in the future, albeit that things might not be as rosy as they would like. It is this truncation of the full facts which can create a most unfortunate attitude.

The people in the Barossa Valley have been very quick to respond. There have been statements in the *Advertiser* and in the local press. In an editorial of the *Barossa and*

Light Herald of 30 July 1986 they point up some of the better aspects of the whole situation when they say:

Some of the doomsday points: climate too hot, unsuited for fine table wines and champagne, water too saline, doubtful quality of fruit, continued contraction of the industry inevitable. A few facts may put this in perspective.

Orlando in the Barossa pioneered the modern riesling style table wine, still the backbone of the industry, and the bulk fermentation of sparkling wines.

The Barossa produced the first late picked style table wines in Australia.

Pewsey Vale vineyards were the first and highest of the high country vineyards before the turn of the century, Yalumba's subsequent redevelopment has led high country viticultural technology in this country.

Peter Lehmann received the trophy for the best Australian champagne at the Brisbane wine show, from Barossa fruit.

Penfolds are concentrating their champagne production in the Barossa, at a cost of, I hear, \$15 million.

Seppelts are recognised as producing some of the world's top sheries; it is the only winery in the world known to regularly bottle a 100 year old wine.

The number of wineries in recent years has increased from 34 to 44, and still growing.

Barossa based wineries consistently dominate the national wine shows; no matter how one would qualify or discount those results the answer is the same.

Wolf Blass still calls the Barossa home after leading the nation in regional blending now accepted as making Australian wines better. Yes, of course, we import and blend.

The Barossa is the largest production centre of the industry, and the technological heart of it. To be that we must import much material. Now isn't that good for South Australia?

'Water precarious', I refer to the 1984 study by Department of Mines, and my own eyes which show me that the use of surface water is the large growth factor.

I suggest that if in 10, 50 and 100 years time analyses are taken on the cost benefits of the Barossa to this State compared to the combined weight of the Grand Prix, casino, sailing ships and yachts, then the Barossa will be far in front... and we could throw in our 135 years contribution as a bonus.

Quite obviously, these people have a very parochial interest in the Barossa Valley and they will continue to clarify loudly their views about their future, and a great future it is.

One or two things which may not be recognised are that there has, regrettably, been a major change in ownership, and a number of the families that were tied up with the early developments have been taken over by much larger multinational and other organisations. For example, Philip Morris has Lindemans, Leo Burings and Rouge Homme Wines. Reckitt and Coleman have Orlando and Morris; H.J. Heinz have Stanley Leasingham, Hungerford Hill and Baronga; Rank Hovis McDougall of Great Britain have Peter Lehmann Wines; and so it goes on. There is no longer that direct local control which brought an element of genuine interest or pride in the end product, notwithstanding that some mighty products are still coming out of the Barossa.

The Hon. TED CHAPMAN (Alexandra): The opportunity given to members in debates of this kind enables us to canvass subjects concerning our districts or the State generally, including funding matters as referred to in this type of Bill. Today, I take the opportunity to raise a matter of some sensitivity. As members would know, far be it from me to reflect on personalities, either within or outside the House, in any personal way, and far be it from me to reflect on them in any business or general way unless it be in the interests of the public to do so and unless there be justification to proceed in that way.

Recently, I have been informed that the Government has appointed advisory committees to service the respective Ministers and their departments, and, as demonstrated by the personnel involved, I have been told that a deliberate attempt has been made to appoint women on those committees, if not in the majority then certainly by a significant

number. One woman who has enjoyed the privilege of such appointment, or appointments, in recent years is Debra McCulloch—or should I perhaps, in deference to that lady, refer to her as Ms Debra McCulloch. On this occasion, I do not wish to canvass the various committees and appointments concerning which the Government has nominated her since it came into office in 1982, but I am informed that there are at least several. The one that I especially wish to raise this afternoon relates to an appointment to the Information Services Advisory Committee (ISAC). That committee was set up by the Government through the auspices of the Local Government Office for the purposes of researching material and advising councils, on behalf of the Government, on the establishment of information bays and other such civic service facilities. The committee to which I refer is one to which the Government appointed Ms McCulloch as Chairperson during the 1984-85 financial year.

Mr Duigan: As a result of her experience and history in the field of information provision.

The Hon. TED CHAPMAN: The honourable member swiftly interjects his understanding of her appointment against a background of great experience. It is not for reasons of personal reflection that I raise this subject: it is for the sheer purpose of seeking to identify what might fairly be described as a hell of a waste of money, not involving the activities of the committee as such or costs associated with committee members generally nor involving the staff that may attract certain salaries or result in service costs to the Government itself, but more especially involving the specific appointment and position of Chairperson.

By virtue of that appointment, Ms McCulloch, I understand, receives a remuneration of \$8 000 a year. That \$8 000 a year is paid for services given in her capacity as Chairperson of the committee; not as an activist in the research itself, as a staff member, or as a field agent, but specifically for services as Chairperson. I understand that, since her appointment, meetings have been held on a fairly regular basis once a month and that the average time of each meeting has been about two hours.

It is not difficult to calculate that the \$8 000 a year payment for the 12 monthly meetings allegedly attended represents a payment to the Chairperson, not to anyone else, of \$666 for each two-hour meeting, \$333 an hour, or \$5.50 a minute. I do not believe that any Government or State authority in its wildest dreams can justify that sort of expenditure, albeit for, as has been described, an apparent useful role in advising the Government and/or the community. True, over the years Governments of all political persuasions have appointed committees, including advisory committees, research committees and all sorts of other supplementary groups to help in the role of departmental servicing and governing across the State.

However, this appears to have developed into a standing committee arrangement, an arrangement of permanency, not under the Public Service Act—not quite that permanent yet—but we all know how, especially in recent years under the canopy of management by the present Government, these attached committees almost invariably become permanent within the Public Service system and embrace Public Service permanency which unfortunately accompanies that sort of employment in South Australia. I say 'unfortunately' in the context that it is expensively unfortunate that we find ourselves in this situation.

My purpose in raising this subject this afternoon is truly in the context of drawing to the attention of the Government an area in which I believe a gross waste of public money is occurring, albeit that a service is purportedly being

provided, in a financial and economic climate in which we can ill afford to see this occur. Further, these few words represent a response to the challenges issued by Ministers, especially the Premier, from time to time when they ask what are the alternatives and what does the Opposition suggest that the Government should cut down on by way of departmental services. Well, here is one, and in the next 10 minutes grievance debate in which I expect to participate within the next week or two I shall raise yet another, because I have another in my pocket.

In a debate in which I will have an opportunity to speak for a further two minutes, I expect to raise another matter of the kind that I have raised today. There are a heap of these in the community. We have too many of them. They have become so expensive that they represent an embarrassment to the Government of this State and therefore to this Parliament, and it is high time that the public generally was made aware of them because such issues, involving as they do jobs for the boys or girls, have occurred for too long under this Government. I have given both sexes a serve, whether they be boyfriends or girlfriends, but this practice is crook as crook and far too costly for us to afford.

The Hon. D.C. WOTTON (Heysen): I want to refer to a couple of matters in this grievance debate. The first point relates to property values, and I want to refer to one case in my electorate involving a large increase in property values in the Stirling council area. I have received a letter and representations from a constituent whose property has increased in value by 47.5 per cent over the previous 1984 valuation. It has increased from \$130 000 in 1984 to \$192 000 this year. This is despite the drop in property values since the boom year of 1984. The Valuer-General's Department stated earlier this year—and this was reported on in the *Advertiser*—that the Stirling area was one of those areas—not the only one in the State—experiencing a drop in property values.

As the House will appreciate, there was a general drop in property values throughout the State at that time. Figures from the Attorney-General's Department in the correspondence that I have received from my constituent show that transfers Statewide are down by about 35 per cent over the same period, that is, since the boom year of 1984. In fact, they reflect the downturn in property values of between 15 to 30 per cent. As my constituent points out, people just do not sell on a depressed market unless they are forced to do so by circumstances. In his letter, my constituent states:

The valuations of properties appear to be very inconsistently set. I believe that the values are based on sales in the area. How the Valuer-General's Department can qualify this form of rating is beyond all realms of possibility.

He goes on to say:

I believe the last valuation figures are fed into a computer and multiplied by a factor, say, 1.5 or higher. Inquiries around some of my neighbours show that my property is way over valued.

I am getting the same story from other constituents as well. My constituent goes on to state:

Properties with large homes, shedding, bores, arable acres, or homes with shedding, must bring more on the real estate market [than his does]. The rule of thumb approach to valuation associated with sales is not consistently good enough to apply to all properties. They should be valued individually and on their merits.

I agree that it would appear that properties now can become a number and, irrespective of presentation or location, the Valuer-General's Department is arriving at values by pushing buttons on a computer. I express real concern about that method of valuation. My constituent continues:

They are doing this and charging councils a fee yearly for the completions of these valuations. The ratepayers are now paying yearly and not once every five years for this service. I believe

also earlier this year a survey of all properties in the Stirling council area has been noted and computerised showing type of home, age and condition, etc. How some of these facts have been established without consulting the property owner is beyond me. It is apparent that this Government department is becoming a very costly burden to all property holders.

My constituent concludes his letter by saying that the Prime Minister has called for wage restraint, but my constituent asks when and how that will happen if Government departments—both State and Federal (and he also refers to local government)—continue to increase rates and taxes. My constituent concludes:

It is impossible for people on limited and fixed incomes to cope. Those who can negotiate will continue to do so just to exist.

It is rather interesting that when that constituent contacted the valuer he was told that the valuer was willing, on second thoughts, to reduce the valuation by about \$17 000. My constituent said he was not willing to accept that change over the phone and asked, if that was going to happen, to meet with the valuer on the property. That meeting occurred, and when the valuer arrived on the property he was willing to drop the valuation by a further \$5 000, thus making the new valuation \$170 000 compared with the \$192 000 suggested earlier.

That is not good enough. That situation should not occur. If a value is placed on a property, surely the valuer with the responsibility of valuing it on behalf of the Government should be sure of his facts and should not be in a situation whereby, on looking into the matter further and after representation is made, he reduces that valuation. I am concerned about elderly people and those who do not know the system, or people who, for one reason or another, do not make representations on these matters. I presume that they have to pay up or shut up and they are in turn, disadvantaged. That situation is not good enough.

Other of my colleagues are making similar representations to the Government, and I hope that some solution can be reached urgently on this matter because, as I have said in this case, the situation is just not good enough. Therefore, I ask the Minister responsible, as a matter of urgency, to indicate any changes that the Government intends making to overcome the problem to which I have just referred.

The other matter to which I refer has been brought to my notice by constituents on several occasions, and it relates to emergency housing. Again, I have received a letter from a constituent who telephoned me earlier about this matter. He has written to the Manager of the Department of Emergency Housing, as follows:

I have made contact with your department previously regarding a tenant in a home I own who is receiving rental assistance from you. I advise that she has now vacated the property. Over the last few months she has shared the house with several other people who I believe have been assisting with the rent.

Last week, when calling for the rent, I found the property vacated, unlocked and left in a poor state of repair. Several windows had been broken, wire screen doors kicked out, the toilet blocked for some time yet recently used. In addition, a large amount of rubbish, about four trailer loads, was scattered inside the house. It will take some days to clean.

I now advise that I will not be returning the bond money paid by your department, due to the state of repair of the home.

That is not an isolated case. As I said earlier, I have had a number of constituents come to me with the same problem. I do not know what needs to happen about this matter. Obviously, the people responsible have to keep a closer watch on just what is happening in some of these properties, but I can assure the Government, and especially the Minister responsible, that people will not be willing to make properties available to assist people in emergency situations if this type of problem is to continue.

One cannot expect people owning expensive property to be willing to make such property available in good faith. I

am sure that these people when contacted would be agreeable, if they have property vacant, to help other people in emergency situations. However, when they are treated in such a fashion, and when property owners can get little satisfaction from the department itself, obviously they are going to think seriously about providing further help.

So, once more I bring that matter to the attention of the Government and the Minister responsible, and I request him also to advise me on what action is being taken currently to ensure that property owners who make their property available for this purpose are not treated in the way to which I have referred this afternoon.

Mr HAMILTON (Albert Park): In the short debate this afternoon, I want to deal with the facts involving road accidents. Every year about 3 500 people are killed and about 90 000 people are injured on Australian roads. Road accidents are about the third largest cause of death, after heart disease and cancer.

It is interesting to note that, during the Second World War, 39 000 Australians were killed whereas, in the 12 years from 1972 to 1983, 41 300 people were killed in road crashes in Australia. In South Australia, 39 696 road accidents were reported during 1984, causing 11 668 injuries and 232 deaths. In simple figures, this involved in South Australia a crash every 13 minutes, an injury every 45 minutes and a death every 38 hours.

Road accidents are estimated to cost the Australian community more than \$3 000 million each year. The economic cost is substantial, amounting to 2 per cent of the gross domestic product. In South Australia, the annual cost to the community of road accidents has been estimated at around \$400 million, and in anyone's view this is an enormous cost including as it does health costs, loss of earnings and repair costs to vehicles, roadside equipment and buildings.

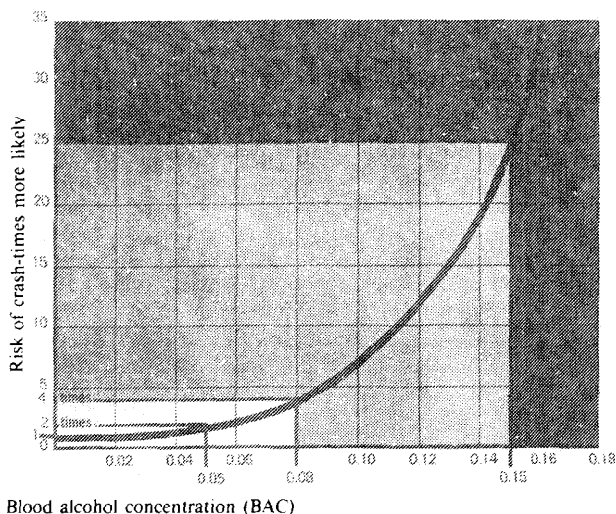
One of the reasons for these road accidents and deaths is the use of alcohol. I read in a magazine entitled *Alcohol and Road Usage*, which I believe I picked up in Western Australia some time ago, some statistical information that I found rather interesting. It says in part:

In general, the higher a person's blood alcohol concentration [BAC] the greater the impairment of his or her driving skills. Impairment occurs at very low BAC levels. If BAC exceeds 0.05 gm per 100 mL of blood impairment increases, and so does the risk of being involved in a crash. After 0.10 the increase in risk of crash involvement increases rapidly.

A graph is included, and I seek leave to have it inserted in *Hansard*. It is purely statistical.

Leave granted.

Relative probability of crashing at various blood alcohol concentrations



Mr HAMILTON: The graph shows how the risk of crashing increases with the amount of alcohol in the blood. The report from *Alcohol and Road Usage* continues:

At BAC levels of more than 0.05 the risk of crashing greatly increases. For instance, a driver or rider having a BAC of 0.15 has 25 times more chance of being involved in a crash than a driver or rider with no alcohol in the blood. Even at a BAC of 0.05 crash risk is almost doubled.

That is a rather surprising figure. I suggest, for many in the community. The report then states:

Research indicates that alcohol is a factor in at least 40-50 per cent of crashes involving a fatality. At least 33 per cent of all adults killed in road crashes have significant concentrations of alcohol in their blood. There are situations where road users not affected by alcohol are killed by alcohol affected drivers and riders. About 75 per cent of drivers and riders killed in single vehicle crashes have been drinking alcohol.

This is an alarming figure, by any stretch of the imagination, involving such enormous costs. As one who has had a drink over many years—longer than I care to remember, I suggest—I find it pretty sobering to look at the statistical data on road crashes. While in Western Australia earlier this year, I came across an article in the *Western Australian Sunday Times* of 5 January. Captioned 'It's police v drivers' three deadly sins', it shows a message that says 'It's under .08 or under arrest'. Then there is another message, 'Plan ahead. Go with a skipper or go with a cab', and under a photograph of a police officer are the words, 'A message from cops who care'. I was rather interested in this message which is seen on many Municipal Tramways Trust buses in Western Australia. I have not seen much publicity on STA buses, and I suggest that many Government vehicles, including school buses, could carry messages such as I have described dealing not only with alcohol and drug related problems, but relating to water safety, cigarette smoking, and other matters pursued by the State Government in relation to various aspects of legislation.

I do not want to canvass that at length. Suffice it to say that the State Government should be looking seriously at using a similar publicity program, with messages such as I have cited—'It's under .08 or under arrest'—affixed to the rear of STA buses and perhaps even to school buses and other State Government vehicles.

A massive campaign of this sort may go some way towards reducing the incidence of drink driving in the community. Another message shown on the back of buses in Western Australia states above a photograph of a police officer, 'I have never unbuckled a dead driver'. I think that this would hammer home to many people the necessity to buckle up, and I know that the Government is seriously considering amending the provisions of the Road Traffic Act relating to seat belts.

I will not pre-empt what the Minister is going to say, but when one looks at the need to wear safety belts slogans similar to those described would enhance what the Government is trying to do. Road accidents—and I have seen quite a few in my time—bring home the message, particularly when someone is seriously injured or killed. It is very sobering in more ways than one, and I hope that the Minister will take this on board.

Another aspect I ask him to consider, something I saw in Western Australia last year, was a barometer placed on a public building which demonstrated the number of road deaths in that State, and how it increased daily. It was placed in the heart of the city for city people who journeyed into the business district to see the enormous cost, not only in terms of the loss of lives but, indeed, costs to the community.

I hope the Minister will take this on board and investigate it, because I believe it is well worth while to use all the

facilities we have, particularly in terms of the State Transport Authority buses and, indeed, the Education Department school buses, to affix slogans to these vehicles.

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

Mr BLACKER (Flinders): First, I will comment on a couple of things mentioned by the member for Albert Park in his short address to the House this afternoon. I commend him on most of the points he made. I think anything to improve road safety should be applauded. The Government should be encouraged to take action, which in some cases might be unpopular with the public, to instil an air of responsibility among the general community. I believe that the ability to drive a car is a privilege and not necessarily a right. If road traffic legislation was based around that fact, I think road users would be more responsible.

To digress slightly, the member for Albert Park mentioned seat belts. I have a reverse argument in that I was involved in an accident and, if I had been wearing a seat belt, I would not be here today. However, that does not alter my view that the compulsory wearing of seat belts is the best alternative to the general community; it is proven that they save lives and we should support the wearing of seat belts as such. The qualifying points in my case are that I was in a truck, it was about 16 years ago and, more to the point, the wearing of seat belts was not required in trucks at that time.

However, that is not really what I intended to speak about. I am pleased that the Minister of Mines and Energy is present, because he may be able to take up some of the points that I now raise and have them further investigated. What I am now about to say may be clouded with variations—

The Hon. P.B. Arnold interjecting:

Mr BLACKER: No, it will not offend the Minister. I speak in support of a small mining operation within my electorate—that is, Calca Granite. Calca granite is a monolith granite deposit and I believe it is of world class quality. That fact is recognised because many of the finer buildings of Australia have used it, and I believe it is also being used in some overseas countries. In fact, I believe a considerable amount is being used in the new Parliament House in Canberra. However, last night I was a little disturbed to learn that the new State Bank to be built in South Australia may not use Calca granite. I believe there is a suggestion that an alternative granite imported from interstate may be used in a reconstituted form: crushed metal faced on to a concrete slab with an ochre background which is then surfaced. Effectively, I assume that it is very similar to the old terrazzo-type finish that used to be popular many years ago.

My concern is that I understand that the original specifications for the project stipulated the use of Calca granite. I am given to understand that no formal announcement or advice has been given to any tenderer in this aspect. However, the grapevine has it that the tender has been awarded interstate. I am aware that the Calca granite operation employs six full-time men. Some people may say that that is not a large operation; nevertheless, it is very important in this industry. The granite is used for face slabs for buildings, for steps and in the monumental industry. Within all of this is the problem of whether we should support our own product and, if so, how is it best to go about that and, under a tendering system, should there be an allowance or tolerance for local products.

I am not going to stand here for one moment and argue that, if it is on an equal for all basis, and if interstate and outside tenderers are more successful or more competitive,

there should be undue influence exercised. However, I refer to one precedent: about two years ago a branch of the New South Wales State Bank was under construction in that State. The specifications for that building stated that Calca granite should be used as the facing for that building. The industry in that State was obviously concerned about that and wanted local support, so it approached the Premier of the day (Hon. Neville Wran), who then exercised some influence and, as a result, South Australia lost the contract. We now have a reverse situation with our own State Bank possibly awarding a contract to an interstate industry.

I have approached other potential tenderers, because I am given to believe that the technology in concrete slab work and pre-stressed concrete is as good in South Australia as anywhere in the world. In fact, I believe that we have a worldwide reputation for expertise and skills involved in this industry. The companies that I contacted were obviously disappointed that they were not considered. Two of those companies were South Australian (although only one of them could win the contract) and they were concerned that the contract went interstate. However, they were not complaining about that fact—they were big enough to compete fairly in the tendering system. My argument is in defence of my constituents, who raised a point which concerned me.

I understand that the successful tenderer employs workers who are members of the AWU. I am also told that its rate is between \$2 and \$2.50 per hour less than workers employed under the Builders Labourers Federation or the Building Workers Industrial Union. I believe that poses some questions—hopefully only in my mind—that there could be an ongoing problem if the contract goes to an outside tenderer and unions different from those operating in South Australia become involved. At the moment I understand that the Builders Labourers Federation has not been deregistered in this State and that it is probably the dominant union in the building industry. I do not know whether that is worthy of further investigation by the Minister, but I mention in a genuine sense that there is some concern about that aspect. As I have said, my concern is to try and have the local product used by local businesses, particularly by local government or government instrumentalities, if at all possible.

I now refer to another more parochial issue in relation to the application of the community bus licences that are given to some country areas and, in particular, I refer to the Tumby Bay community bus service. Tumby Bay does not have a regular commercial bus operator. As such, it was eligible for assistance under the community bus licence scheme, and it now has a community bus with which the council has become involved. However, there is one limitation: the bus is allowed to travel within a radius of only 250 kilometres of Tumby Bay. That may seem to be a good general rule for the issuing of a licence, but it has some impracticalities in relation to the transportation of people on Eyre Peninsula.

I refer to a case where a netball club at Tumby Bay wished to take two teams to Streaky Bay to compete in an Eyre Peninsula competition but was unable to take the bus because Streaky Bay is about 265 kilometres away. So that is one example where the rule is impractical. I do not believe it is unreasonable to extend the community bus licence to cover the whole of Eyre Peninsula. I am not suggesting for one moment that these buses should be permitted to compete with the general commercial transport industry and be in direct competition to mainland South Australia. However, in situations such as I have outlined, where pensioners and sporting people often travel in groups, they should be entitled to do so.

The Hon. J.W. SLATER (Gilles): Since Parliament resumed only a week or so ago we have been subjected, both in Question Time and to some degree in this debate, to the usual and almost continual knocking in a penny ante sort of way by the Opposition on almost every issue. During the adjournment debate a few days ago I said—and it is worth repeating—that I would have thought (and any intelligent person would have thought) that the Opposition would have learnt its lesson from the results of the last election in December 1985, when the people of this State in a clear way indicated that they would not accept an Opposition that was completely negative compared to the positive approach of the Bannon Government.

As a consequence of the Opposition's actions from 1982 to 1985 its numbers were decimated in this House at the last election and, in fact, it lost two members who were former Ministers of the Tonkin Government. I would have expected that the Opposition would get its act together and learn from the lessons of the past three years, but that is not the case. The same sort of approach as characterised the Olsen Opposition from 1982 to 1985 is characterising it again, even though there has been a reshuffle of shadow Ministers. The Opposition is bowling the same old ball again.

During the past week or so we have heard of some of the Opposition's efforts during Question Time. The topics that it raised were no doubt designed to embarrass or discredit the Government and its Ministers. However, this backfired on the Opposition. My first comment concerns the World Three Day Event, to which the Government, right from the beginning, lent its support in every conceivable way. I recall initial discussions with the Chairman of the committee, Mr Fricker, who approached me as Minister at the time, requesting Government support for the event. The Government willingly gave its support. The first approach was in relation to staging the event in South Australia, and both the Premier and I, as Minister of Recreation and Sport, readily gave our support to the event.

Some time later, when the event was still in the early stages of preparation and organisation, Mr Fricker came to me again, indicating that it was in trouble—that it could not be staged because the land on which the cross-country section was to be held was to be sold because of family circumstances. I consequently put a submission to Cabinet, and the Government purchased the land to ensure that the event could take place. Not long after that, the Government, through the Department of Recreation and Sport, seconded a departmental officer to assist with the organisation of that event. As we know from matters that have been raised during Question Time, some months later and only a few months prior to the event (and at this stage I was not in direct communication with this committee because from December 1985 I was not the Minister) the Government was further approached to assist with funding and agreed to do so under certain conditions.

The Grand Prix organisers, because of their expertise, were seconded—that is not the word, but nevertheless I use it—to ensure that the World Three Day Event could take place. Then we heard during Question Time questions from the Opposition criticising the Government because of the cost overrun in the Three Day Event. However, I believe that the Government should be congratulated on the assistance that it gave to ensure that the event took place in the first place. Even though the event was not a financial success, it was a success as a function. Subsequently, the Government was called on to again provide funds to ensure that all creditors were paid.

The Government should be congratulated rather than criticised by the Opposition because it did everything possible in the interests of South Australia to ensure that the event took place. As all members know, it was the first time that this event was held outside the Northern Hemisphere. Certain arrangements were difficult because of the freighting of horses so that they could participate in the event.

The Opposition continues to knock everything in which the Government is involved—not only the World Three Day Event but also many other matters. The Opposition relies on hearsay and unsubstantiated evidence. It raises matters in an effort to cause some embarrassment to individual Ministers and to discredit the Government. As I said, that was the tactic from 1982 to 1985, and I would have expected that the Opposition would learn from the 1985 election result. I well remember, as Minister of Recreation and Sport, being subjected to criticism. I remember the Windsorgate scandal which turned out to be a fizzer. We are now hearing again matters that are intended to bring discredit on individuals and the Government in relation to the Youth Music Festival and the Jubilee 150 Board.

Probably the worst offender, as I mentioned the other night, is the shadow Recreation and Sport spokesman, who raised the matter of the Grand Prix tickets held by the Minister of Recreation and Sport. The Opposition raised another matter concerning the Minister of Lands, who was supposedly involved in a deal concerning the Colac Hotel. I point out to the House and members opposite that the public of South Australia does not go for these sorts of criticisms unless they can be substantiated by fact. Indeed, all the matters raised have backfired on the Opposition. The shadow Minister of Recreation and Sport raised a question regarding the establishment of a complex on behalf of a small bore rifle group. The shadow Minister is well noted for shooting himself in the foot, and it was appropriate for him to raise this matter. The actions of the Opposition are desperate actions by desperate people—and no wonder. The public of South Australia will again be discouraged by the actions of the Opposition.

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

The Hon. P.B. ARNOLD (Chaffey): Yesterday afternoon in Question Time I asked the Deputy Premier, in view of concerns being expressed in the Riverland that the sales tax exemption on fruit juices containing more than 25 per cent Australian juice might be removed, and a statement by the Riverland Development Council (which was appointed by his Government) that many growers would be wiped out by such a move, what specific submissions the South Australian Government had made to the Federal Treasurer to oppose removal of these exemptions and what guarantees could he give that they would remain in place. To that question the Deputy Premier responded by saying that he would bring down a reply for me and that he did not have the necessary information. Therefore, following Question Time, I gave notice of the following motion:

This House calls on the Federal Government to retain the sales tax exemption on fruit juice drink containing a minimum of 25 per cent Australian juice and urges the Premier to exert whatever influence he has in Canberra to prevent the annihilation of the Australian citrus industry and, further, calls on the Federal Government not to increase the already crippling tax on the wine and brandy industry.

When it came to Question Time today, when the House resumed, I fully anticipated that the Deputy Premier would have a response to that important question that I asked yesterday, namely, what action the South Australian Government had taken to safeguard the interests of the citrus

industry in South Australia. Unfortunately, I received no response. It is not as though it is an insignificant question. We all know that the federal budget is being handed down next week, and the people in the Riverland are desperate to know what representations the South Australian Government has made on their behalf. To that end, I refer to correspondence that I received from the Riverland Development Council, which states:

Re: Budgetary Sales Tax Decision

We understand that the Federal Government in its budget deliberations may be considering the removal of the current tax-exempt status from fruit juice products containing 25 per cent or more Australian juice. Such action would impose enormous problems on regional economics, which are already struggling with issues of world oversupply and low returns to growers. It is invariably the grower who bears the brunt of difficult market conditions or governmental imposts. Growers in this region would not be able to survive additional imposts.

We are sure that the specific ramifications of removal of the tax-exempt status have been well presented to you for consideration. We endorse the view that the scenario would be most horrific for growers and indeed for the cooperative packing houses within the Riverland.

The Riverland Development Council was created to look at ways of restructuring the Riverland region in South Australia. It is facing a difficult task already without the imposition of greater problems caused by governmental action. We seek your urgent assistance in this matter.

The Riverland Development Council was created by the present Government to make recommendations to it in an endeavour to resolve many of the industry problems confronting the Riverland, in particular, and the horticulture industries generally. If the Government does not respond to that request by the Riverland Development Council, the reason for its existence becomes somewhat farcical. The success or failure of the Riverland Development Council ultimately depends on the degree of support that it receives from its creator, the South Australian Government. The confidence of those members of the Riverland Development Council will be seriously undermined if the Government does not make a positive response to the request that has been spelt out in the correspondence to it from the Riverland Development Council.

This extremely serious situation is highlighted by the representations that have been made by various companies. First, representations have been received from Berrivale, in which it is stated that suggestions that the Federal Government repeal the current sales tax exemption on fruit juice concentrate containing more than 25 per cent Australian juice would result in the 'annihilation of the Australian citrus industry'. That is no understatement.

The Hon. J.W. Slater: What evidence have you to go on?

The Hon. P.B. Arnold: We have only to consider the history of the action taken by successive Federal Governments in years gone by. Let me remind the member for Gilles, since he has raised this point, of what Federal Governments over a period did to the South Australian brandy industry in particular before deciding to get stuck into the wine industry. The Australian brandy industry was virtually destroyed. In the Riverland, we produced 80 per cent of the total Australian brandy production, but that industry was virtually destroyed by the direct action of the Federal Government. Time and time again, the industry made positive representations to Canberra but those representations fell on the deaf ears of people who did not have the ability to appreciate the effects of their decisions on that industry.

We had the massive increase in the brandy excise in the early 1970s and a further increase later in the 1970s which virtually wiped out the brandy industry in this State. Berri Estates, which was the biggest producer of spirits in the Southern Hemisphere, went for four years after the brandy excise imposts were applied without producing a single drop

of brandy. If the honourable member feels that we in the Riverland have no reason for great concern, let him suggest that to the Riverland people whose livelihoods have been annihilated by actions taken in Canberra.

The 10 per cent sales tax on wine imposed in the 1984 budget was absorbed by wine producers, retailers and grape growers in an attempt to maintain sales in what is a highly competitive and oversupplied market. It was not the consumer who paid the 10 per cent tax: it was the industry itself. It was paid by the people who were creating the productivity and trying to provide jobs. If there is a further increase in the forthcoming budget, it will virtually destroy the already crippled wine industry as well. How far must we go down the track to see one industry after another in the Riverland destroyed and to see the State Government stand idly by without raising a finger in protest against the actions of the Federal Government? I still await from the Premier a reply to my question whether or not he has made positive representations to Canberra for and on behalf of the Riverland industries. If he has not done so, I wish to know why he has not. I trust that he will explain that situation to the people in the citrus industry and in the wine and brandy industry in particular.

Mr S.J. Baker (Mitcham): I wish briefly to address two questions in the allotted 10 minutes. One concerns the future of good industrial relations in this country, a matter about which people can write a book or talk all night. The other issue concerns taxation.

Members interjecting:

Mr S.J. Baker: I have the figures here if the member for Briggs wishes to analyse them, and he will understand that he is wrong, as usual. In the Address in Reply debate a number of comments were made to me by the member for Florey about difficulties that unions perceive with the Liberal Party's stance on industrial relations.

I want to put on record the fact that times have changed since the industrial revolution and earlier problems involving the waterfront and many industries. We have grown up in a world where industrial turmoil has been part of the history of every developed country in the world. Unfortunately, industrial turmoil in Australia, while decreasing, has still not reached levels with which we can live.

One of the most fascinating aspects of my overseas trip was to look at the efforts being made in a number of developed countries to address the economic problems facing those countries. It is important for members to note that, whilst we are facing difficulties, some underdeveloped countries are facing catastrophe. It became very apparent to me at the International Labor Organisation conference earlier this year that those countries were bleeding. We, too, are bleeding in a way, much of the trouble being due to our inability to come to grips with the fact that this country needs a foundation of good industrial relations. In the Address in Reply debate the member for Florey excused the history of waterfront disruption by saying, 'If the members were on the board, things would have been different.' Only 'if', he said.

One of the important things that I found when I travelled in a number of countries was that all those countries experiencing difficulties—even countries doing a little better than perhaps the average—are now working at industrial relations like they have never worked before. Anyone who thumbs through ILO statistics on industrial disruption will find that there has been a very notable decrease in industrial disputation in all developed countries.

The good thing that was happening was that unions, employers and governments were getting down to the basics

of understanding what was the most effective means of getting themselves out of the crisis in which they found themselves. I can detail the systems in those countries that are doing relatively well. An examination of Japan, Austria or even Sweden tells us one thing: those countries have industrial relations systems with which people are happy, and through which they can actually combine together without tearing themselves apart.

However, it cannot be said that those systems can be transposed to Australia. We have to go through our own reconciliation process, and that has to happen now. I perceive a number of positive changes taking place within the trade union movement. I have much respect for many individuals within the movement who are making an honest attempt, on the one hand, to represent their members as well as possible and, on the other hand, to pay due regard to the capacity of this country to go ahead and succeed in a competitive and volatile world.

The change that has taken place within the trade union movement, and the quality of the expertise that is now available within that movement, is not happening fast enough. We do not have 20 years to change attitudes, some of which are entrenched over 100 years, dating back as far as the British-Irish conflict and stemming from opinions, stances and old wars that should be long forgotten.

The member for Florey said that trade unionists should be on boards, but this country will not progress or sustain its population until we reduce drastically the number of unions and until the history of resentment existing within certain elements of the trade union movement disappears. That would ensure that those individuals who are dedicated to the destruction of the system are removed from it, and then we can all work together in what I would describe as a cooperative fashion.

The system has to change and, as I said before, we do not have 20 years—we have but a few years. Because of the fall in value of the dollar, Australia has the ability now to produce and sell goods overseas. We have the chance to step off the pavement into a new realm of economic activity but, if history is any guide, our ability to get any goods out of this country will be very limited, and we all know why. Whilst I see great hope for Australia, there is a suspicion that the changes taking place in the industrial relations arena are not happening fast enough and that any opportunity we have today may be missed.

The second matter that I wish to address briefly involves taxation, which Government members will realise is one of my favourite topics. In the three-year period between 1981-82 and 1984-85, State taxation increased from \$524.4 million to \$836.8 million. Members can look at the bulletin put out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 1984-85, Catalogue No. 5506.0 Table No. 2*, detailing an increase of 60 per cent. On the federal scene, the endeavour has not been quite as startling between the two years 1982-83 and 1984-85: taxation revenue receipts by the Commonwealth increased from \$40.9 billion to \$52.8 billion, an increase over that period of about 30 per cent.

The point I wish to make in the time available is that, when there are elements of recovery in the economy, there seems to be a penchant for Labor Governments to tax, and tax heavily, and at times of economic downturn there is no longer the capacity to pay the bills. We are all well aware that, in times of economic recovery, receipts naturally rise. We are also well aware that, if a Government lives up fully to its budget, there is an expectation created in the community that it will continue to provide services at a certain level.

When receipts fall, because of economic downturn, not only does the expenditure side of the ledger go up because of the burdens on the social security system but also there is that underlying demand by the community that services be maintained. Good economics teaches us in better times we should take less so that we can afford to meet the need arising when there is a downturn in the economy.

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

Mr OSWALD (Morphett): I would like to devote my 10 minutes available this afternoon first, to look, historically at some of the problems that have caused the economic downturn in this country, and then spend a few minutes telling the House about what some of our competitor countries overseas think of us.

The marriage that exists between the Hawke Labor Government, the Bannon Labor Government and the trade union movement and the problems they have caused go back many years. As I said in the House the other night during the Address in Reply debate, they go back to the days when Bob Hawke presided over the ACTU some 18 years ago and set in train the highest inflation rates this country has ever seen, set in train the galloping rise in the cost of living—

Members interjecting:

Mr OSWALD: Members opposite know that what I am saying is true, so they should just keep quiet and listen. He also set in train, as I said, galloping inflation and high costs of living, and we also saw the 2 per cent employment become something for the history books. Members opposite know I am right.

We also saw, through the activities of the trade union movement, the absolute destruction of our manufacturing base in this country, because the militant leaders of the trade unions, in their constant desire for more wages, forced up the cost of labour to the extent that many businesses just could not pay it. That is what happened. Members opposite laugh, but they represent those militant union bosses who were responsible for the escalation in wages. Of course, when they came to power in this State and federally, it was very easy for the industrial wing of the Labor Party here in Trades Hall on South Terrace, and in Melbourne in the ACTU, to link with the Labor Party here and ensure that the right legislation and the right submissions were put up to the Arbitration Commission so that the wage rises took place—wage rises which eventually crippled this great 'lucky country' of ours.

The Labor Party has only itself to blame, nobody else. We cannot get away from the fact that, as wages went up, jobs dropped off. Sir Charles Court reminded people years ago that one man's wage rise was another man's loss of job. It turned out to be true, and now people overseas no longer look upon us as being the lucky country—a country whose industrial base and manufacturing base have been destroyed by the militants amongst the trade union movement in their greed.

Pity help those who are non-wage earners in this community! Those non-wage earners have been left aside by the trade union movement which is only interested in gathering more wages for those lucky enough to have a job. Pity help the pensioners and superannuants of the community, the unemployed who run out of cash by about Thursday or Friday in the week. They say that we have the best industrial record in this country. The only reason why we have a good industrial record is because we have a Labor Government in Canberra and a Labor Government in virtually every mainland State which give in to the trade union movement

demands, give in in submissions before the Arbitration Commission, and then everything goes through.

It is only logical after that happens that, of course, one is going to have industrial peace, because the unions get everything they want. The bottom line is that this country has been ruined. It has been ruined by this constant, aggressive demand for more wages, and now we are suffering for it.

Members interjecting:

Mr OSWALD: Someone said I could leave! This is my country and I am proud of it. Why do they not send away some of their militant trade union officials who are causing the trouble? They say I should leave the country. Be damned if I will leave! It is my country. Plenty of people who come to this country are militant and cause trouble. Mr Speaker, members opposite interject that I should leave this country. A ridiculous interjection!

Let me now, Sir, if you can bring them to order, pass on to them some advice in the form of an editorial which appeared in the *South China Morning Post* of 31 July 1986. Members opposite may be interested to know that that is the newspaper in Hong Kong. They can laugh their arrogant heads off, but it might be interesting to know what some overseas bankers and investors really think of the Labor Party, here in South Australia, which honourable members purport to represent, members who claim to be able to run the country well and, in fact, have just run it into the gutter. They have run it into the ground and run us until we are virtually financially bankrupt.

Members interjecting:

Mr OSWALD: They are all right: let them go. They can have their two bob's worth, but they cannot get away from the fact, with all their blustering, that the country has been bankrupted by this union orientated Government we have here in South Australia. I have time only for selective quotes now, unfortunately. This is the first:

As one leading Australian banker in the territory said on Tuesday, 'any government that reverses its decision in three weeks must have got it wrong. They simply didn't do their homework.'

That was referring to the fact that when the Australian dollar overseas dived down to around 57c, the Australian Government had to step in and Mr Keating had to hastily shift ground. The report continues (quoting again from the *South China Morning Post* of Thursday 31 July):

It was only the hastily-arranged rescue package announced by Mr Keating that brought their dollar back to 63.4 cents on that fateful day. It closed at 61 US cents in Sydney yesterday.

There can be little doubt that Canberra's ill-conceived decision about three weeks ago to impose a withholding tax on widely held securities contributed to the sell-off.

Mr Keating, putting the best face on Monday's gyrations in the Australian dollar, denied the Government had been panicked into announcing the redeeming measures. But like all politicians, in these times of economic disaster he has few options, and presenting all the facts does not seem to be one of them. Perhaps Mr Keating is partly right. Perhaps the withholding tax issue has been overblown. It could be that holders of the Australian paper, and in particular the big Japanese securities houses which have been offloading it in parcels of between \$300 an \$400 million, have decided the 'Lucky Country' is not worth the punt in the long-term.

That has become very clear over recent years. The article continues:

Australia has long fallen off the sheep's back and the minerals boom of the 1960's is but a distant memory and the manufacturing sector is as inefficient as it is cosseted by the government. In short, the Lucky Country is running out of luck. The international investment community knows this, and is telling the country in the only language it knows how—by withdrawing its capital. In the past, Australians have ignored their own prophets of doom, happy in the illusion that less work in shorter hours equalled greater prosperity. Perhaps they will have to listen now.

If that is what is being said about us in the foreign press, and if industrialists and commercial bankers and the like overseas read that and other parts of that editorial that refer to the banana republic syndrome that Paul Keating has imposed upon us as if it is almost folklore now, what hope do we have of attracting investment back into this country? They know that the most appalling industrial relations in the world now exist in Australia, despite the fact that the Labor Government tries to say otherwise.

As I said minutes ago, the only reason why on the surface we seem to have good industrial relations is because the Government always gives in, and the trade union leaders are so militant that, by oppression, they can knock off the various firms and get agreement out of them. What hope has a lot of Australian industry of keeping its head up, and what hope have a lot of small businesses in this country?

The net result of their marriage with the trade union movement and submissions the ACTU put up to the Industrial Court is that businesses cannot survive, because the cost of labour has increased to such an extent that businesses are folding up, and the Labor Government has itself to blame. It has itself to blame for the economic plight of this country. It has not bottomed out yet. By Christmas it will be far worse, and the people in the community are worried, because these State and Federal Labor Governments have taken this country down the path to financial ruin.

We cannot get away from it, and the member for Hayward can frown but cannot get away from the fact that this country is in diabolical strife, brought about through nothing else than the massive increases in wages that were imposed upon small businesses over the years.

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

The Hon. H. ALLISON (Mount Gambier): During this debate I will speak briefly on volunteerism in South Australia. First, I relate volunteerism to Mount Gambier where for several decades now the Red Cross Blood Bank has been served by some 25 to 35 voluntary drivers who have carried blood across the South-East of South Australia and western Victoria. Recently these volunteer drivers were told that arrangements had been arrived at in Adelaide between the IMVS and the Federated Miscellaneous Workers Union whereby in future blood would be carried by paid professional union members and that the courier system in country areas of South Australia would have to be similarly professionalised.

I immediately wrote to the Premier asking whether he was going to stop this nonsense. Here we have people who have been working out of the kindness of their hearts for 20 or 30 years. They are Christians dedicated to serving their fellow men. To say that they were going to be replaced by paid professionals was simply a slap in the face. It also made a complete mockery of the Government's present cries that we are very much impoverished. However, the Government is ready to replace volunteers with paid professionals. I ask the Premier whether he will take immediate steps to stop such action taking place. I understand that there are moves in the pipeline to retain the services of volunteers in the South-East. However, I received a memo from the Premier's office only a couple of days ago saying that the matter was still receiving attention.

It used to be said that, when marauding Royal Navy 'press gangs' were raiding village inns to force men into service on Henry VIII and Elizabeth I's men of war, one volunteer was worth two 'pressed' men. There is little doubt that, in these modern inflationary and materialistic times, the value of a volunteer has risen far beyond that of medi-

eval times. Despite the fact that the welfare state has reached an expensive and sophisticated level in contemporary Western societies, it is also true that in Australia today, and particularly over the past decade or so, the gap between the affluent and the impoverished has been rapidly widening, and this in one of the world's most affluent societies, where there is an unacceptable degree of poverty arising from inequalities and injustice.

It is indeed fortunate for many of the less fortunate around us that so many volunteers are prepared to tackle these problems with an almost missionary zeal, frequently within the ambit of Christian organisations, but also by a whole range of other charitable organisations anxious to relieve the distress of people around them. While many groups enjoy the presence of paid professional and non-paid professional staff to oversee the daily chores of organisation, fund-raising and the like, there is still in Australia a vast body of willing helpers without whom the cost to the State would rise even more dramatically or, alternatively, the impact of poverty would be felt quite drastically.

The demand for voluntary help is a reflection of our very troubled times. I do not think that either the State or Federal Labor Governments can take any comfort in the fact that we have probably the highest social security and Department for Community Welfare bills since the acute depressions of the 1930s—yet they tell us that they are doing well. SACOSS claims that there are over 4 000 voluntary organisations in South Australia, indicating that there would be some 40 000 in Australia drawing upon the services of hundreds of thousands of volunteers, contributing their time and money towards charitable endeavours. There is no Government in Australia that can afford to displace these volunteers and replace them with professionals, as I am told is happening in the South-East with the Red Cross Blood Bank drivers.

It is fortunate that far from being discouraged by the efforts of some governments to assume a paternalistic attitude towards non-government welfare organisations, and the pressure for professionalisation and union membership, volunteers have increased tremendously in number and organisations have proliferated at a rapid rate during the past 10 or 15 years. I believe that every encouragement should continue to be given to such organisations and individuals to extend the good work they are doing—instead of knocking them down—and governments should realise that, for every dollar spent on non-government welfare organisations, the return far exceeds that normally expected from government expenditure.

It is recognised that these welfare organisations are far closer to their target communities than any government could ever hope to be, and that they are in a far better position to assist the true needs of those around them. Indeed, friends and neighbours are invariably the first to recognise distress. At the other extreme, some of the non-government welfare organisations are quite massive and have endured the passage of years, ever expanding and seeking a wider role to play. Such organisations have often not only changed their goals and functions over the decades but have also emerged to become leaders in their field, influencing governments and the public, and have become recognised as an essential part of contemporary society.

The question of funding non-government welfare organisations, and the extent to which taxpayers' money should be diverted from government projects, has been the subject of long debate. I remind the former Minister of Community Welfare and the present Minister, who is also the Minister of Health, that last year I made available, following the budget debates, my entire papers, correspondence and doc-

umentation on the United Way, a scheme which runs in Hawaii and the United States of America whereby all employees are encouraged to make voluntary contributions to a welfare fund which is then distributed among organisations which justify their needs. It is distributed by boards of management, which comprise a broad range of people highly competent and highly respected in their fields. While such systems are not unknown in Australia, with Geelong having operated such a scheme for many years, and private companies like Fletcher Jones and Staff working on a company basis, nevertheless this field is relatively untapped in Australia.

The United Way has been under investigation in South Australia now for four years. We still do not seem any nearer to implementing it, although a succession of Ministers of Community Welfare over the past four years have come out annually at budget time saying that they really must do something about it. The time for tapping this valuable source of funding for charity is long overdue. If members think that it is not really substantial, I remind them that \$10 million per annum is contributed voluntarily in Hawaii, which, in population, compares with South Australia. Relatively few organisations have a highly developed fund-raising program, including those that advertise on radio and television annually.

If such a scheme were to be introduced into South Australia, if that scheme were to prove acceptable to the organisations already successfully engaged in fund-raising, and if the end result did not mean that governments could then reduce their expenditure on the voluntary sector, then perhaps the non-government welfare organisations in South Australia may receive even greater encouragement by way of funding, to the long-term advantage of the poor and needy in our State, and to the Government itself, which is constantly striving to find ways and means of assisting the poor and the disadvantaged. Since we in South Australia allegedly have the highest proportion of government welfare payment beneficiaries in South Australia, it is to be hoped that the work of volunteers will continue to be encouraged to the highest possible degree, and that the warmth of our charity should spread to our disadvantaged, rather than discouraging and displacing volunteers, as was hinted at in the South-East following negotiations between the IMVS and the Federated Miscellaneous Workers Union.

Mr MEIER (Goyder): As this is the grievance debate on the Supply Bill, it is appropriate for me to bring up a supply problem, namely, water supply on the northern Adelaide plains area.

The Hon. J.W. Slater: You have a water supply problem?

Mr MEIER: It is interesting to hear the interjection from the former Minister of Water Resources, because I do not think that anything was done about this problem while he was Minister. However, I give him his due, because he was able to help in other areas.

The Hon. J.W. Slater: Ungrateful.

Mr MEIER: The honourable member should listen. I said that while he was able to help in other areas, this area was not touched. However, I am happy for him to respond later and correct me. The market gardening industry on the northern Adelaide plains depends almost wholly on ground water for irrigation. The rapid growth of the market gardening industry in the 1950s and 1960s led to over-exploitation of the aquifers, and restrictions on withdrawals were introduced in 1970. However, these restrictions will not avert a water shortage in the future. The only feasible alternative source of irrigation water is effluent from the Bolivar sewage treatment works.

I will go in some detail into the history behind the investigations into using Bolivar treatment works water. We could go back to 1959 when the then Engineer for Water and Sewerage Treatment of the E&WS Department, Mr Hodgson, submitted a comprehensive report, which stated:

It is considered, however, that the utilisation of the effluent for irrigation purposes, as and when required during the dry months of the year, is worthy of consideration and investigation by the appropriate authority and that generally speaking in a country like South Australia, which is deficient in water supplies, this large volume of relatively good water should not go unused if it is suitable for use.

Why is the Minister of Housing and Construction shaking his head?

Mr Ferguson: Because you have never knocked on his door. You are his local member.

Mr MEIER: I had not realised that the Minister had moved to Edithburgh already. I am pleased that the Minister was not shaking his head at the use of Bolivar water because that would have upset me greatly. However, it seems that he was shaking his head about a different matter. In 1963 the Government appointed a committee of inquiry on the utilisation of effluent from the Bolivar sewage treatment works.

A key finding of the committee was that effluent from the Bolivar treatment works may be utilised for irrigation purposes. The committee also noted that it must generally be accepted that South Australia would face a serious water shortage in the foreseeable future. In fact, it may be said that the development of the State is bound up in its water resources. The committee was of the opinion that serious consideration should be given to utilising as much effluent as possible from the Bolivar sewage treatment works for irrigation to minimise the commitment of high quality water for this purpose. Furthermore, the committee report records a comprehensive visual survey of the overall country to the east and north of the effluent outfall channel and finally defined four areas which called for more detailed investigation. For convenience, these areas were titled the East Virginia area, the Virginia area, the Gawler River area and the Light River area.

Time does not permit an examination of the pros and cons that came from the investigation of these various areas. However, it is noteworthy to draw attention to the following. The committee seems to have deliberately avoided any contact with the established market gardeners who could have provided valuable comment on the effects of irrigation on the soil types of the northern Adelaide plains. It was concerned that a considerable portion of the cost of any scheme would be taken up by the provision of tile drainage to prevent waterlogging. However, it should be pointed out that market gardeners have been irrigating in the district for many years without using artificial drainage. The whole area is unique for the absence of any impervious clay subsoils. Deep ripping has proved to be a quick and cheap method of providing drainage.

The committee overlooked the fact that by making the effluent available to the established gardeners the Government would avoid a large investment in land and equipment. The existing gardeners had already made the investment and the Government's commitment would be the provision of a reticulation scheme. The committee also consulted the State Planning Office seeking a forecast of the likely future use of the Virginia East area (one of the four areas identified). The planning committee noted:

Most market gardens in the metropolitan area are small one-man units—

that is, in the metropolitan area, not in the Virginia area—which are satisfactory for intensive glasshouse tomato growing as only a small area of land is required. For other crops, however,

such a small unit is not efficient and costs are high. The development of new area further afield on holdings large enough to produce on a larger scale could lead to greater efficiency, a more even supply and lower production costs. The main difficulty is to find sufficient areas of suitable land near the metropolitan area where conditions are favourable for such large scale enterprises. The most promising part is the Murray Valley and lakes area where vegetables can be grown there successfully, but bulky vegetables, such as cabbages and cauliflowers, may not be an economic proposition due to the transport costs involved. There is also scope for development in the south-east of the State, but the distance from markets would again be a disadvantage.

It is difficult to foresee whether vegetable growing along the Murray Valley will develop into a major industry, so it is essential that land suitable for market gardens within a reasonable distance from the metropolitan area should be retained in production. The controlled expansion of the urban area, based on the economic provision of public utility services, will ensure that land suitable for rural production is not subdivided prematurely, and rates and taxes can be assessed on the agricultural use of the land.

The Virginia area must be preserved as a rural area at all costs, for several key reasons. First, the area is very close to metropolitan Adelaide. Secondly, it is a relatively, almost entirely, frost free area. Thirdly, it has an adequate water supply at present (and that information will be given if not in this debate then in a future debate). Also, the provision of Bolivar water is available. Fourthly, the soils are very fertile. It would be irresponsible of any Government, be it State or local, to subdivide this area in such a way that its rural productivity was lost.

I believe that this matter needs to be further pursued and I hope that I have that opportunity in a later debate to bring forward more information about the need for this Government to develop Bolivar reclaimed water as soon as possible.

The Hon. JENNIFER CASHMORE (Coles): Over the past couple of days I have had the pleasure of attending the South Australian Tourism Plan Forum, and I would like to convey to the House some of the conclusions of the forum and the views expressed in it. First, I will outline the context in which this forum was held. It was held in the latter half of South Australia's Jubilee year which, by its very nature, has attracted visitors to South Australia and encouraged visitation within South Australia by South Australians. Therefore, the State has achieved a natural tourism advantage this year, an advantage that we cannot expect to continue although there is a distinct possibility that in 1988—our bicentennial year—we will again receive some share of the national increase in the number of international visitors. We have an advantage that could be described as an unnatural advantage in so far as it is a oncer—unlikely to recur. Also, we are emerging, I hope, from a no growth situation.

The papers provided at the forum to conference delegates indicated that in all markets, that is, international, interstate and intrastate, South Australia has suffered a no growth situation until mid-1985. I stress that that no growth situation dates from 1981-82, the last year in which the Liberal Government was in office and in which we experienced a very significant upturn—in fact, the most dramatic upturn in visitor numbers that has ever been recorded in this State.

The papers provided to delegates—and these are departmentally prepared papers, so there is a strong message to the Minister as well as to the industry—state:

Based on its own recent performance South Australia would have to work hard to maintain and improve its market share. There will be intense competition from interstate destinations, and as more and more accommodation comes on stream from the ongoing resort development boom occurring elsewhere in Australia.

Everyone who is concerned with and for the tourism industry is aware that the fall in the value of the Australian dollar represents this nation's best opportunity to capture overseas

markets. In doing so, every State in the nation is in competition with every other State for that international tourist dollar, and it must be remembered that on a daily basis the international visitor spends more than either the interstate or intrastate visitor.

The average daily expenditure for international visitors is \$36. That can leap to over \$70 for Japanese visitors, but is much less for UK visitors, who tend to be in what is called the VF and R market (the visiting family and relations market). Interstate visitors spend an average of \$17 a day and intrastate visitors spend an average of \$30 a day. In view of that competitive activity by other States, unless we are able to sell ourselves effectively, we will simply lose out on our market share of this potentially large and certainly increasing international market.

I have it on good authority that the Government intends to reduce the tourism budget in the forthcoming State budget. I am aware of the cost constraints on the Government. I know that there are huge demands and pressures in the human services areas of education, health and the Police Force. However, I urge the Government and the Minister to consider that the dollars spent on the tourism budget, particularly in the marketing area, are not so much expenditure as investment.

When one considers that tourism is one of the few areas, if not the only area, in which expenditure by the Government actually generates economic activity from outside the State and therefore brings money into the State, one sees that it is a very short-sighted policy indeed to slash the tourism budget as part of an overall cutting of State expenditure.

The papers provided to the conference highlighted the fact that this past year has been a one-off situation and the issue which is confronting the Government and the industry is the extent to which this one-off boost can be sustained. The papers indicate that on all the evidence available it is reasonable to infer that South Australia has not been doing as well as the national trend and that, if we are to catch up on the backlog, we will have to work much harder.

Certainly, the industry itself will have to work much harder. But the Government will be doing a grave disservice, in fact, it will more or less be taking careful aim and shooting itself in the foot—if it cuts the tourism budget, especially to the depth and extent that I gather is intended (something more than 10 per cent). That would have a devastating effect in real terms and would virtually tie and bind us from engaging in any effective competition with our interstate neighbours.

The purpose of the conference was to update the tourism development plan, which was developed under the Liberal Government in 1982. It was our intention to update it annually. The fact that so much time has been allowed to pass without updating it is, I believe, a disservice to the industry. I would have hoped and expected better leadership from successive Ministers of Tourism.

Tourism is a dynamic and not a static industry. One cannot expect things to stay in place for five years or three years before one updates them. It must be done on a progressive basis. It was interesting to note that most of the recommendations of the workshops at this forum were directly in line with Liberal tourism policy.

In fact, I had the somewhat frustrating experience of hearing the work experience student from Norwood High School who has been with me over the past week, who attended the forum with me and who had read the Liberal

Party tourism policy, ask as she listened to the workshop reports why people were spending so much time making recommendations that were already written into the Liberal Party policy.

This young woman had had no indoctrination from me, I can assure the House, and I have no idea what her politics are, nor am I interested in them. However, I was interested in her observation that the Liberal tourism policy had anticipated virtually all of the policy issues that were raised by the conference. One of the key issues, as far as the Minister and the Government are concerned, is that a total Government perspective must be brought to bear on tourism. It is not enough to leave the task to the Department of Tourism and the industry.

Every department—Local Government, Environment and Planning, Mines and Energy, Marine and Harbors, Transport or Education—must be involved if the infrastructure and the sensitivity to tourism policy issues, which are necessary if we are to succeed, are to be brought to bear on those issues. That is on the record as Liberal policy.

Virtually every Minister under a Liberal Government would have had written into his or her policy a requirement to take an active involvement in promoting and developing tourism in South Australia. One of the recommendations of today's conference was:

That tourism needs a higher profile in Government and in Cabinet.

Certainly, the present Minister has a relatively low ranking in Cabinet and many people in the industry believe that that should be a senior portfolio. The Liberal Party shares that belief. I simply reiterate that the Government is threatening the economic viability of the industry if it reduces expenditure on marketing in the forthcoming tourism budget. This will be a serious and savage blow to the industry and, even at this late stage, despite the Premier's indication that the budget is not in place—

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

Mr LEWIS (Murray-Mallee): I want to address a question that has been put to me recently by a number of students who have come to me as aspiring cadet journalists with the *Advertiser*. They posed the question: are we over-governed in this country? I sincerely believe that we are. However, the proposition as put ostensibly to cadet journalists by the media in the reports that have been made about Parliament in recent times is that over-government equals too many MPs.

Frankly, that is a complete *non sequitur* because it has always been my belief that the extent to which Government interferes in our lives, takes away our freedoms and controls the things that we can do, from the time that we are born to the time that we die, is a result of policies pursued by particular Governments rather than a consequence of the number of people in the Legislature. I undertook some research to ascertain whether there were not some statistics that would either prove or disprove my theories. As a consequence, I found that nationally in Australia we have a total of 563 State and Federal MPs of all kinds for a population of something just under 15.5 million, and that equals one member of Parliament for about every 27 400 people. I have a table that I would like to have incorporated in *Hansard*. It is purely statistical and it shows the numbers of members of Parliament in each of the States and the Commonwealth with the corresponding respective populations. I seek leave to have that table inserted in *Hansard*.

Leave granted.

REPRESENTATION				UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPRESENTATION			
Australia	Members of Parliament	Population		U.S.A.	Members of Parliament	Population	
Australia	Senate	76	15 451 900	DC	(Single Chamber)	13	631 000
	H.R.	148	(est. 1983)				(est. 1982)
New South Wales	L.C.	45	5 378 300	Florida	Senate	40	9 746 324
	L.A.	99			H.R.	120	
Victoria	L.C.	44	4 053 400	Georgia	Senate	56	5 639 000
	L.A.	88			H.R.	180	(est. 1981)
Queensland	L.A.	82	2 488 000	Hawaii	Senate	25	964 691
South Australia	L.C.	22	1 347 000		H.R.	51	
	H.A.	47		Idaho	Senate	42	989 000
Western Australia	L.C.	34	1 373 700		H.R.	84	(est. 1983)
	L.A.	57		Illinois	Senate	59	11 448 000
Tasmania	L.C.	19	434 700		H.R.	118	(est. 1982)
	H.A.	35		Indiana	Senate	50	5 479 000
Northern Territory	L.A.	25	136 800		H.R.	100	(est. 1983)
Australian Capital Territory	L.A.	18	240 100	Iowa	Senate	50	2 836 890
					H.R.	100	(est. 1984)
Total		563		Kansas	Senate	40	2 408 000
					H.R.	125	(est. 1982)
				Kentucky	Senate	38	3 668 000
					H.R.	100	(est. 1982)
				Louisiana	Senate	39	4 362 000
					H.R.	105	(est. 1982)
				Maine	Senate	33	1 133 000
					H.R.	151	(est. 1982)
				Maryland	Senate	47	4 304 000
					H.D.	141	(est. 1983)
				Massachusetts	Senate	40	5 741 000
					H.R.	160	(est. 1984)
				Michigan	Senate	38	9 069 000
					H.R.	110	(est. 1983)
				Minnesota	Senate	67	4 145 667
					H.R.	134	(est. 1983)
				Mississippi	Senate	52	2 587 000
					H.R.	122	(est. 1983)
				Missouri	Senate	34	4 951 000
					H.R.	163	(est. 1982)
				Montana	Senate	50	801 000
					H.R.	100	(est. 1982)
				Nebraska	(Single Chamber)	49	1 586 000
							(est. 1982)
				Nevada	Senate	20	845 000
					Assembly	40	(est. 1981)
				New Hampshire	Senate	30	951 000
					H.R.	400	(est. 1982)
				New Jersey	Senate	40	7 438 000
					H.R.	80	(est. 1982)
				New Mexico	Senate	42	1 302 894
					H.R.	70	
				New York	Senate	60	17 659 000
					Assembly	150	(est. 1982)
				North Carolina	Senate	50	5 874 429
					H.R.	120	
				North Dakota	Senate	53	652 717
					H.R.	106	
				Ohio	Senate	33	10 791 000
					H.R.	99	(est. 1982)
				Oklahoma	Senate	48	3 025 266
					H.R.	101	
				Oregon	Senate	30	2 633 105
					H.R.	60	
				Pennsylvania	Senate	50	11 885 330
					H.R.	203	(est. 1982)
				Rhode Island	Senate	50	958 000
					H.R.	100	(est. 1983)
				South Carolina	Senate	46	3 204 094
					H.R.	124	(est. 1983)
				South Dakota	Senate	35	690 178
					H.R.	70	
				Tennessee	Senate	33	4 716 752
					H.R.	99	(est. 1984)
				Texas	Senate	31	14 228 383
					H.R.	150	
				Utah	Senate	30	1 461 037
					H.R.	75	
				Vermont	Senate	30	511 456
					H.R.	150	
				Virginia	Senate	40	5 479 000
					H.D.	100	(est. 1982)
				Washington	Senate	49	4 265 400
					H.R.	98	(est. 1982)

Mr LEWIS: Having seen that table, I thought that I would look further to see what was happening in other countries. The first country I looked at is somewhat similar to Australia in its origins and desire for democratic government, and that is the United States of America. In this table I have summarised the numbers of members in the various State Legislatures and the national Congress. I discovered that, in total, there are 7 974 members of various Legislatures.

The Hon. Lynn Arnold interjecting:

Mr LEWIS: It does not matter how much they are paid.

The Hon. Lynn Arnold: Many of them are not full-time people.

Mr LEWIS: Are any Australian members of Parliament necessarily paid on a full-time basis? Does it preclude—

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr LEWIS: You mean that you spend all your time doing that or nothing. I suggest that most of your time is spent doing nothing.

The ACTING SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Murray-Mallee will address the Chair.

Mr LEWIS: I will, Mr Acting Speaker, if you protect me from the inane remarks to which I am being subjected. Approximately 230 million people in the United States are governed by that number of MPs, and that comes out to a ratio of one MP to 29 370 people. I seek leave to have inserted in *Hansard* a table setting out the members of Parliament on a national and 50-State basis, along with the population. The table is purely statistical.

Leave granted.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPRESENTATION

U.S.A.	Members of Parliament	Population	
U.S.A.	Senate	100	234 200 200
	H.R.	435	(est. 1983)
Alabama	Senate	35	3 893 888
	H.R.	105	
Alaska	Senate	20	510 600
	H.R.	40	(est. 1983)
Arizona	Senate	30	2 718 215
	H.R.	60	
Arkansas	Senate	35	2 328 000
	H.R.	100	(est. 1983)
California	Senate	40	25 174 000
	Assembly	80	(est. 1983)
Colorado	Senate	35	3 045 000
	H.R.	65	(est. 1982)
Connecticut	Senate	36	3 153 000
	H.R.	151	(est. 1982)
Delaware	Senate	21	606 000
	H.R.	41	(est. 1983)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPRESENTATION

U.S.A.	Members of Parliament	Population
West Virginia	Senate 34 H.D. 100	1 948 000 (est. 1982)
Wisconsin	Senate 33 Assembly 99	4 774 383 (est. 1984)
Wyoming	Senate 30 H.R. 64	487 243 (est. 1984)
American Samoa	Senate 18 H.R. 21	32 297
Guam	(Single Chamber) 21	105 979
North Mariana Islands	Senate 9 H.R. 24	16 800
Puerto Rico	Senate 27 H.R. 51	3 196 520
Virgin Islands	(Single Chamber) 15	100 000 (est. 1984)
Total	7 974	232 200 200 (est. 1983)

(Population based on 1980 census, unless otherwise stated)

Mr LEWIS: During the course of my analysis I discovered that, for instance, in some States the ratio between their elected representatives at State Legislature level and their population was vastly different to what we have anywhere in this country. For instance, in Idaho there is one member in the State Legislature for every 7 800 people, and that is less than half Australia's figure, yet they have about a quarter of the by-laws, regulations and statutes made at State or local level. I point out also that that is not just an isolated example. North and South Dakota both have smaller ratios than that, as do the Virgin Islands, New Hampshire and Guam.

I looked also at Canada and totalled the number of MPs in the provincial and national Parliaments. I came to a figure of 1 124 MPs for a population of 25 million or so.

An honourable member: What about regional?

Mr LEWIS: We have left out local government and boroughs, because it is not available in statistical form. The important point is that the ratio in Canada is one to 22 000 or thereabouts. Members will note that this is a smaller margin than for Australia. I have a table similar to the other two for Canada. I seek leave to have it inserted in *Hansard*.

The ACTING SPEAKER: Is the table purely statistical?

Mr LEWIS: Yes, it is.

Leave granted.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION

Canada	Members of Parliament	Population
Canada	Senate 104 H.R. 282	25 127 900 (est. 1984)
Alberta	L.A. 79	2 356 800
British Columbia	L.A. 57	2 870 700
Manitoba	L.A. 57	1 056 500
New Brunswick	L.A. 58	667 250 (1976)
Newfoundland and Labrador	H.A. 52	567 681
Nova Scotia	H.A. 52	869 900
Ontario	(Single Chamber) 125	8 625 107
Prince Edward Island	L.A. 32	124 200
Quebec	L.A. 122	6 514 900
Saskatchewan	L.A. 64	1 007 700
Northern Territories	H.A. 24	43 346
Yukon	L.A. 16	23 153
Total	1 124	25 127 900 (est. 1984)

Mr LEWIS: I then decided to look for statistics in countries that have far greater amounts of legislation on their books, where the freedom of the individual to choose what they will do with their lives is further restricted than it is in Australia by a measure that I am sure no member in this House would challenge—countries that are nonetheless democratic such as Israel, Japan and Sweden. Those countries have more controls on the lives and lifestyles of individuals than does Australia. In Israel, for instance, they have one member of Parliament for every 34 500 citizens, so the ratio is wider, even though the control is greater.

Over-government does not in any sense equate with the ratio between members of Parliament and the population that they govern. It is a different story altogether in Japan. It is difficult to get accurate figures on, and therefore to make comparisons with, the prefectures and the numbers of people elected to them as well as the number elected to the National Assembly. Notwithstanding that, I point out that there is one elected representative in the National Parliament for every 156 596 citizens, yet the control that they exercise over the lives of the citizens is far greater than in this country.

I then looked at the Riksdag in Sweden, where there are 349 members for 8 million people, which is a ratio of one to 23 840, a somewhat similar situation to Australia. Yet, the control on the lives of people in Sweden and the level of taxation to which they are subjected is far greater than is the case in Australia. So, once again the number of members of Parliament per capita does not in any sense equal over-government or adequate or less than adequate government. It is purely a matter of the function of the policy of the Party in government that determines whether or not people's lives are restricted.

I checked to see whether there was some historical evidence that would prove that point, so I looked to Australia in the period since 1904. I found that, from that year through to this year, when looking at the proportion of MPs to electors (not the population at large, because it was not possible to get that figure), in 1904 the ratio was one for every 4 380 citizens on the roll. Since then there has been a systematic and steady increase and a widening of that ratio in the numbers of constituents represented by each member of Parliament in the nation. In 1984 the ratio is one member of Parliament for every 17 524 citizens, which means that each member of Parliament in this nation now represents four times as many constituents as they used to. We have per capita fewer members of Parliament doing the job of making our laws and regulating our lives than before. We are more governed now than was the case in 1904 and we are increasingly governed in the amount of things that we can do, the amount of income which we earn and of which we can dispose according to our own choice.

So, I find again that over-government does not equal the number of members of Parliament per capita but, rather, it equals what one does when one is in office. That is a lesson that needs to be brought home to those people who believe in socialist policies. The latest surveys of people in Australia show that citizens are overwhelmingly of the view that too much government takes too much control from and removes too much freedom from the individual. There needs to be less government and less interference in the lives of individuals, with greater individual responsibility for personal welfare, greater reward for personal effort and greater incentive for personal initiative.

It is on that basis that I say to any of those people who are aspiring cadet journalists not to listen to the furphy which has been put around this nation by the media and which supports the Labor Party's popular view that it ought

to abolish the State Parliaments, introduce regional governments, abolish the Senate and have a one-level Legislature in Canberra, as a result of which we would all be better off. What nonsense!

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

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

Mr GUNN (Eyre): Taking part in this debate this evening gives me an opportunity to discuss one of the matters of concern to my electorate and the shabby fashion in which my constituents have been treated when one considers that the Government has ample funds to prop up a three day event to which the majority of the citizens of this State do not have access. Also, the Government has funds to support the Youth Music Festival and, although it may have been an excellent function, my constituents are placed in a situation where they do not even have the basic necessities of life.

They find it very difficult to understand how the Government can find these millions of dollars but cannot find a few thousand dollars to provide facilities for people living in isolated communities. I want to start by referring to the people at Terowie, who have a very poor water system. Water is very expensive, yet there is not even a light at the end of the tunnel so that the rest of the town can be connected to the inadequate system that they have now. I find it hard to believe that I must tell those constituents that the Engineering and Water Supply Department cannot see its way clear to those problems, yet out of the blue there is \$1 million for the World Three Day Event and \$100 000 to the Youth Festival. I see grants given to supply buses for peace movements and other radical, irresponsible groups, when the basic necessities of life cannot be looked after.

Also, my constituents in the Far West of the State applied for \$12 000 to have a well repaired under the Rural Industries Adjustment Program. I was assured when I made contact that the project had high priority and that there would be no problem. They got a grant, but they must pay the money back. On top of that, the Engineering and Water Supply Department wanted them to buy the existing asset, and the Lands Department wanted to sell them the land. If that is not discrimination and unfair treatment, I do not know what is.

The people at Coorabie, who receive a grant for \$25 000, have had the same treatment. I want to know why they should have to pay back these grants when these other groups have been granted this money and when there appears to have been mismanagement or lack of financial control. I believe it is shabby treatment, and my constituents are entitled to be annoyed and angry.

There has recently been a considerable amount of discussion in relation to daylight saving. We had the Deputy Premier saying that the other States had agreed to the shift in starting time to coincide with the Grand Prix. I was interested to read in the *News* on 7 August where New South Wales denied a deal on daylight saving. The report stated:

The New South Wales Government has denied agreement with South Australia over the introduction of daylight saving to coincide with the Fosters Australian Grand Prix in Adelaide. South Australia Deputy Premier, Dr Hopgood, announced on Tuesday that daylight saving would begin one week earlier this year on Sunday 19 October. This would ensure Grand Prix activities the following week would enjoy the benefits of extra daylight.

Dr Hopgood said that New South Wales and Victoria had agreed to the 19 October start to avoid a 1½ hour time difference between South Australia and the Eastern States, but a spokesman for the New South Wales Attorney-General, Mr Sheehan, said today it was not true to suggest that New South Wales had made any

agreement. 'No decision has been made yet: it is a matter to be considered by Cabinet,' he said. 'We have asked the Victorian Government to let us know their intentions. We would be largely bound by what Victoria decides.' The spokesman said he was not aware of how the South Australian Government had gained the impression that New South Wales had agreed to a 19 October start.

The Deputy Premier should clarify the situation because in my electorate there is considerable concern about the effect that the original starting time for daylight saving has had. When children must catch school buses before daylight, real problems arise. If people have not experienced those difficulties, they do not understand the situation. A lot of discussion and concern has been generated in recent months over this matter, and all sorts of suggestions have been put forward. We have yet to hear what the Government intends to do. Time is running out. I suggest that the Minister should be in a position to make a decision in the next few weeks.

Many suggestions have been made and one that would go some of the way to solving the problem is that daylight saving should finish when the school year commences. That is a reasonable compromise. The implementation of time zones has also been suggested. I do not believe that that proposition would have majority support on Eyre Peninsula. Personally, I dislike daylight saving. I believe that, if a vote was taken, that suggestion probably would not get up. I believe that any reasonable and fair person would agree that daylight saving should finish when the school year begins.

Another suggestion is that the time at which school begins each day could be changed to alleviate problems, particularly in relation to young children, who must get up early each morning and travel long distances on school buses. However, there could be a problem with teachers and the closing time of banks, and so on, in a place such as Ceduna. However, I believe that those problems can be overcome.

The Deputy Premier is responsible for at least initiating discussion on this matter. He made a recent announcement on this matter without discussing it with the people who will be affected and who are concerned and annoyed at what has taken place. I suggest that the Deputy Premier and his officers should look at what I have said. I sincerely hope that they come up with a reasonable suggestion to the benefit of the people concerned.

While discussing education, in the time that I have been a member I have never had so many complaints from school councils about the lack of maintenance on school buildings. In Ceduna there was concern about spending over \$3 000 for maintenance because the funds were not available. Concern has been expressed to me by various schools in my district, including Booleroo Centre. I realise that funds are very tight. In drawing up this year's budget, it is time to get rid of some of the environmental boards and committees and other requirements which are costing taxpayers' money. There is no need for all this heritage nonsense that is going on around the country. It is an absolute waste of taxpayers' money. There is over-government and too many boards and committees which are only holding back development and interfering with people who want to get on with life and make a living. That is where the big savings can be made—not by putting up the furphy that the Government will have to start sacking people.

In the time left to me, I point out that I have had time to briefly read the triennial report into Samcor. It is clear that the Government must have a bit of courage, support the board and put into operation the recommendations in the report. The Government must free the board of its Public Service shackles, because action must be taken. Samcor must be placed on a sound financial basis, and that can be done only if the board is supported. If the board does

not have the will to implement those recommendations, it is up to the Government to decide what should take place. We must have a board that is prepared to put the recommendations into operation.

The Hon. Ted Chapman: It's a repeat of the last two interim reports.

Mr GUNN: That is right. In the past three years \$3.6 million has been lost, and that cannot continue. Samcor must be placed on a sound financial basis. I believe that the existing board has the capabilities and the ability to rectify the situation. However, it cannot do that if it does not have the support of the Minister and the Government. They must have a bit of courage. Some of the recommendations are quite enlightening. When one reads through the report one sees that. There are many inadequacies at Samcor. The place has to be rationalised and common sense must apply. I call on the Minister not to talk about having conferences but to have the courage to make the difficult decision.

It is no good the Minister's getting on his bike and racing around the building like he did in his reply to the member for Victoria. That is only a smokescreen because he is not game to take on his mates in the Public Service Association. He must have the courage to act on behalf of the taxpayers and citizens of this State, instead of running down to his mates in the PSA saying, 'It's all right. We won't do anything about this.' The long suffering taxpayers will go on, and money is tied up which should be going to other projects that have a higher priority. That organisation can be put right. I believe that the existing board has the ability and will do it if it is supported by the Government. It is up to the Premier to make sure that his junior Minister—

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

Members interjecting:

Mr DUIGAN (Adelaide): I rise to support this Bill, which was introduced by the Premier. Before so doing, I would like to comment on some of the remarks that were made by the member for Alexandra in terms of the appointment of individuals to boards and the remuneration that those individuals receive as a result of serving on Government appointed committees. A number of regulations are currently laying on the table of this House. They are currently before the Joint Committee on Subordinate Legislation, which is reviewing and revising the schedule of payments made to the chairmen and members of various ministerial and advisory committees.

Those regulations set out the remuneration for those people in terms of an assessment by the Public Service Board of the responsibilities and duties of the people filling those positions. If the member for Alexandra has a point to make, it should be in terms of the level of remuneration that is made to members and chairpersons of particular boards rather than concentrating on any individual who may well be appointed to any one of those boards.

I took particular offence at the suggestions, despite the denials to the contrary by the honourable member, that he was not casting any aspersions on Ms Deborah McCulloch. I took particular offence at his singling her out as a person who was not entitled to earn as much as was determined for the position to which she had been appointed by the Government for a particular advisory committee. Those positions and their remuneration are determined by the Public Service Board and the Executive, come before this Parliament and the Subordinate Legislation Committee, and are finally approved. If there is any argument, it is an argument about the remuneration of people who are

appointed to Government advisory boards, and I would be quite pleased to hear an argument about the level of remuneration for people across the board for having been appointed to those positions—

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Eyre seems to be conducting four simultaneous conversations which are not conducive to preserving the sanctity of this Chamber.

Mr DUIGAN:—rather than concentrating on any appointee to any particular board. The Bill before the House currently—

The Hon. Ted Chapman interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Alexandra is out of order.

Mr DUIGAN: The Bill before the House will provide funds for the payment of the South Australian Public Service. A number of comments have been made by members opposite about the nature of the Public Service and, sometimes, the image in which it is cast. Sometimes public servants are caricatured as people in cardigans, drinking cups of tea, holding the priorities and real needs of the community in some neglect.

The other caricature of the Public Service that is often suggested by members opposite is that they are policy bureaucrats determining the priorities of the Government in a way that negates the proper impact of elected members on determining policy. I reject both of those images and I would like to spend the time that is available to me in defending what I believe are the essential qualities of the South Australian Public Service and the motivation of those people who are employed by the Executive to carry out the policies of Government.

A number of criteria are terribly important, both internally and externally, in terms of determining the way in which the Public Service operates. The principles of equity, efficiency and accountability, I believe, will be acknowledged by members on both sides of the House. Those notions of equity, efficiency and accountability, in terms of the Public Service, boil down to the values of loyalty and neutrality of the Public Service in carrying out the policies of the Government, whoever that might happen to be.

The Government has a variety of tasks today which range from the eradication of weeds to indenture agreements for establishing new mining ventures, from the collection of fares on public transport to the provision of social services and the protection of our fauna. This extensive role of our Public Service is demanded by both the community and members of this House. It is necessary for the Public Service to be politically neutral, and that is one justification for the protection and security of tenure that is provided to public servants in Australia.

Mr Ingerson interjecting:

Mr DUIGAN: Is the honourable member suggesting that there is no neutrality or independence on the part of the South Australian Public Service?

Mr Ingerson interjecting:

Mr DUIGAN: I am suggesting that, in return for the confidence, respect and integrity of the Public Service, it be guaranteed a permanency of service. I will read to the House the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the Opposition—

Members interjecting:

The ACTING SPEAKER (Mr Gunn): Order! The honourable member for Adelaide has the floor.

Mr DUIGAN:—when talking about the Public Service on 13 August 1975. He said:

... executive directors will be held accountable for achieving Government programs within required standards of effectiveness and efficiency. Our goals will be to ensure that Government departments and agencies are responsible to community needs, accountable to the Government for performance, and flexible in

organising people in their work roles, so that work in the public sector is challenging and rewarding with substantial opportunity for promotion by merit.

Those sentiments were similar to the sentiments expressed by the Premier when introducing the Government Management and Employment Bill, which established the principles by which management and employment in the Public Service would be guaranteed in this State for the foreseeable future. That Bill was based on a number of reforms of the Public Service which attempted to ensure that within the Public Service and in terms of its responsibility to the outside electorate, it was a more efficient administration, that is, an administration that was capable of effectively delivering and meeting the tasks of modern government; that it was a more democratic administration, that is, an administration whereby major policy decisions were made in accordance with the wishes of the elected representatives of the people; and that it was a more equitable administration, by which it was just and fair in dealing with its own employees and the needs of the community.

Those are the sentiments of both Leaders of the major Parties in this House, and for anyone to suggest that the South Australian Public Service is not neutral, not independent and not willing to offer advice fairly and reasonably is impugning the character and professionalism of South Australia's Public Service. I do not believe that that is appropriate. Much effort has gone into—

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

Mr D.S. BAKER (Victoria): I wish to carry on briefly from where I left off last night and bring before the House a few further facts of life that this country has to face. I have already brought to the attention of the House the militancy of the trade union movement, but I must add that I do not criticise the good and decent working Australian who really has only one aim—to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Unfortunately, because of the apathy of most Australians to organised labour, we can see what happens in the union movement: people do not join voluntarily and unions have to recruit their members. Of course, the offer put before prospective members is one that they cannot refuse: join or there is no job.

We see a Government today that is so scared of the Trades and Labor Council that Parliament has to pass legislation to give preference to those people who want a job—provided, of course, that they join a union. This enables them to be led by the nose by those militant union leaders who seem hell bent not only on destroying our export economy but also destroying the standard of living of most Australians in the country.

Mr S.G. Evans: And that of the employers.

Mr D.S. BAKER: Not only their own but also the employers' standard of living as well, as the honourable member says. In this regard, I hope all members have read today's *Australian*. As I have said previously, the floating of the dollar by Treasurer Keating was the one event that would have a profound effect in this country. No longer can we hide behind a strong dollar propped up by successive Governments that has allowed management and unions to do deals and pass the results on to the consumer. Our price structure is now so much out of kilter with the rest of the world that we are non-competitive. Surely we have to take stock of what we are doing and look at where we are going, because no longer can we hide behind this protective canopy. The rest of the world is telling us that we have got it all wrong, but it seems that members opposite and the union

movement are telling the rest of the world that they have got it all wrong.

Interest rates have started to rise, unemployment is increasing and we are still spending more than we earn. Surely it is time for this bloody-minded union action that we see reported in the paper every day to cease. Surely it is time for us to start to talk to one another and start to put the country first and try to hold on to the standard of living that we have now. I can tell members opposite that we are not going to have that standard of living in 12 months, and it will continue to fall as long as we are not pulling together and trying to do something to get this country back into the export action that we have had in the past, and to earn some export income for it.

I want to quote from today's *Australian* because the article reflects the whole root of all our problems. It concerns the Peko-Wallsend fight, in which the company is challenging a 1906 wage rule, and the report states:

Peko-Wallsend Ltd is to challenge Mr Justice Higgins's 1906 Harvester Case ruling that a company should go broke or leave an industry if it could not pay award wages.

Surely in 1906, when this rule was brought in, it should have been challenged then, but we had a currency that had not been floated and so we could hide behind it. The report continues:

... Mr Charles Copeman, yesterday rejected this cornerstone of Australian industrial relations. Mr Copeman said past Arbitration Commission decisions had loaded Peko-Wallsend's subsidiary Robe River Iron Associates with overpaid labour and forced it to the brink of ruin.

He continued:

... the Higgins judgment had enabled the Arbitration Commission to force onerous conditions on companies such as Robe River, and the position of the dollar reflected this. Moreover, the company intended to challenge this 'illogical 1906 precedent' ...

Of course, the reason the company is challenging the decision is because of our dollar. Peko-Wallsend may not go to the wall in a world-wide sense, but it is going to be forced to close in Australia.

Although predictable, the union response is probably something that not only unions but management have to look to in the future. The unions responded to the situation, and another press report states:

The sacking has created what union leaders describe as the most serious industrial confrontation in more than 30 years.

There is nothing suggesting that perhaps this company could go to the wall; that perhaps the unions should sit down and talk; that perhaps our wage levels have been too high in the past and that the unions have been fighting for conditions that no other industry in Australia has had; that perhaps that has now made the company non-competitive overseas so that it cannot get export dollars into the country—which, in turn, will lower our standard of living.

No, there is none of that sensible sort of talk in this country. The union representatives—the kings of it all—are further quoted:

The Amalgamated Metal Workers Union raised the possibility not only of an industry-wide strike in the Pilbara but also of a national campaign.

Surely, that is not in the best interests of this country or of our standard of living. Surely this sort of action has to stop. Unfortunately, Government members cannot understand (because that is the background from which they have come) that no longer can we go on like that in Australia: the rest of the world says we cannot go on and it is about time that Government members stopped hiding their heads in the sand, because things will have to change.

We have had all this talk that we cannot get rid of the 17.5 per cent holiday loading, and talk about increased benefits, but the situation has come to the end because one

Labor Treasurer forgot what he was doing and took up what the Liberals had been saying for ages: he deregulated the financial market. Once we deregulate the financial market—it is no good trying to explain the position to some members opposite—the rest of the world judges us. We are now in that situation. The dollar will continue falling. It will not matter what happens to Treasurer Keating and what he brings down next week or the week after. Suddenly we cannot hide any longer.

It is about time that members on the benches opposite started talking to their masters at Trades Hall and pointing out that, if this country is going to succeed as a nation in future, we had better start getting together and talking about what we can do for the benefit of Australia, not about what we can do to drag it to its knees. I spoke yesterday about what is happening to our export markets. It is happening not only in the potato industry, with the guy who could not get his produce offshore because of transport disputes and strikes, but it is happening every day in our coal markets. Ships are all lined up offshore at Newcastle. Further, it is happening in our wheat export markets. In three weeks the National Farmers Federation raised \$15 million.

The Hon. J.W. Slater: How much did you put in?

Mr D.S. BAKER: I put in heaps. We raised \$15 million to bring to the notice of decent Australians that it is about time that this nonsense stopped and that we took on some of these unions, as we did in the live sheep dispute and the wide combs dispute, and as we will try to do in future to get this nation back to being a successful trading nation, with the standard of living where it has been for a long time. We will not do that if we continue to have this absolutely senseless confrontation. Union leaders do not listen to their rank and file, and every time an approach is made they say, 'We don't want to see you.' I do not know why that is so.

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

Mr ROBERTSON (Bright): Tonight I want to address an issue that has for some considerable time exercised the minds and imagination of people in unions and industrialists as well as people on both sides of politics in this country. I refer to the issue of economic enhancement of Australia's resources. The basic question is, and has always been, what would happen if we processed all this stuff we export overseas. What would happen if we processed the coal and if we were in some way able to ship out refined products rather than raw materials? What would happen if we took iron ore to the next stage of refinement or, taking it even further, if we produced white goods, cars and so on for export? I want to refer to some of the relevant figures. I asked the Parliamentary Library to put together some comparisons for me in this regard. Specifically, I asked for the comparative economics in the case of two export items, namely, wool and iron ore. It might be of interest to the House if I place these figures on record and illustrate what would happen if wool and iron ore were processed onshore rather than offshore.

I asked for specific comparisons between the price that we get for our iron ore, as compared to raw steel and the price that we are able to obtain for wool as compared to woollen yarn. The yearly production figures of iron ore for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84, and predicted for 1984-85 (the figures for which are not yet available) are as follows: in 1982-83, 78 million tonnes; in 1983-84, 76 million tonnes; in 1984-85, up to 91 million tonnes. So, there is an overall increase in the amount of iron ore being mined in this country, despite occasional ups and downs and something of a downturn in the past six months or so.

In relation to coal, by comparison, 142 million tonnes was mined in 1982-83, increasing to 168 million tonnes in 1984-85. In looking at the proportion of those two commodities exported, that is, iron ore and coal, which of course are ingredients for steel, one sees that, in 1982-83, 78 million tonnes of iron ore was mined, increasing to 91 million tonnes in 1984-85—that is raw iron ore production. The amount of iron ore and concentrates exported rose from 66 million tonnes, or 85 per cent of the total, to 89 million tonnes or 98 per cent of the total. So, we are exporting our iron ore, primarily as iron ore concentrates. The amount of coal produced in 1982-83 was 107 million tonnes, increasing to 130 million tonnes in 1984-85, representing an overall and long-term increase in that market.

Again, there has been somewhat of a downturn since then. Of the coal produced in 1982-83, only 54 million tonnes was exported, representing 51 per cent of the total, and that rose to 86 million tonnes in 1984-85, or 66 per cent of the total. In other words, with both iron ore and coal an increasing proportion of the commodity is being exported and sold in the raw state.

Turning now to the next stage of production of iron ore and coal and looking at the value of steel produced, one finds that the quantity of raw steel exported is not great compared to the tonnage of iron ore—something of the order of 260 000 tonnes in 1982-83, again rising to 452 000 tonnes in 1984-85. Export earnings were estimated to be \$46 million or thereabouts in 1982-83 and very close to \$100 million in 1984-85. That at least is also on the increase. The estimated value of total raw steel produced in 1982-83 is \$910 million and in 1984-85, \$1.387 billion. That again shows a healthy increase in steel production, but it is not as great as the increase in overall iron ore production.

Looking at the other side of the comparison, namely with woollen yarn, we find that the total amount produced in 1982-83 was about 100 tonnes and in 1984-85 it was 236 metric tonnes. The estimated value of the total woollen yarn production rose from \$111 million in 1982-83 to \$175 million in 1984-85. Again there is an increase, but not as great as one would like to see.

If we turn now to what would happen if those commodities were to be enhanced or processed further, we again see some increase, but perhaps not as great as we would like to see. The expected gain in each case from raw iron ore and wool refined to the next stage of production, that is, iron ore taken to steel and wool taken to yarn, we find the following increase: in 1982-83 the export earnings from iron ore amounted to \$1.4 billion and in 1984-85 it was \$1.8 billion. If we had exported all our iron ore as steel and not as iron ore, instead of \$1.4 billion the figure would have been \$11.4 billion for 1982-83 and for 1984-85 the \$1.8 billion we received for iron ore exports would have been \$19.7 billion if we had processed the iron ore to the point of being simply raw steel—not cars, washing machines, strip steel or rolled steel but simply raw steel out of the steel mill. We would have had an enhancement factor of something like 1 100 per cent.

I now refer to the increase between the base value of the raw material and the enhanced value had it been processed in Australia. In 1982-83 the difference would have been \$9.9 billion, rising to \$17.9 billion in 1984-85. That is the amount that the Australian economy would have gained had we processed that to a further stage of enhancement.

That can be taken further and we could look at the respective increases in those commodities had we enhanced the iron to the point of producing sheet steel or, again, had we taken it as far as producing automobiles or whitegoods,

as the Japanese do to great effect. Looking at the other side of the comparison, namely, wool, we found that export earnings from raw wool in 1982-83 were \$1.8 billion, rising in 1984-85 to an expected \$2.4 billion.

Had that material been exported as yarn and not as raw wool its value in 1982-83 dollars would have been, according to my information, \$3.5 billion, and in 1984-85 slightly over \$5 billion. Again, the enhancement of that product, had it been taken to the next stage, would have been, in 1982-83, \$1.7 billion and in 1984-85 approaching \$2.7 billion.

The net result of the comparison is that, although the amount of production of coal, iron ore and wool has increased in the period from 1982 to 1985, and while the value of exports has risen as we export the materials in their raw state, the amount that we have lost by not processing the material to a far more enhanced and refined state is very considerable and, sadly, not only has the amount of exports risen and the income from them risen, but the amount we have lost by not enhancing them to the next stage has also risen. In those areas the amount lost is quite considerable. To recapitulate, in steel production it is \$17.9 billion and, in yarn production, \$2.65 billion. They are considerable sums. I am sure that those figures will interest unionists and industrialists alike—industrialists because, if a product is enhanced there is a saving on the transport costs of that product and therefore more profit, and the unions because it creates jobs for members. It seems to me that if we can put more emphasis on enhancing our resources in this country we will profit greatly.

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

Mr OLSEN (Leader of the Opposition): In my Address in Reply speech yesterday I referred to the need for a change of attitude on some key issues facing the community and advocated a compulsory work for the dole scheme. I know that the Labor Party has some difficulty in coming to terms with that proposition.

Mr Duigan interjecting:

Mr OLSEN: The Australian community does not, and let me assure the member for Adelaide that the majority of Australians would like to see a scheme such as this introduced. Last week the Minister of Employment and Further Education arranged for a question to be asked in this House in an attempt to put down that proposal. In referring to statements that I had previously made about a shortage of harvest labour in the Riverland, he misrepresented virtually everything that I had said. However, I have news for the Minister; on the very day that he stood in this House to denounce working for the dole I received a letter from a grower organisation in the Riverland. A copy of that letter has been sent to the Prime Minister. It states:

I wish to draw attention to the problems being encountered by growers in the Waikerie area in relation to obtaining labour for the varied jobs that are available in the district. This problem has been getting worse over recent years and I would like to point out that last year many thousands of cartons of tomatoes and some rockmelons were wasted because of non-availability of labour.

The letter continues, later:

An estimated figure in our association of tomatoes wasted was 60 000 cartons of 10 kilograms per carton with a gross value of \$300 000. The situation seems to be continuing this year with no-one willing to work at citrus picking or general field work. We strongly object to this situation when so many people are receiving unemployment benefits and will not work, and yet there is work available.

It is my recollection that about 1 400 people are currently unemployed in the Riverland area, according to the last unemployment figures. Despite some 1 400 people being

unemployed in the area there is a situation in which growers cannot get their crops picked causing wastage costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. This is a situation that nobody in this House should endorse, or countenance.

Mr S.G. Evans: Some of it is export dollars, too.

Mr OLSEN: Yes, and that is exactly the balance of trade problem that we are trying to correct. I am sure that we will see a further indication this week of this country's inability to get its balance of trade right. I hope that the Prime Minister takes some note of that letter and that it encourages him to pursue the concept of working for the dole. He raised that last month in his address to the nation. In case the Prime Minister is concerned about some of the reaction from within his Party—

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr OLSEN: He forgot about it fairly quickly, like most election promises made by the Labor Party, including the South Australian Labor Party at the election last year. The Prime Minister should be aware that, since I raised the issue some months earlier, we have received many letters and expressions of support, and that includes strong support from the very people who are affected. After talking to young people, I am convinced that this is something that the majority want to do. The majority are not dole bludgers. The dole was designed originally to tide people over between jobs. It has now become an income maintenance program for far too many people, and it must be put to more constructive use in helping the unemployed to restore their self-worth and their dignity. The Community Employment Program has consumed millions of dollars of taxpayers' funds, with very little tangible benefit for the unemployed.

Mr Duigan interjecting:

Mr OLSEN: At what cost to Australia and to the taxpayers? What permanent job has been created by the CEP schemes in this country? What skill has it given to those unemployed people? The member for Adelaide knows very well what the answer is: zilch.

Mr Robertson: I would like to see the figures on that.

Mr OLSEN: The member for Bright should open his eyes and go out and have a look. He would clearly see the net bottom line benefit of the CEP program in the community. I repeat that it has consumed billions of dollars of taxpayers' funds, with little tangible benefit for the unemployed. Generally, they need to be unemployed for six months before being offered a CEP job. Invariably, a CEP job does not give them the necessary work skills or experience. The jobs are limited in their period of employment. It is like winning a lottery for a few weeks and then having the benefits removed. What does that do to a person's dignity, self-esteem, pride or motivation?

Mr Duigan: It gives them some employment for three or four months.

Mr OLSEN: And it puts them back on the unemployment queue after that time and absolutely destroys their motivation, self-worth and esteem. If the Labor Party was fair dinkum about creating jobs, it would get off the back of the small business community in this country and get the on-costs off small business so that they can maintain existing jobs and create jobs for young South Australians—long-term and lasting job opportunities. That is how we will solve this country's unemployment problem, rather than with the bandaid measures that are proposed by this Government. That is not solving the unemployment problem, and the statistics prove that.

There are increasing signs that money is being wasted through the management of these CEP schemes. We will raise a number of examples of wastage of taxpayers' funds, running into hundreds of thousands of dollars that are

simply being poured down the drain. We ought to be giving some incentive to small business to maintain existing jobs and to create jobs of a permanent nature for other South Australians.

Advanced industrial society accepts, for better or for worse, a close correlation between paid employment and the perception of individual identity and purpose. As a consequence, when individuals are deprived of work, or when they get that sense of defeat or inability to prove themselves, there tends to be a lot more at stake than the pay cheque, as important as that is. The unavailability or loss of work can become a major crisis in the lives of individuals and their families. People tend to judge themselves as inadequate on the basis that they are not succeeding in the competitive world of work.

Mr Rann interjecting:

The ACTING SPEAKER: Order!

Mr OLSEN: We ought to recognise that they lose their sense of self-worth. That is really what we ought to be addressing—the self-worth of those individuals—in this whole scenario. Work defines an individual's standing with his or her fellows, a person's self-esteem, scope for life as well as income level. Unemployment, especially when it is long term, affronts the individual identity of those who are genuinely seeking work. There can be absolutely no doubt about that.

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr OLSEN: If the honourable member does not want to have any consideration for the self-worth and dignity of an individual, that is his business, but at least I do, and I will continue to stand up always and put that point of view forward. A work for the dole scheme along the lines I set out in a detailed policy paper several months ago, involving all levels of government, would be a useful and sensitive response to the problems I have outlined.

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr OLSEN: Indeed, that is right, and not only within South Australia. Polls conducted by the Ray Martin Show across Australia also indicated some 80 per cent in favour of this scheme.

Members interjecting:

The ACTING SPEAKER: Order!

Mr OLSEN: The scheme that was put forward recognises that there are exceptions to the rule, but recognises that an individual ought to have the opportunity to undertake work commitment within the community. If they fail to take up the work opportunity, then their unemployment benefits are automatically reduced, but that choice is theirs. If they seek to take up that work, then we should apply a little motivation and incentive in the system: they should be able to receive income in excess of what they would normally receive in the form of unemployment benefits. Attitudes to that proposal really come back to a question of values. Are we prepared to work hard enough, to make some sacrifices, to expect reward only if the effort is put in in the first instance?

Members interjecting:

The ACTING SPEAKER: Order! The member for Semaphore.

Mr OLSEN: That brings me to the question of leave loading. Whilst small in terms of its on-cost in the total wage structure of a business or any enterprise, whether it be government or private sector, it is nevertheless important because it is another cost added on to those business enterprises. For that reason, it needs review. We need to be able to objectively stand back and have a look at the whole range of costs that are being applied. On-cost to small business has clearly been demonstrated as one of the major problems

and inhibiting factors in connection with the growth of small business and in connection with maintaining jobs within those business enterprises.

There are many other factors, for example, workers compensation, payroll tax and many other costs. What we need to do—and I suggest the Government ought to do this as well as the Opposition, as well as the other Parliaments around this country and as well as the major employer organisations and union representative groups—is to have a look at this on-cost, to look objectively at whether we can at this time afford that cost and at whether there ought to be an alternative at this time.

Within the Public Service in South Australia some \$20 million is the cost of applying leave loading. If, for example, we transferred that back to the creation of new job opportunities, some 7 500 new jobs would be created across the board, including the private sector. It is a question that needs addressing. In this country we must recognise that we have to do something about the long-term unemployed; failure to do so will generate and create a major social problem in this country.

Mr Rann: You are always taking about sacking people.

The ACTING SPEAKER: Order! The member for Briggs will be the next speaker: he will have the opportunity to make his address then.

An honourable member interjecting:

The ACTING SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Leader.

Mr OLSEN: The fact is that unless we address this question we will generate in this country a major social problem in proportions that Governments simply will not be able to handle. Lawlessness within our community is partly a result of long-term unemployment; people look at the system that was supposed to provide them with a job but failed to do so on a long-term basis; as a result, such people work against the community, against the structures and the fabric of this society because of its failure to provide them with a job.

Really, that has been brought about by the haves not giving consideration to the have nots. Leave loading is one of those costs we need to address in a dispassionate but objective way, and it is incumbent upon Governments, the Opposition and all Parliaments to give consideration to that.

Mr Rann interjecting:

Mr OLSEN: I assure the member for Briggs that, despite his cynicism, I am very—

Mr Rann: It's very easy to be cynical about you.

The ACTING SPEAKER: Order!

Mr OLSEN: I am very genuine and sincere when I talk about the unemployed in our community, because I think it is a problem that we must attempt to address in some meaningful way.

The Hon. T.H. Hemmings interjecting:

Mr OLSEN: That dovetails perfectly into the previous statements that I have made, and I hope the Minister—

The Hon. T.H. Hemmings: I have seen you kick them to death.

Mr OLSEN: Kick who to death?

The Hon. T.H. Hemmings: You called them all dole bludgers.

Mr OLSEN: When?

The Hon. T.H. Hemmings: It's in *Hansard*.

Mr OLSEN: The Minister of Housing and Construction sitting on the front bench with all the bravado has absolutely no substance, as usual—he is all hot air and wind.

Members interjecting:

The ACTING SPEAKER: Order!

Mr OLSEN: Leave loading is a question that must be addressed. I now turn to another subject. Today, talking

about the attitudes within our community and within Australian society generally, too many people sneer when a profit is posted by a company or an instrumentality. When a profit is posted, too many people immediately ask, 'Who have they ripped off to generate that profit?' They ignore the work, the sacrifice and the effort which goes into building up the profit-making exercise in the first place, the employees and the taxes paid by the company to build up the wealth of the country. Governments today spend far too much time inventing new laws to stifle the profit maker rather than supporting him or her.

In just the past 20 years our Federal and State Parliaments have passed a total of 16 631 Acts, 32 551 regulations and 30 000 statutory instruments. In other words, we have had new laws, regulations and other forms of control imposed on us at the rate of 13 a day for every day in the past 20 years. As a result, dealing with the Government in itself has become big business. It is estimated that the private sector employs 54 000 people just to comply with Government regulations—to fill in the forms, ensure that licences are renewed, as well as paying the taxes. That number will now mushroom unless the fringe benefits tax is reviewed in the very near future.

For every dollar that the Federal Government spends on business regulations the private sector must spend \$3 just to comply with it. All this means is that people increasingly have lost control over their daily lives; freedom of choice of the individual has been eroded, surrendered to a nightmare of big government controls. The powers of big unions and other big interests discourage personal interest, involvement, initiative and effort.

Mr Rann: Big business?

Mr OLSEN: Yes, because in many respects big business is not very different from big government. I have said that this form of regulation has been applied in this country for the past 20 years, so I refer to governments of all political persuasions. Consider for a moment how this affects the average worker who has to pay more and more in tax to feed an ever increasing government. More and more workers are reluctant to work overtime. Only the other day I was talking to the RAA, which is having difficulty in getting some employees to go out and work extra hours: because the tax rates are so high now, the incentive and the encouragement for these people to go out and work extra overtime has gone because they will be forced into a higher tax bracket. As a result, they ask why they should do this. One can understand how we have sapped the incentive and the motivation for people to work extra time.

What we need to recognise is that we have to put the incentive and motivation back into people for them to make an extra effort. The incentive has simply gone because the tax man is taking more and more of every dollar, particularly overtime dollars that we earn. That situation is indeed ironic, and the irony should not be overlooked. While union officials will fight tooth and nail to preserve the holiday leave loading supposedly payable as an offset to lost overtime earnings, businesses find it harder and harder now to get people to work overtime.

On any analysis, Australia's economic outlook is cause for serious concern. We should not fool ourselves that there are any short-term fixes. A lasting improvement must involve a major attitudinal change by many sections of the Australian community.

We must all learn to be more productive, more competitive, and to work harder and more efficiently than our competitors. To do so, there must be incentive within the system, and governments have the capacity to provide that incentive. Governments of all persuasions must set an

example within the community. Let us look at the example set in recent times by the Administration here in South Australia. The Three Day Event, and now the Youth Music Festival—

Mr Rann interjecting:

The ACTING SPEAKER: Order! The member for Briggs has the call next. I remind him of Standing Order 169.

Mr OLSEN: The Three Day Event and the fiasco that is now developing around the Youth Music Festival are an indication of the Government's involvement and financial failure that has now been revealed, despite the fact that the Government is wanting to distance itself from such matters. The Government and the Premier particularly have shown no reluctance to be involved in upfront—

Mr Tyler interjecting:

Mr OLSEN: We will go through the sequence of events for the honourable member in a moment, reaffirming for him where the Three Day Event saga has started and where it has finished, and then we will look at the Youth Music Festival situation. I know that this is embarrassing to the Government, as well it ought to be, because the taxpayers of South Australia certainly do not want their funds being poured down the drain as a result of the financial inability of this Administration. It ought to be recognised that in November 1983 the Premier advised the Equestrian Federation that he would fully back, underwrite and support the Three Day Event. In 1983, the Government gave that commitment provided that the event was held in South Australia. In the meantime, the organising committee proceeded with the administration of that event, but in March this year we saw the replacement of Mr Crafter by Miss Davis.

Within a few days of that, we also saw the removal of the administration management and control of the Three Day Event from the organising committee to be replaced by the Grand Prix organisers and Miss Davis. From that time, several months prior to the Three Day Event, we are quite aware that there was an over-expenditure of some \$880 000 by the administrators appointed by the Government. The organising committee did not meet during that period, and that was because the new budget had been set by the Government's team that had been put in.

That new budget was not made available to the organising committee, despite the fact that the Chairman of the committee asked for it on a number of occasions. He was told that the new management team had been put in and that the organising committee was not entitled to the budget; there was no need for them to meet any more because they, the Government administrators, would make executive decisions between then and the event being held. We saw an over-expenditure of \$880 000 during that period, yet the Government has attempted to put that solely in the lap of the Three Day Event organisers, and that is an abdication of responsibility, given the earlier commitment.

It ignores the fact that \$880 000 was committed and overspent by the Government's organisers subsequent to that event, and responsibly the Government has now lived up to its original commitment. Let us now look at the Youth Music Festival. Once again, the Premier's first action has been to attempt to put as much distance as possible between the Government's direct involvement and the financial failure that has now been revealed. While the Premier was pleased to be on stage on opening night, he is not so pleased to be involved now when there is accountability for the over-expenditure of some \$400 000, at least, of South Australian taxpayers' funds.

It is simply not good enough to try to lump that into the lap of the Jubilee Board, which has been seriously embar-

passed by the Government's action. It has already told a number of organisations that if they overspend then the board will not bail them out. However, the Government is saying to the Jubilee Board, 'We will take away \$154 000 of your contingency money to try and subsidise a deficit that was created by the Education Department.' It was not the organising committee but the Education Department that was responsible for the over-expenditure. It appears that the department has been content to turn that event into what one could only describe as a financial extravaganza, giving no account to cost.

The Minister has failed in his responsibility to exercise financial control as it should have been. He has the responsibility, but he has not exercised it. Questions are being asked about our Jubilee, and they are coming at a time when public funds are tight, and when education, health, welfare and other necessary services face cutbacks. As well, those questions tend to reflect on the many thousands of hours of voluntary work by thousands of proud South Australians who have contributed to this Jubilee year. It will be most unfortunate if, as a result of Government action, the Jubilee Board is unable at 31 December this year to balance its books because the Government has taken away \$154 000 to ensure a balanced budget for itself at that date. Of course, the reason it did that was to try to remove from the Minister of Education and the Government some of the impact of the fiasco involving the Youth Music Festival.

I have not mentioned the sponsor and how it was dragged in. A commitment was made and a loan of \$100 000 was given, and that has yet to be repaid. With that track record, the bottom line is that no sponsors from South Australian based companies will be available for future events.

In setting examples, governments must consider how they can provide incentives for people to become more productive. I suggest that the greatest incentive governments can give is to abandon the role they now exercise in the economy and in virtually every aspect of people's daily lives and then restore some of the rights, freedoms and choices that Australians have long cherished. It is estimated that the private sector has been severely inhibited by the activities of Government over a period. We need to look at a more deregulated economy with more flexibility. That means addressing income tax reform and labour market reform, and confronting some of the forces in the economy, such as the transport system, the power generating system and the communications system.

This Government has become closed, rigid and unresponsive to change. It is highly centralised and subject too much to union control. It needs to open up and expose itself to competition. It should be made to perform in the interests of the consumer rather than in its own interests. We have to do something about these things; we cannot turn a blind eye to them. There is no honour, achievement or place in history that is beyond the reach of this country and its people if only the Parliaments of this country provide the right circumstances and incentives, and the right attitudes exist.

Mr RANN (Briggs): I am glad I have a captive audience, because I want to speak about some of the things going on in the Opposition. I am sure that the Leader of the Opposition will be interested to hear this.

Members interjecting:

Mr RANN: Yes, I note his new speech writer. In fact, over the past two weeks we have seen a new approach by this Opposition in trying to introduce a sleaze factor into the way in which it conducts itself in Parliament. Only a

week ago the member for Bragg, without any research, asked a question in this House which tried unfairly to damage the reputation and honesty of a member of this Government. The Leader of the Opposition flees from the Chamber because that question was written not by the member for Bragg but by a member of the Leader of the Opposition's staff. It so happens that the member for Bragg was told to ask that question. It is very interesting to note that, in trying to justify himself, the member for Bragg has been going around and telling people and his supporters in his long-term ambitions that he was fixed up by the Leader of the Opposition's office, that he was put down by the Leader of the Opposition's office.

Members interjecting:

Mr RANN: You know that that is true, and I know whom you have been talking to. The honourable member has been going around bad mouthing—

Mr MEIER: On a point of order, Mr Speaker, the member for Briggs has been pointing at a certain member across the floor and that is completely against Standing Orders. Also, he has not been directing his remarks to the Chair.

The SPEAKER: I must uphold the point of order. The member for Briggs must address his remarks through the Chair.

Mr RANN: Thank you, Mr Speaker. I will address my remarks through the Chair and I will refrain from pointing. I want to say that the member for Bragg has been running around and saying that the Leader of the Opposition's office set him up or fitted him up. Yesterday, of course, we saw the member for Mitcham adopting the same approach. The fact is that that question was also written by Richard Yeeles, in the Leader of the Opposition's office. He was told. Their basic philosophy, which was discussed at a Party meeting earlier this year, is that, because they have no credibility themselves, they will make these Kamikazi raids on the Government to try to see if some mud will stick. One thing that members opposite should learn about their Leader—something that I have been wanting to say for a long time—

Mr S.G. EVANS: On a point of order, Mr Speaker, I believe that it is against Standing Orders to impugn improper motives on a member. I believe that—

The Hon. Lynn Arnold interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! I warn the honourable Minister. At the moment the Chair is entertaining a point of order from the member for Davenport.

Mr S.G. EVANS: That is my point of order, and I indicate that it is the practice of this House not to mention staff, unless we are absolutely sure of our facts.

The SPEAKER: Order! There is no point of order in the concluding remarks of the member for Davenport. There is a grey area here, with the Standing Order stating one thing but with the everyday practice of the House being slightly different from strict adherence to that Standing Order. I ask the member for Briggs to moderate his remarks. I cannot ask him to completely abandon the points that he is attempting to make, in view of what has been the practice in this House for many years. The honourable member for Briggs.

Mr RANN: I point out that for six years while I was a member of staff I was constantly abused by members opposite—much to my delight, because it helped me get preselection. However, I would like to say that last year we saw the Leader of the Opposition flee to Victoria to get advice from Jeff Kennett on the approach of how to run the election campaign. We knew in government exactly what the Opposition was going to do week by week, because they stuck to the Kennett schedule. They even used the same advertisements. We could predict exactly what they were

going to do, because they were so inept. We saw the record advertisement; we saw the dumbbells, the concrete commitments, and we saw the issue of privatisation. But, of course there is a new approach; in fact, the Leader of the Opposition has been to New South Wales talking to grubby Mr Greiner.

They have decided to take the Greiner approach of 'rent a grub'—throw any muck you can, no matter how truthful or untruthful it is. The point is that it boils down in election time to the same fact—it boils down to credibility, and your Leader has none and our Leader has. The public is not stupid. You can spend as much money as you like. You can adopt verbatim the tactics of anywhere in the world, but it boils down to the fact that your Leader has zero credibility. The muckraking done in the last week against the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Marine has done you no good in the media.

The SPEAKER: Order! The Chair would appreciate it if the House would come to order so that the member for Briggs can make his contribution if not in silence at least in something approaching a reasonable degree of moderation. I would remind the member for Briggs that, in addressing his remarks through the Chair, he should remember that, if he wishes to refer to members opposite, he should refer to them in the third person and not as 'you'.

Mr RANN: Thank you, Mr Speaker, I apologise. Before I go on to matters concerning the submarine project, I want to say that we have just seen one of the most arrant displays of insincerity that I have seen in this House by a one man chorus of gloom—and you wonder why the media call you the Easybeats! Last week I raised in the Address in Reply my concerns about attempts by New South Wales to use its political muscle to outweigh its industrial deficiencies in order to win the \$2.6 billion submarine replacement project. In that speech I pointed out that South Australia's record of industrial peace was vastly superior to that of New South Wales and indeed many European countries. This was a crucial factor in settling the genuine concerns of overseas tenderers for this project.

I also drew attention to the Commonwealth Parliament's review of defence project management which detailed the singular failure of New South Wales shipyards to handle defence projects in an efficient, cost effective and timely way. Those facts generated some hostility in New South Wales but at no stage has there been any genuine attempt to question the facts in that speech. Since that time it has been reported in the media that the New South Wales Government has made a new direct approach to the Prime Minister on this project. So, I would like to again give this House more reasons why South Australia is best equipped in the national interest to handle this important project.

In strategic terms the Port Adelaide site offers significant advantages by virtue of its location between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, both of which are important submarine patrol areas. As far as conventional attack in time of war is concerned, the site is a considerably more distant and difficult target to approach than the alternative locations in the east, south-east or west coast which, by comparison, are relatively vulnerable. In terms of industrial resources, we certainly outclass our competitors. One of the problems of media and political comment on this project is that it is often described as a shipbuilding venture: it is not. The construction of submarines is quite different to the building of surface vessels. It is much more a high technology venture involving high levels of expertise in engineering associated with pressure vessels. The engineering industry in Adelaide is isolated from traditional shipbuilding activities in Australia and thus does not have the inherent problems

of poor management and an unsatisfactory industrial relations climate that have plagued the shipbuilding projects undertaken in New South Wales and Victoria for the Royal Australian Navy.

A chronicle of mismanagement has been presented not only in the recent parliamentary report but in successive reports of the Commonwealth Auditor-General. I mention the construction of HMAS *Success* of the Cockatoo dockyard which took three years longer and cost \$100 million more than anticipated. The time lost through industrial action totalled 171 days. Members might be interested to know that the Newcastle State dockyard had a record some 10 times worse than the New South Wales average in terms of industrial relations disputes. At Port Adelaide we have the opportunity to establish purpose-built facilities, utilise modern technology, adopt new management structures and select a highly skilled work force in a true greenfields approach.

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

Mr S.G. EVANS (Davenport): I wish to reply to a couple of points made in recent times. First, the member for Bright explained to the House how, if we processed our steel and woollen goods, we could achieve benefits. Two things make that difficult in this country: first, in relation to processing, our cost structure is so high that nobody else wants to support it. If we tried that, we would be priced out of the market. Secondly, if one goes to Hong Kong and asks whether they want to buy vegetables and fruit from this country they will say, 'Yes, if you can give us a guaranteed date on which they will be exported out of Australia and a guaranteed delivery date.' We cannot do that because the unions control the wharves; we cannot give a guaranteed delivery date and the goods involved are perishable.

The point also applies to non-perishables; unless business houses overseas can get a guaranteed delivery date for goods ordered from this country it is no good ordering them because their effective production is determined upon the availability of goods at the right time. The member for Bright should realise that that is the problem in this country—our costs are too high and we cannot give guarantees to people who cannot afford to wait.

The member for Victoria raised a point in relation to Hawke and Keating being praised about certain matters. I praise them, too. I believe that they have done Australia a service by floating the dollar. They have brought home to Australians just how much we have lived beyond our means and how much we have abused our resources by not producing them at a cost at which other countries can afford to use them. We have created for ourselves a false sense of security. This has been brought home now, because people have told us what we are worth. Our dollar is worth about half as much as we thought it was.

That is the true market value of it, so Hawke and Keating, whether they did it deliberately or not, have brought home to people in this country the truth—we have borrowed beyond our means in local, State and Federal Government spheres, as have individuals and business houses. In other words, we are doing nothing more than working for moneylenders and being slaves to interest rates, trying to maintain a standard of living that we cannot afford. By that one action they brought home the truth to this country, perhaps luckily earlier than it would have been brought home in different circumstances. The consequences, if we work hard enough, are that we can get out of the hole that we are in, whereas it would have been worse to go on trying uneconomically to support our economy.

Earlier today a previous speaker referred to proteas and banksias. Members should not encourage people to get into banksias, and particularly into the protea field, too quickly, because there are some very dubious operations going on at the moment which may receive public attention very shortly. The Minister of Agriculture needs to be conscious of the fact that there are some practices going on at the moment involving people from outside of this State who are trying to operate in this State. This matter will be more fully explained later by others. I make the point that leucodendrons and proteas are not Australian natives, whereas the banksia is.

I return now to a subject that I raised yesterday. In today's *Advertiser* under the heading 'Suspicion "essential" in child injuries'; an article states:

A high level of suspicion is essential in handling 'after-hours' injuries to children because they could involve child abuse, according to an Adelaide child protection worker. Ms Janie Barbour said yesterday the type of injuries involved in such cases usually were disguised and were unpredictable.

She told the international Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect in Sydney that doctors in particular must always watch for inconsistent explanations of injuries. Casualty and hospital staff should also be prepared to cope with child abuse at any time.

To say that they must all be suspected is a terrible statement. What the Government is attempting to put into practice is very frightening to families. Knowing what I know now, and if my five children were younger, I would seek advice from a public hospital only in very extreme circumstances and would avoid it at other times. When one considers that one's own children would be involved, that is a cruel statement to make, but parents also have to be considered.

A lady in my electorate noticed that a child aged 11½ months—the youngest of four under six—had a piece of hair tied very tightly around two toes to the point where it cut into the cleavage under the toe. She noticed that the toes were a different colour and she took the child, along with another 2½ year old child—

Ms Gayler interjecting:

Mr S.G. EVANS: I want to tell the story, because yesterday time ran out. I point out that the member for Newland is out of her seat. The mother took the child to the Flinders Medical Centre, where someone looked at the child and said that there was no problem, that there was no more hair there and started to ask questions of the lady indicating that perhaps there may be child abuse involved. Such questions as, 'How did it happen? How did it get there?' along with a whole range of questions, were asked. The lady concerned was offended and asked for another opinion. A female doctor looked at the toe. She seemed to show more compassion and understanding and she explained that she thought there was nothing wrong. The mother persevered until a male surgeon came to look at the toe. He also said that there was nothing wrong with the toe so, in anger, the mother went home.

After inspecting the toe more closely, the mother eventually found a piece of hair deeply ingrained in the groove and in the wound on the toe. On the Wednesday she received a telephone call from a person at the Flinders Medical Centre wanting to know the condition of the child and how it happened. The mother virtually told the person to get lost, because the child was all right, no thanks to the Flinders Medical Centre. On the Friday, she received a call from a Flinders Medical Centre doctor who said it was his task to investigate all such types of emergency cases involving children. The wife did not wish to speak to him, so I suppose she told him to get lost (but not quite in those words) and hung up. She then phoned her husband, who telephoned the doctor and asked that the Flinders Medical Centre take their number off the records, because they did not want to

be harassed by anyone else from the Flinders Medical Centre, and it was a silent number, anyway. The doctor refused.

At about 4.40 p.m. on the following Monday a community welfare officer called at the home and started to ask questions as to how this all came about. The end result is that the fact of a hair being wrapped around the child's toe is recorded in the records for all time and there is a suspicion that that family might be child abusers. I say to families to be careful, because they could be put on the records. I have written to the relevant Minister and asked that these specific records be removed. I do not mind an investigation in obvious cases, or even cases that are a little different, but, at least when it is proven that a lot of hogwash has occurred, the records should be removed. I have spoken to a more senior person, whom I will not name, from the Flinders Medical Centre and that person admitted that it was a rather poor show. If the records are not removed, I say to people to think twice before they have children. They will have departmental officers making inquiries in those cases.

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

Mr FERGUSON (Henley Beach): I am glad that I have this opportunity to speak following the member for Davenport, because I want to put straight some of the furbies that he put forward. The honourable member made comparisons between manufacturing industry in Australia and South Australia and that in Singapore. I had the opportunity to look at manufacturing industry in Singapore (at my own expense). I was particularly interested in the printing industry, because that industry in Australia faces considerable competition from Singapore goods being sold here.

It is all very well for the member for Davenport to compare the situation in Singapore and that in Australia. I have great admiration for the Government of Singapore and the way in which it has pulled the country out of its problems and its economic situation as an Asian nation. But I hope that the member for Davenport is not suggesting that the conditions applying in Singapore should apply to Australian workers or the Australian electorate.

In Singapore, the average worker is told what sort of shelter he will live in, what wages he will earn, and what sort of contribution to the State he will make by way of compulsory, not voluntary, savings. He is controlled from the day that he is born until the day that he dies. I hope that those conditions would not apply to the Australian worker. If the member for Davenport compares the situation of the worker in Singapore to the situation of the Australian worker, he must consider all those factors.

If the honourable member preaches to the Australian worker about whether he will accept the standards of another country, he must consider those standards: he must go back to his district and say whether he expects people to accept those standards. They are the standards that we in Australia left behind in the 1930s, and I certainly hope that they will not apply here in the future.

I had the opportunity to visit many factories in Singapore. If we are to produce goods at the same price, we must accept the safety standards that apply in factories in Singapore. I inspected a corrugated box factory—in an industry that I know. What did I find in the manufacturing sector in Singapore? I found people working at guillotines in factories where all sorts of off-cuts were left on the floor. The workers were sliding around because of the muck underneath their feet. No-one could afford the safety standards on which we in Australia insist. They are prepared to allow their workers to face the horrible accidents that we in Aus-

tralia are not prepared to face. I believe that the Australian public and the Australian worker are quite right in adopting these standards. We know that the standards are not good enough, but they are better than those applying in manufacturing areas in Asia. I am not telling fairy tales: I have looked at the situation.

Regarding fire hazards, in those areas statistics are not even kept. The accident prevention programs in those factories are nowhere near as good as those that apply here. I believe that our standards are correct. There was even a lack of simple fire prevention resources. I went into one factory where cardboard was stacked from floor to ceiling in front of the office. The workers were at the back of the factory, as was all the machinery. The floor was absolutely covered with off-cuts. The passageway between the paper that was stacked was no wider than would allow a Chinese person to get through. I had to turn sideways to get to the back of the factory where the machinery was located.

Mr Lewis interjecting:

Mr FERGUSON: The member for Murray-Mallee may scoff, and he might think that it would be to our financial advantage to subject Australian workers to similar conditions. If we are looking for the same sort of cost structure, that is what we have to do: accept the dangers that are inherent in that sort of proposition. Had there been a fire in that factory, there is no way in which the factory workers would have got out, the factory having been so designed that all the machinery and all the hazards were at the back of the factory. Surely, the Opposition is not asking us to accept standards like that in Australia.

Mr Lewis interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Murray-Mallee is practically making an additional grievance debate by way of interjection, and I ask him to refrain.

Mr Lewis: It is not true.

The SPEAKER: Order! One thing that the Chair is not prepared to tolerate in the future is the member for Murray-Mallee continuing to interject after being called to order.

Mr FERGUSON: If one makes comparisons between Australian wages and conditions and those overseas, the comparisons ought to be made with the OECD countries. The devaluation of the Australian dollar, which has been referred to by Opposition members, has now put us in a situation where our wages on an hourly basis are about fourth or fifth in the world so far as the OECD countries are concerned.

If one is to make fair comparisons with manufacturing industries, one should not pick a little Asian country where safety factors are ignored, where there are no controls on wages, where living conditions are absolutely appalling and where the standard of living is lower than any Australian is prepared to accept. So, let us hear some sense in this argument.

During the remainder of the time of this debate, I wish to refer to the problems within in my own electorate, and I want to refer particularly to the problems that I have with child-care. I did not have the opportunity in the Address in Reply debate to provide the amount of time and energy that I needed in relation to child-care within my electorate. I have referred to the problems of the freeze relating to capital works for child-care in my electorate. This is causing problems with the announcement of the new child-care centres throughout the State of South Australia. I am waiting with bated breath for the announcements that are to come, because I believe that in all truth there must be provision for a long day care centre within my electorate.

The Hon. Jennifer Cashmore: Hear, hear! Within my electorate, too.

Mr FERGUSON: I believe that there are cases for other areas. I will leave no stone unturned in explaining to the Parliament the need for child-care within my electorate. At least 2 500 children would be available to move into a child-care centre if it was built within my electorate. It has been suggested to me by one of my colleagues that I need five, but at the moment I will settle for one.

I know that the provision of one child-care centre will not overcome the problems of child-care within my electorate, but at least it will concentrate the debate that is necessary on child care within the area. Only 40 places will be available out of one child-care centre, and 2 500 children up to five years old would be available to move into it. This will overcome some of the very old problems and tired arguments that are being put up.

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

Mr GREGORY (Florey): I will make a few comments in the time available to me. First, I refer to an action that I saw the member for Morphett engage in this afternoon. I was concerned about the way he was thumping the furniture. That action reminded me of an incident one night during a meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council when a young and enthusiastic union official moved a resolution that smoking should not be permitted in Australia and that the sale of cigarettes and tobacco should be prohibited. A veteran trade union official rose to talk to the resolution and I think explained his point most adequately. He said that he was in front of Trades Hall one day when he met the doctor who has rooms next door. The doctor asked him how he was going and then said, 'You are a little bit overweight, you are smoking and you will need to do something about that. Smoking will give you lung cancer; drinking will not help your heart and weight problems, and the eating you do will make you overweight, and then there are your haemorrhoids.' As the union official relating the story said that he had to stop smoking, eating and drinking he slammed the desk with his hand—as did the member for Morphett this afternoon—and in the process broke his wrist. I would not like that to happen to the member for Morphett, because it would mean that we would not have the pleasure of his company for some weeks. I worked on a committee with the member for Morphett and I have a regard for him.

My interest was attracted by the member for Morphett's defence of people who do not like this country. He said that such people did not have to leave home. I can recall members opposite and some employers attacking the trade union movement over 10 years ago when their favourite cry was, 'The pommie shop stewards who are ruining this country should go back to where they came from or, more importantly, go to Russia.' I noticed that the member for Morphett was carrying on about that this afternoon. I will relate an experience of mine. The constant barrage by members opposite and their Party led to a situation where the naive people in this country honestly believed that all shop stewards and union officials came from the United Kingdom. They honestly believed that.

I happened to be overseas once representing the Australian Council of Trade Unions. While I was away someone telephoned a talkback radio program and suggested that I should go back to where I came from and that the Government should pay the fare. Within a few moments a woman telephoned suggesting that it would not cost the Government very much—in fact, about 40c. The radio commentator asked why and her response was, 'He was born in Alberton, and it would not be very far to go from Adelaide

to Alberton.' The radio commentator asked how she knew this and she said, 'I happen to be his mother.' That illustrates my point.

During this session (and last session) members opposite seem to think that the best way to get into government is to have a go at the trade union movement, which they believe has caused all our problems. I wonder how the trade unions have caused these problems.

Mr D.S. Baker interjecting:

Mr GREGORY: The silent member for Victoria suddenly comes to life and speaks and makes a point about the problem with our balance of payments. Our problems with our balance of payments are not caused by anything that has happened in the past 12 months. I do not know whether or not the member for Victoria knows and understands anything about economics and forward planning; he is yet to exhibit any knowledge in that direction. However, perhaps in the future we will receive the benefit of his wisdom. Our cause is not affected by day to day decisions taken now: it is done by taking decisions 10, 15, 20 and 40 years beforehand. The problems we have today do not result from the farmers' difficulties—they result from a Government which consciously decided to hitch the Australian economy to what is known as the commodity market. That Government did not want to take up the reforms of the Jackson committee, which would have reformed manufacturing industry in this country.

They did not want to do that. They deliberately chose not to do it. It is no good the honourable member shaking his head, because we know that they did not. The report of the Vernon committee was ignored by the Menzies Government. The Fraser Government did the same thing with the Jackson committee report. But what happened? They chose to hitch their star on to the commodity market. When you look at world trade in terms of manufacturing industries and commodities, you are looking at 20 per cent and 80 per cent. I am sure that farmers, if they are astute, make sure that they do not go hitching their products to 20 per cent of the market. They make sure that they get on to 80 per cent. But these astute people, who claim they are economic managers, who are posturing over there as though they are, hitch themselves on to markets which suddenly are over supplied in the world.

We talk about iron ore and coal. There is an over supply of wheat. That is the problem that we have with wheat prices at the moment, not because of wages in Australia, but because of over supply in Europe and America. We have the same thing with the over supply of coal, iron ore and any other basic raw material. What has happened was that the political Party federally, to which these people hitched their stars, never ever bothered to ensure that the Australian secondary industry was capable of competing on the world market. When the thing collapses around them, suddenly the unions are to blame.

A member opposite made the point that the workers asked for wages without taking into account productivity. He made great play tonight about how Robe River was going to challenge the Higgins judgment of not 1906—it was the Harvester judgment of 1907 that laid out that business of what was a fair wage. It had nothing to do with wages. If he goes and reads his history books and understands a bit about industrial relations, he will know that it was to do with the import of machinery into Australia and what was a fair tariff and what was not. It was on the basis that they paid a tradesman 10 shillings a day and a labourer seven shillings a day.

That was a fair wage. That is how that came about. That ensured that the working people of Australia had reasonable

wages and conditions and could pay the prices that people like the honourable member want for the commodities that they produce. Suddenly we find this person then says, 'Let's go on productivity.' Where was he in 1964 when the forces that he supports and the class he runs around with were denying workers in General Motors-Holdens a productivity wage increase. He says that the Arbitration Commission today is no good. However, in 1964 and two years later when they gave the decision, they said they could not take into account productivity and capacity to pay; but all they would take into account was the comparative value of the work.

I also heard the honourable member say yesterday that unions that stop work should have civil action taken against them. What has happened at Robe and at Karratha, Western Australia? The employer there did not want the decision of the Arbitration Commission so he just sacked all the workers and said he would take them back when the award was changed. I would have thought that the member for Victoria would be racing out with his cheque book to give them some money so that they could take a class action against Robe River and sue them for damages for loss of wages. If he quotes these things, he should be fair dinkum, because he knows as well as I that he comes from a very select side.

The economy of our country is in a real mess, despite what the member for Victoria might say, because there has been no proper planning. The Party of which he is a member, along with his federal colleagues and the National Country Party, never thought of planning for the future. All they saw were short-term gains from trying to sell our non-renewable resources overseas. They never thought about ensuring that we had efficient managers, efficient plant and efficient systems to be able to outproduce the countries overseas, because we have the skills and the educated people in this country to be able to do that.

He has ignored that altogether. All that the member for Victoria and other members opposite do is attack workers and blame them for everything. What they should be doing is attacking the managers of the companies who have made the wrong decisions in relation to investment, and who have denied unions and union workers the right to have a say in what should be done so that the right decisions about investment are made and so that Australians can prosper.

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

Motion carried.

In Committee.

Clause 1 passed.

Clause 2—'Issue and application of \$650 000 000.'

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK: In the second reading explanation the Premier indicated that under the Bill \$9 million was being sought because of a change in the timing of debt servicing costs relative to SAFA. Will the Premier indicate the details of such a change?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: It is due to a change in the timing of payments—where they fall in the financial year; it is as simple as that.

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK: That was hardly the answer I expected, but I accept that in some quarters of the financial year there are more pays, depending on how many pay days there are in a month. It is further revealed that \$6 million required to service the borrowings from SAFA in 1985-86. Does this mean that the Government has borrowed more than planned, when the original plan involved a total of \$195.6 million from statutory authorities, as outlined in the 1985-86 budget? If that is the case, what were the amounts taken into the budget from statutory authorities last financial year?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: All that will be published in full and the financial year result explained when the budget is brought down. I cannot recall the precise situation concerning the \$6 million—whether it is due to an increase of the amount borrowed or interest payments, or something of that nature. I can certainly obtain some information for the honourable member on that. However, full details will be contained in the budget papers in a couple of weeks time.

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK: I appreciate that that information will be available in about a fortnight. However, this Bill provides for the expenditure of a sizeable amount of money. While I accept that information is not available to us today, I indicate that in future information relevant to the amount that the House is being asked to approve should be forthcoming at the time the Bill is introduced. I hope that this comment will be taken on board for the future, because the matter could be one of serious concern to members of the Opposition or to the public generally.

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: If it is possible and appropriate, I will certainly provide that information for the honourable member.

Clause passed.

Clause 3 and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: THREE DAY EVENT

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK (Light): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK: Earlier this evening the member for Briggs saw fit once again to inform the House that the member for Light had been a member of the organising committee of the Three Day Event.

Mr Tyler: Is it true?

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK: It is not a situation from which I have ever resiled. I indicated to the House by way of explanation last week that I had been quite happy to be a member of that committee from its inception. The member for Briggs also indicated that the committee included the Federal member for Wakefield, Mr Andrew. I would like to advise the House by way of personal explanation that I enjoyed on that organising committee the company of the directors of three Government departments: Mr Inns (Director, Department of Tourism); Mr Thompson (Director, Recreation and Sport), and Mr George Mulvaney (Executive Director)—

Members interjecting:

Mr Tyler: Who comprised the rest of the committee?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I call the House to order. This is a personal explanation. As the Speaker explained to the House earlier today, a personal explanation is a most serious matter and the honourable member should be heard in silence.

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK: Thank you, Mr Deputy Speaker. I also enjoyed the company of His Worship the Mayor of Gawler, Mr Gil Harnett; a representative of the Prime Minister of Australia, Dr K. Doyle, and representatives of the Equestrian Federation of Australia, including its Federal President, Mr Michael Trennery. We also had representatives of the Gawler Three Day Event organising committee who were actually responsible for the action on the day, including Mr Fricker (then Chairman of the Gawler Three Day Event) and Mr Ian Whyntie, who was the Vice-Chairman of that organisation.

There is no denial of the involvement of those people. As patron we had His Excellency the Governor. As Presi-

dent, we had Sir Bruce Macklin. We also had as vice-patrons the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition. There were a variety of people who were giving their services free and not hiding behind anonymity. I suggest that the time has passed for attempting to draw the member for Light or anyone else into the controversy.

PLANNING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 12 August. Page 262.)

Ms GAYLER (Newland): I am very pleased that the member for Coles is in the Chamber tonight, because I want to take issue with some of the things that she had to say in her address on this Bill last night. I am very pleased to support the proposals in the Bill, particularly as I recall that the first Bill, with the substantive changes as proposed in the Bill before us tonight, was in fact introduced into this House in March 1984. I think the date of March 1984 for the introduction of the substantive element of the Bill, that is, the repeal of section 56 (1) (a) of the Planning Act, is quite significant, particularly in the light of some of the statements that were made by the member for Coles in her speech yesterday.

Essentially, the member for Coles claimed that, because this Bill is of fundamental importance to South Australia, it deserves wide public debate but that the provisions of the Bill had not been subject to the consultation that is warranted. That is particularly astounding, because this has been a matter of public debate amongst the professions, the planners, lawyers, the building owners, the United Farmers and Stockowners, and so on, since March 1984. More particularly, apart from debate on the two Bills of substantially the same content that have been introduced into this House, having gone through the lengthy procedures of this House and the other place, a seminar on this matter has been held for the various professional groups concerned and, further, last year, in August 1985, a select committee into this matter was established by the Upper House. The select committee was so interested in hearing evidence and calling witnesses that it did not even bother to meet. This is quite astounding.

Members interjecting:

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I ask the House to come to order. I ask that members do not drown out the member speaking and that the speaker be shown the usual courtesies.

Mr S.J. Baker interjecting:

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I call the member for Mitcham to order. I ask that the usual courtesies be extended to the speaker and that she be heard in silence.

Ms GAYLER: Thank you, Mr Deputy Speaker. I want to reiterate the point that I made: the select committee that was appointed was so interested in a matter of such fundamental importance to this State that it did not bother to meet. Not only did it not bother to meet, it was not even proposed that it be reconstituted in the Upper House at the resumption of the new session of Parliament.

Moving to the next point: the member for Coles referred to a number of bodies allegedly still concerned about the basic substance of the Bill. In passing, she referred to the Local Government Association and its alleged misgivings about it. I happened to have a telephone discussion this morning with the Secretary-General of the Local Government Association.

The Hon. Jennifer Cashmore: I quoted his letter.

Ms GAYLER: Yes, the member for Coles did quote a letter from the Local Government Association. As I am

advised by the Secretary-General, he has not read the Bill and he did not sign the letter—perhaps it was written on his behalf. In any event, I remind the member for Coles of the views expressed by the Local Government Association, forwarded by way of a letter, dated 12 April 1984, in which the Secretary-General states:

The Secretary-General of the Local Government Association, Mr Jim Hullick, said today that yesterday's decision by the Legislative Council to reject a Bill proposing repeal of section 56(1)(a) of the Planning Act may have serious consequences for local communities. Mr Hullick said that failure of the Bill would mean that local councils may be unable to control the expansion of existing land uses, even when such expansion would have major adverse impacts on adjacent properties.

'Local Government believes that, while it is perfectly proper to allow existing uses of land to continue, even where those uses are now contrary to zoning controls, to allow uncontrolled expansion of such uses could seriously impair the amenity of an area and prejudice the rights of adjoining land owners,' Mr Hullick said. 'The association has had many approaches from councils expressing strong support for the Government's Bill proposing repeal of section 56(1)(a) of the Planning Act, and the failure of the Legislative Council to pass the Bill will cast grave doubts on the ability of local government to maintain effective control over development having the potential to seriously impair the quality of the urban environment.'

Those words are as true today as they were in April 1984. More particularly, this prevarication on the part of the Liberal Opposition demonstrates its inability to come to terms with this matter of planning that is of substantial concern indeed to many local councils.

The member for Coles focused on an example that she used last night of something that might occur in her electorate. She used the case of an existing office development that may wish to expand. I would be very interested to know whether the member for Coles has indeed contacted her three local councils—Campbelltown, East Torrens and Burnside—because, as I understand it, the local councils very much support the measure proposed by this Bill.

The other interesting feature of this debate is that the member for Coles suggests that dire consequences will flow from the passage of this Bill. Perhaps what she does not understand is that for the past two years, by the two Bills that have already been passed by this and the other place, the provisions of section 56(1)(a) have been suspended. Now, the world has not come to an end in that time. Property values, far from falling through the floor, have risen quite substantially. The dire consequences that the member for Coles suggested in her address yesterday have simply not come to pass. I would like to take a slightly different example from that used by the member for Coles. Let us imagine a situation in the electorate of Coles.

The Hon. Jennifer Cashmore: I did not mention my seat at any stage.

Ms GAYLER: No, but I propose to. Let us take an example of a shopping centre in the seat of Coles, in the council areas of East Torrens, Burnside or Campbelltown. Let us assume that the shopping centre is an existing use, that at some stage it was in a shopping zone but, through the consultative process, the relevant council has decided that this really ought not to be a shopping zone for ever after and it will be primarily residential but existing development such as the shops on the corner will, of course, not be prejudiced.

The suggestion from the member for Coles is that, if this Bill passes, suddenly those existing developments such as the group of shops on the corner will be prejudiced, their property values will drop, and so on. Far from it—those existing uses are not in any way threatened by this Bill. But, if the member for Coles has her way and this Bill does not pass, then that shopping centre, if it has vacant land around it, will be able to expand willy-nilly regardless of the views

of the surrounding residents or the councils of Campbelltown, East Torrens or Burnside.

I find quite staggering the proposition that a select committee should be established to further pontificate on this matter. As I have already mentioned, we have had two years in which to contemplate this measure: seminars have been held and a select committee established. Now we are faced with a situation in which the present suspension with which we have all lived happily for more than two years, will bring some dire consequences if made permanent. The fact of the matter is that, if we do not deal with this matter by the 31st of this month, local government, both urban and rural—including those councils within the electorate of the member for Coles—will certainly have some things to be concerned about.

Constituents in the electorate of the member for Coles will have very much to be concerned about, as indeed will my constituents. Every local council in metropolitan Adelaide and major regional cities will have very good reason to be concerned. I find this matter a saga of indecision on the part of the Opposition. I am surprised that the member for Coles is not aware of this. If she had looked back through the *Hansard* record to March 1984, she would have seen that all of these issues were canvassed then, and were canvassed again when the subsequent Bill was introduced.

It is high time that the Opposition made up its mind whether it is prepared to support a balanced approach which also protects existing uses. The present Bill does this and at the same time allows the local government authority, with all of the safeguards built into the Planning Act, to consider future extensions of existing uses in non-conforming zones—that is, for a use such as an industrial use in what is a residential zone. This is not a major inroad into the stability of people's property rights. Essentially, the Bill provides that a use of land or a building in a zone that would not these days be allowed in that zone, is allowed to continue. However, when it comes to the question of future expansion of that use, as with any future development the local council, with all the protections, processes and consultations with local residents that are provided for, ought indeed to be able to decide on the future of subsequent development in an area.

The member for Coles also referred to various legal views and uncertainties. Perhaps she was referring to the initial debates on this matter in 1984. I am advised that discussions took place only this week with some of the major bodies concerned and with some of the major individuals who have played a part in this debate over a number of years. One of the individuals, a notable academic in the planning field, expressed initial concern on this matter in 1984, but after substantial discussion on it in fact retracted his views and put his support behind the measure that the Government now, once more—for the third time—proposes.

Other lawyers, members of the Environmental Law Association, over some time expressed various concerns about this measure. However I was advised today that, following lots of consultation, seminars and all the rest of it, the leading light of that group of lawyers now has no substantial concerns about this matter but may have a suggestion or two—not about section 56(1)(a) but about 56(1)(b) and very minor aspects of that which, of course, the Government will be happy to hear about.

A number of other people, such as the renowned Adelaide architect, John Chappel, have portrayed this Bill as an infringement of the fundamental human rights in our society. I wonder whose fundamental human rights he is referring to. I pose the question: what about the residents who

live around various existing non-conforming areas, and that usually means, in a residential area, undesirable, if you are starting from a greenfield situation? What about the neighbours? What about the local councils? Is it the view of members opposite that nobody has a say, apart from the property owner?

At one stage earlier in the debate there were allegations that the Minister concerned was simply advised or influenced by a bunch of greenies. I remind members that this is not simply a rural issue. In fact, in my view it is an issue that is much more alive for all those members in this House who represent urban seats, whether that is in metropolitan Adelaide, or in rural cities such as Mount Gambier, Port Pirie or Whyalla. Those are the areas where the kind of development about which we are talking is more likely to take place and where a balance between the rights of the existing use landowner and the rights of neighbours, councils and so on, really must be achieved.

In conclusion, it is nonsense to suggest that there has been insufficient consultation on this measure. A Bill of substantially the same substance has been before this House on two occasions and before the Legislative Council also on two occasions over a period of two years. I reiterate that there have been seminars on this matter. A select committee was so interested in this matter that it did not bother to meet. I support the Bill.

Mr GUNN (Eyre): I was told some time ago that the department was pleased to see the member for Newland elected to Parliament so that it could be rid of her. Having listened to her tonight, I can understand those sentiments. No matter how eloquent are Government members in supporting this measure, they cannot escape the fact that they will deny people of this State rights which they currently enjoy. My constituents—and many others—have been the victims of the Government's activities in relation to vegetation clearance. If anyone needs—

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr GUNN: It is certainly mentioned in the second reading speech, because those constituents are being denied their existing rights.

Ms GAYLER: I rise on a point of order, Sir. The honourable member raised the question of native vegetation and that is now covered under an entirely separate Act—the Native Vegetation Management Act. I contend that the point mentioned by the honourable member is irrelevant to this Bill.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not uphold the point of order, but I request that the member for Eyre come back to the Bill. I assume that he is referring to the other matter because of overlapping circumstances, but I ask him to come back to the matter that is before the Chair.

Mr GUNN: I am pleased to come back to the matter before the Chair because, in the Minister's second reading explanation, clearly the matter of vegetation clearance under section 56 (1) (a) is referred to, as is the review committee and the district court ruling. If that does not allow members to talk about vegetation clearance, I do not know what does. This measure will be used to affect existing rights. My constituents in the Flinders Ranges are sick and tired of having imposed on them by academics who do not live in the area and do not understand the circumstances, conditions that are not only unrealistic but also unfair and ridiculous. The people most suited to making those decisions are those in the local communities. They are certainly concerned about the effects of this legislation. These people daily express their annoyance at public servants who issue orders about how they should go about their daily lives.

I can give one example. Officers of the Department of Environment and Planning have instructed my constituents at Coober Pedy, in the rudest and most arrogant fashion, how they should advertise their business. But members may not raise matters of that nature. I say to the member for Newland that it is about time she faced reality. Even though she is only a member and she will be in this House for only a short time, she should at least be responsible.

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr GUNN: The honourable member has had a reprieve, but he will be caught up next time with 22 per cent. But I must not allow myself to digress: I do not have much time. Members will not have to put up with me tomorrow. Those of us who have been involved in making representations to Government boards (and I have had to deal with the Vegetation Clearance Authority, which was set up and administered by the Department of Environment and Planning) know what happens when people surrender their rights. On each occasion that I have appeared before that tribunal, I have been horrified at the attitude that those people take in dealing with ordinary, hardworking, good South Australian people, who only want to do something constructive for the people of this State.

Once the Parliament passes a measure, or puts into force any proposal, it loses control. Members who do not make the strongest protest against measures of this nature are failing in their obligation. I believe that I would be failing if I did not raise this matter on this occasion. This is the first time since the election that I have had the opportunity to speak at any length about the Planning Act and its effect on my constituents who live in the Flinders Ranges. Those people have been good managers, but a new plan will be imposed on them. The authority does not want to hear the views of the local residents. If we pass this legislation, those people who have lived in that area for generations will lose all their rights.

Ms Gayler interjecting:

Mr GUNN: They do not need to be told by people like the member for Newland, who would have no idea how to administer or run that area of the State and who could not make a living up there if she tried. She bases all her knowledge on what she has been told by academics and greenies, who are impeding the proper development of this State. Sir Charles Court said years ago that the environmental lobby was an impediment to the proper development of Western Australia, and he was dead right. People like the honourable member are costing this country thousands of jobs because of their irresponsible attitude. We must have development. People who have existing rights must be protected. We would be failing in our obligation if we sat by and allowed this sort of academic nonsense to continue.

We set up tribunals such as the Vegetation Clearance Authority that impose on unsuspecting citizens conditions that are absolutely ludicrous and ridiculous. The honourable member referred to the Local Government Association. If the association did not have sufficient time to consider the matter, what about the letter that Mr Jim Hullick wrote on 11 August headed 'Comments on amendments to section 56 of the Planning Act. For Jenny Cashmore'. The last paragraph at page 2 states:

The amendments are complex, difficult to read, and I am concerned about the little time allowed for commenting on this Bill. I agree in principle with the uncontrolled expansion that goes on.

The honourable member tries to say that they did not have time to consider the measure! I agreed that I would not speak out my time because the Minister wants to reply. I therefore want to say that I am concerned—

Members interjecting:

Mr GUNN: I am not criticising her. I am concerned about this measure. I believe that a select committee should have been set up and allowed to run its course so that all these people who are concerned had the opportunity to put on record their concerns based on the experiences that they have had, particularly dealing with people like the member for Newland, who would impose upon them unrealistic conditions that would cost more jobs. That is the honourable member's attitude and that of her friends: more jobs, more unemployment, more expense to the taxpayers and non-productive sections of the economy. That is the attitude. Let the honourable member go on and express those views, because she will be swept aside. The public of this nation have had enough of that nonsense. They want development, and action, but not this sort of nonsense. I am most concerned about the Bill.

Mr LEWIS (Murray-Mallee): There are two matters which have escaped the attention of the House but which I want to put before it now, to validate the call made by the member for Coles for the matter to be referred to a select committee. If this legislation as it stands passes, becomes an Act and is proclaimed accordingly, it will make it possible for planners to decide whether or not a farmer, who has been accustomed to grazing sheep and growing wheat, can change that land use from growing wheat and grazing sheep to irrigating horticultural crops and raising fish in fish ponds.

That has serious implications for the sensible economic development of the Murray basin and other available water resources in this State. It also affects the fashion in which dairy farmers, along the Lower Murray swamps, as Kerin introduces his plan for the dairy industry, might choose to diversify away from milk production for any purpose whatsoever and, in due course, seek to become fish farmers; they might be prevented from doing so by the application of this Act. That is one principle that I want to address. It also embraces the use of chemicals, weedicides, and the like. I seek leave to continue my remarks later.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD (Deputy Premier): I move: That the House do now adjourn.

Mr MEIER (Goyder): Before I was interrupted in the earlier debate, I referred to the need for something to be done to have the reclaimed Bolivar water used.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! I call the House to order! It is very difficult for me in the Chair to hear what the member is saying. I ask that the level of conversations be lowered and that the House observe the usual courtesies.

Mr MEIER: I was talking in the earlier grievance debate about the need for something to be done to reclaim the Bolivar water, which is partly being done, but also to use it to its maximum extent. I cited some of the earlier work that had been done dating back to 1959. In 1966 the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Utilisation of Effluent from Bolivar Sewage Treatment Works was released, and the pressure to have the effluent reticulated for use in market gardens intensified from that time on. Opponents of the scheme put forward two main negative claims. The first was the claim that it would do damage to the soil—that the salt build up would become critical—and the second was the possibility of the transmission of the human tapeworm to cattle which grazed on pastures irrigated with the effluent.

In the first instance, the market gardeners working properties around Virginia were aware through experience that the natural drainage characteristics of their soil allowed them to irrigate with bore water of a similar salinity reading to Bolivar effluent, and they had done that for many years without any ill effects. In relation to the second accusation about the possibility of human tapeworm affecting animals that grazed on those pastures, it appears from tests done in the first place on water from the Glenelg treatment works (and I will get on to that a little later) that there is a very low incidence of human tapeworm infestation possible and, in fact, if one made sure that the settling period was extended by some days, there would be virtually no likelihood of such an infestation occurring. So those two things were taken care of back in the early 1960s.

In 1968, the community of Virginia formed a committee to prepare and operate an experimental irrigation project using Bolivar effluent. The project was carried out with the blessing, begrudgingly, and assistance of the Department of Agriculture and the E&WS Department. The result of the first year's operation is detailed in a report published in November 1969 and titled 'Munno Para experimental farm.' At about that time the negative features, which I mentioned earlier, were put forward. However, it seemed that the tests carried out by the Virginia farmers indicated otherwise. In fact, the health aspect has been shown to be non-existent in tomato production, of no significance in potato production and unlikely to be of any significance in onion or other root salad vegetable production.

Reports continue to come out, and time does not permit me to go into all of them. In May 1975, the then Government commissioned Kinnaird Hill, DeRohan and Young Pty Ltd to investigate alternative methods whereby the Bolivar treatment plant effluent could be used for irrigation in the northern Adelaide plains. The final report was published in 1976 and offered five different schemes. The preferred scheme carried an estimated capital cost at that time of \$19.88 million, plus a direct annual cost of \$853 000. Nothing eventuated from that report. The Government jibbed at the prospect of providing that amount of finance to ensure the future of a thriving industry and protect a failing water resource.

Despite the Government's refusal to adopt any of the schemes, it was finally decided that people could apply, or might be invited to fill out an application form, to see whether they would like to use the Bolivar water. Unfortunately, though, the form was relatively long and some of the questions were of such a nature to almost require the average person to have an engineer assist in answering them. Some of the questions were: 'Please describe in detail proposed use or uses of effluent. Does the applicant envisage that any enhancement or damage to the environment will occur as a result of the allocation? What action has the applicant planned to minimise health risks? Will the applicant's use of effluent produce waste waters? If so, please indicate the quantity and main water quantity characteristics expected in this waste'.

This type of question simply meant that, in an area where most of the growers were European migrants, they could not answer all the questions or answered them unsatisfactorily. So, a special meeting was arranged with the Engineer-in-Chief and the application forms were reconsidered. As a result, finally 37 land owners applied for an allocation of effluent. However, further problems developed, the first one being that the requirement of the 37 applicants was far in excess of the daily flow rate in the outfall channel. That could have been overcome at a cost of some \$350 000 at the time and a few smaller additional costs. However, because

of the delay that took place, 23 out of the original 37 applicants withdrew their applications. In fact, from that group, only some 11 were finally granted licences and therefore were able to use some of the effluent water. That means that about half of the effluent is currently running out to sea and not being put to the best use by market gardeners in that area. It is high time that this Government looked at the whole situation and endeavoured to do something of a positive nature.

The Glenelg effluent is used to irrigate eight sports grounds, golf courses including Patawalonga, Kooyonga and Glenelg, a public caravan park, a bowling green, tennis courts, 40 hectares of public lawns and extensive areas of the Adelaide airport, and no-one is complaining about the use of effluent water in that area. Virginia has an untapped resource at a time when its water supply is dwindling. It needs to be tapped and put to good use forthwith.

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

Ms GAYLER (Newland): I would like to use the time available to talk about children in the Tea Tree Gully area with very special needs in areas such as health, education and respite and other care. I hope that some of the points that I will make will also be relevant to other areas of the city and South Australia. I refer in this context to children with disabilities, both physical and intellectual, ranging from children with serious disabilities to those with mild developmental problems. I have been approached by various constituents in my electorate; one is a widowed mother of a multiple disabled 16-year-old boy, and another is Chairperson of the Intellectually Disabled Services Council. In each of these cases, my constituents have personal experiences of the needs of disabled children and young adolescents.

In the seven months that I have been the parliamentary member for Newland, I have also been in contact with a range of very dedicated officers from a number of Government agencies servicing the Tea Tree Gully area. I include amongst these officers from the Department for Community Welfare, the Education Department, the Children's Services Office, and Community Health. I have convened a number of meetings of these interested Government officials and members of the local community to identify the needs and priorities within Tea Tree Gully of children with various special needs. We have also looked at gaps in service provision, suggestions for overcoming problems, improving support and service delivery for those children and their families. Essentially we have tried to look at ways of improving the lives of those children and young adolescents and their families.

I was very pleased that in July this year the Cabinet Committee on Human Services decided to hold its ordinary monthly meeting in Tea Tree Gully so that it would have an opportunity to hear not only from the special committee that I convened but from those who work with children and adolescents with special needs in Tea Tree Gully and the parents of disabled children.

I was also delighted that, following that Cabinet committee meeting in the north-eastern suburbs, the Chairman (Hon. Dr Cornwall, the Minister of Health) agreed that a subsequent meeting should be held with the head of the Children's Services Office, Mr Brenton Wright, and the Director of the Intellectually Disabled Services Council, Mr Richard Bruggeman, when we could further outline our concerns and priorities, recognising, of course, that funds are limited and that we would be considering realistic priorities rather than an expensive shopping list.

At the meeting this week, we were able to outline a number of high priority needs. In the area of home assistance, I am pleased to be able to say that Tea Tree Gully now has an additional funding contribution from State and Federal Governments towards a home assistance scheme for families with disabled children. That scheme and funding will mean an additional 25 hours per week staff time from an officer employed by the Tea Tree Gully council who will be available to help with hands-on work for those families with disabled young people.

On another score, we have not yet been successful in relation to the interchange scheme, which is an innovative community-based scheme designed to support children with intellectual disabilities and their families. A family with an intellectually disabled child is, under the scheme, matched with a host family who regularly cares for the child. Those host families may agree to provide weekend or overnight care and longer care during school holidays, or offer emergency care. The important feature of the interchange scheme is that it offers a preventive measure to reduce stress on families with a child who is intellectually disabled.

This scheme is currently operating in the eastern metropolitan region of Adelaide and in the Adelaide hills. Unfortunately, the families of children in the Tea Tree Gully area are not eligible for this scheme and a proposal for the extension of the scheme beyond that eastern area has so far been unsuccessful.

In essence, the local Tea Tree Gully committee I am involved with would like to see the scheme extended so that Tea Tree Gully families are eligible. We would like a decision to be made as to whether the Children's Services Office or the Intellectually Disabled Services Council should have oversight of this scheme. We do not wish to see these decisions put off, and we would ask that an urgent decision be made for the extension of the scheme into Tea Tree Gully.

In relation to the Children's Services Office, we have acknowledged that a wide range of services are extending into our area, and I include kindergartens, child-care and family day care. Having said that we also recognise that there are additional services that would make the scheme even more effective in serving the needs of families with disabled children. In relation to kindergartens, we see the need for additional special staff to support the ordinary kindergarten staff so that they can devote additional time and developmental effort to children with special needs.

Concerning child-care, the north-eastern suburbs are particularly pleased to have the new Lurra full day care centre and to note the announcement only this week that additional Commonwealth funds will be available to extend its service to children with special needs. However, there is a problem with the new Kelly's Farm Occasional Care Centre that has been established in an important shopping centre in the north-eastern area. The problem there is that fee relief for those people already under financial strain, which is often the situation with families with disabled children, will not be available. The difficulty as I understand it is that supplementary services grants (as they are known) from the Commonwealth are not available until the children are enrolled. Therefore, they are really grants applied for after the event. This is expected to deter families of those children from taking advantage of what is an important respite and emergency care service about to open in the Tea Tree Gully area in September.

Also, the family day care scheme, which has brought enormous benefits to so many families in the north-east, has a shortcoming in relation to children with special needs. The barrier there is that family day care is provided in the

home of the carer—the person who is engaged to provide the child-care in their own home. The difficulty is that for many disabled children, especially physically disabled children, often their homes need particular equipment or modifications so that it is easier to cater for them. However, family day care has not been extended to in-home care in the home of the disabled child.

The Commonwealth, while recognising that in many respects the care would be better provided in the home of the disabled child has misgivings about problems such as insurance and additional costs in the way of travel costs on the part of the person who is going to be the family day care giver. While I understand those misgivings, I am pleased that the Community Services Office has agreed to further pursue this matter with the Commonwealth.

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

Mr S.J. BAKER (Mitcham): In my four years in this Parliament I have never seen such a childish display as we have seen tonight by the member for Briggs. It was puerile, destructive and quite amoral. In some ways he reminded me of that psychotic character from the *Caine Mutiny* who, at the end of the movie, started to click those little round balls.

Mr Klunder: Are you going to say this outside the House?

Mr S.J. BAKER: The honourable member interrupts: what would he like to say outside the House? I can understand why the honourable member is sensitive about people abusing unemployment benefits. As an expatriate from New Zealand, he knows that 40 per cent of his colleagues have come to this country and taken the system apart in the process. We know that recently the Federal Government had to make a decision to have a six month qualifying period because of the abuses in the system. I can understand why he is sensitive; I can understand why he is sensitive about many issues; but at no time in the past four years have I seen such a display as this.

I noted that when the honourable member was on his feet, the only member who was actually smiling was the member for Fisher. Every member of the Labor Party opposite must be concerned about his lack of control and lack of ethics. I have seen the member for Briggs operate over a fair period. I know that he will use any technique that is available to destroy. He is paranoid about honesty because he lacks that commodity. He wishes to drown out the questions that become too difficult for the Government.

But, it must be of concern, Sir, to members on your side of the House. We know, Sir, and you know, that it is assumed that the honourable member will be the next Minister in the Government. We know that, over a period of time, he has gone out of his way to provide assistance to his many backbench colleagues. No-one can tell me that a press release given recently by the member for Henley Beach was from the member for Henley Beach.

Mr FERGUSON: I rise on a point of order. I have never received any assistance from another member of this Parliament so far as my press releases are concerned. I feel that the honourable member ought to be extremely careful in his remarks.

The SPEAKER: Order! I cannot uphold that as a point of order. If the honourable member feels that he has been misrepresented, that is a matter best dealt with by way of a personal explanation, although the Chair concedes that at this point of the evening it would be very difficult to make a personal explanation before the question is finally put. However, I accept that the honourable member has a certain

amount of sensitivity in that regard and I am sure that *Hansard* has duly noted his remarks.

Mr S.J. BAKER: Sir, I note his remarks. As I was saying, the member for Briggs is the man who would be king. He has demonstrated over a period of time that, whenever there is a problem within Government circles, he is prepared to rush to the aid of the Premier. We know that he has provided a bit of backbone—

Mr Gregory interjecting:

Mr S.J. BAKER: I do not intend to come to anybody's aid—they are all strong enough and big enough to look after themselves. However, tonight the honourable member's behaviour went far beyond what is acceptable to this House. I remind members that, whilst in this House we do have rivalries, ideological differences and, on occasions, some strong differences of opinion, we know that by and large we are all here for one reason, and that is because we believe in what we are doing.

It is a simple fact of life, and it is a good fact of life, that we can indeed, after the cut and thrust of the day is over, at least discuss things quite rationally and get on reasonably well together. That is something that the public does not understand or appreciate, but it is something that I appreciate. I appreciate the friendships that are formed on both sides of the House. However, I do not and will not appreciate the type of behaviour displayed here by the member for Briggs. Sir, it was quite uncalled for. The attacks that he made went beyond what I believe is part of the parliamentary process.

Mr Tyler: What about some of your own colleagues?

Mr S.J. BAKER: The member for Fisher was highly amused by the licence taken by the member for Briggs. I am sorry that the member for Fisher was not in the House when I noted that he thought it was funny at the time—although I noted that none of his colleagues did. My observations of behaviour on both sides of the House have indicated that the process of politics has been relatively clean and free of destructive remarks like we heard tonight.

An honourable member: What about your colleagues today, earlier?

Mr S.J. BAKER: I am telling the honourable member why no member should like the behaviour displayed by the member for Briggs: it is because some day in the not too distant future he will climb from the back bench over a few people who no doubt have good qualifications to be on the front bench, and I know whose job he has his eye on—and the House does not need to be reminded of that. But, it must be of great concern to members that what indeed the front bench will inherit is a person who has a total lack of control and who will denigrate people for the sake of denigration.

Mr Tyler: You are preaching again.

Mr S.J. BAKER: You think about it tonight. When you have gone home, you think about the behavioural patterns—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member will address his remarks to the Chair and will not refer to members opposite as 'you'. If he wishes to refer to the member for Fisher he will refer to him as 'the member for Fisher'. If he wishes to refer to members collectively opposite he will use the term 'members opposite'. He will not use the term 'you'.

Mr S.J. BAKER: Some members' ambitions know no bounds, and the person we saw here tonight demonstrated his lack of control and his lack of ethics in the way in which he carried on. If members opposite are willing to accept that behaviour that will indeed be on their head in the longer term.

Mr Tyler: What about your behaviour? Let us talk about that for a while.

Mr S.J. BAKER: If the member for Fisher wishes to discuss any matter that I have raised in an unethical fashion, I am quite happy for him to take up the next grievance debate to express his concerns. If he believes that at any stage during my four year period in this House I have done anything whatsoever—

Mr Tyler: I can recall several.

Mr S.J. BAKER: Then you had better think again. We all make allowances for the member for Fisher, and we all make allowances for the behavioural problems on both sides of the House on occasions. It does no good to this House, and it should not continue. This House should not be subject to the spectacle that we had from the member for Briggs tonight.

Motion carried.

At 10.27 p.m. the House adjourned until Thursday 14 August at 11 a.m.