

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday 19 February 1980

The **PRESIDENT (Hon. A. M. Whyte)** took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

Appropriation (No. 2),
Art Gallery Act Amendment,
Cattle Compensation Act Amendment,
Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters),
Consumer Transactions Act Amendment,
Gift Duty Act Amendment,
Pay-roll Tax Act Amendment,
Public Purposes Loan,
Pyap Irrigation Trust Act Amendment,
Stamp Duties Act Amendment,
Succession Duties Act Amendment,
Wheat Industry Stabilization Act Amendment
(No. 2).

PETITION: ABORTION

A petition signed by 19 residents of South Australia praying that the Criminal Law Consolidation Act not be amended in a way which would further restrict a woman's right to choose was presented by the Hon. Anne Levy.
Petition received and read.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS

The **PRESIDENT** laid on the table the following interim reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works:

River Murray Salinity Control Programme—Noora Drainage Disposal Scheme,
River Murray Salinity Control Programme—Rufus River Groundwater Interception Scheme.

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

Victor Harbor Sewerage Scheme Extensions—Yilk Area,
Berri Joint Regional Headquarters (Engineering and Water Supply Department and Lands Department),
Treasury Building—North Wing Upgrading,
Blackwood High School Additional Accommodation,
Murray Bridge High School—Phase 1 Additions,
Hallett Cove Estate Sewerage Scheme,
Port Noarlunga South Sewerage Scheme,
River Murray Salinity Control Programme—Rufus River Groundwater Interception Scheme (Final Report).

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Attorney-General (Hon. K. T. Griffin):
Pursuant to Statute—
Electrical Workers and Contractors Licensing Act, 1965-1978—Regulations—Forms.
Electoral Act, 1929-1976—Regulations—Electoral Visitor Voting—Fees for poll officers.

Explosives Act, 1936-1974—Regulations—Licence fees—Various amendments.

Firearms Act, 1977—Local Court Rules—Revocation of 1959 Rules.

Local and District Criminal Courts Act, 1926-1978—Local Court Rules—Amendments.

Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act, 1956-1974—Regulations—Increase in fares.

Motor Vehicles Act, 1959-1978—Regulations—Electric vehicles—Towing unregistered vehicles.

Pay-roll Tax Act, 1971-1979—Regulations—Various amendments.

Public Service Board of South Australia—Report, 1978-1979.

Public Service Act, 1967-1978—Regulations—Reduction of salary.

Racing Act, 1976-1978—

Racecourses Development Board—Report, 1978-1979.

South Australian Dog Racing Control Board—Report, 1978-1979.

Report of the South Australian Trotting Control Board, year ended 31st July, 1979.

Dog Racing Rules—Amendments.

Road Traffic Act, 1961-1979—Regulations—Variation of the Installation and Maintenance of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Equipment for Internal Combustion Engines—Regulations, 1979—Amendment.

Traffic Prohibition (Salisbury)—Weighing of vehicles.

Supply and Tender Board—Report, 1978-1979.

Supreme Court Act, 1935-1975—Supreme Court Rules—Appeal applications.

By the Minister of Corporate Affairs (Hon. K. T. Griffin):
Pursuant to Statute—

Companies Act, 1962-1979—General regulations, 1979—Supreme Court Rules—

Hearing of petitions—

Various amendments.

By the Attorney-General (Hon. K. T. Griffin):

Pursuant to Statute—

Land Settlement Act, 1944-1978—Regulations—Committee travelling allowances.

Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act, 1956-1974—Regulations—Prescribed Fees.

Public Accounts Committee Act, 1972-1978—Regulations—Committee travelling allowances.

Public Works Standing Committee Act, 1927-1978—Regulations Committee travelling allowances.

Road Traffic Act, 1961-1979—Regulations—Various amendments.

By the Minister of Community Welfare (Hon. J. C. Burdett) for the Minister of Local Government (Hon. C. M. Hill):

Pursuant to Statute—

Adelaide College of Advanced Education—Report, 1978.

Architects Act, 1939-1976—By-laws—Subscription rates.

Boating Act, 1974-1978—Regulations—

Lake Fellmongery (Robe) Zoning Regulations, 1979.

Tumby Bay Zoning Regulations, 1979.

Licence fees.

Licence fees—Amendment.

Building Act, 1970-1976—Regulations—Council fees.

Crown Lands Act, 1929-1978—Section 5(f)—Statement of land resumed.

Education Act, 1972-1979—Leave loading for teachers.

Firearms Act, 1977—General regulations, 1980.

Fire Brigades Act, 1936-1976—Report of the S.A. Fire Brigades Board, 1978-1979.

- Friendly Societies Act, 1919-1975—Amendments to General Laws—United Ancient Order of Druids Friendly Society.
- Geographical Names Act, 1969—Geographical Names Board of South Australia—Report, 1979.
- Harbors Act, 1936-1978—North Arm Fishing Haven Regulations—Amendments.
- Listening Devices Act, 1972-1974—Report on the Use of Listening Devices, 1979.
- Outback Areas Community Development Trust Act, 1978—Outback Areas Community Development Trust—Report, 1978-1979.
- Prisons Act, 1936-1976—Regulations—Payment to prisoners.
- Real Property Act, 1886-1979—Regulations—
- Fees.
 - Fees amendment.
 - Strata titles—Fees.
 - Strata Titles Fees—Amendment.
- Recreation Grounds (Regulations) Act, 1931-1978—Regulations—Corporation of Port Adelaide—Control of spectators.
- River Murray Commission—Report, 1978-1979.
- University of Adelaide—Report and Legislation, 1978.
- City of Brighton—By-law No. 1—Bathing and Controlling the Foreshore.
- City of Mt. Gambier—By-law No. 7—Traffic.
- District Council of Mannum—
- By-law No. 2—Streets and Footways.
 - By-law No. 8—Public Health.
- South Australian Local Government Grants Commission—Report, 1979.
- The State Opera of South Australia—Report, 1979.
- South Australian Institute of Technology—Report, 1978.
- Pursuant to Statute—
 - State Theatre Company of South Australia—Report, 1978-79.
 - Museum Board—Report, 1978-79.
- By the Minister of Community Welfare (Hon. J. C. Burdett):
- By command—
 - Australian Agricultural Council—Resolutions of the 107th Meeting, held in Perth, 6/8/79.
 - Pursuant to Statute—
 - Agricultural Seeds Act, 1938-1975—Regulations—Analysis fees.
 - Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board—Report, 1977-78.
 - Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1968-1978—General Regulations, 1979.
 - Cattle Compensation Act, 1939-1979—Regulations—Amount of compensation.
 - Dried Fruits Board of South Australia—Report for year ended 28th February, 1979.
 - Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1973—Report on the Operations and Activities of the Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee, 1978-79.
 - Food and Drugs Act, 1908-1976—Regulations—Pesticide residue levels. Various amendments.
 - Hospitals Act, 1934-1971—Regulations—
 - Fees for employees, examinations.
 - Fees for nursing homes. - Metropolitan Milk Supply Act, 1946-1974—
 - Milk Price Regulations.
 - Cream Prices Regulations, 1979 (No. 2). - North Haven Trust Act, 1979—North Haven Trust—Report, 1979.
 - Opticians Act, 1920-1974—Regulations—Qualifications for registration.
 - Planning and Development Act, 1966-1978—
 - Planning Appeal Board—Report of Chairman, 1978-79.
 - Regulations—Planning Appeal Board Regulations—Service of documents.
 - Metropolitan Development Plan—
 - District Council of Munno Para Planning Regulations—Zoning.
 - City of Noarlunga Planning Regulations—Zoning. - Interim Development Control—
 - Corporation of Jamestown.
 - Corporation of Wallaroo.
 - District Council of Burra Burra.
 - District Council of Central Yorke Peninsula—Amendment.
 - District Council of Eudunda.
 - District Council of Gumeracha.
 - District Council of Lameroo.
 - District Council of Laura.
 - District Council of Mount Pleasant.
 - District Council of Port MacDonnell.
 - District Council of Yorketown. - Psychological Practices Act, 1973—South Australian Psychological Board—Report, 1978-79.
 - South Australian Health Commission Act, 1975-1979—
 - By-laws—
 - Royal Adelaide Hospital—Control of grounds.
 - The Queen Elizabeth Hospital—Control of grounds. - Regulations—
 - Fees for employees' examinations.
 - Fees for nursing homes. - Stock Diseases Act, 1934-1976—Proc: Section 6—Declaration of Diseases.
 - Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1935-1975—Regulations—Fees.
 - Wheat Industry Stabilization Act, 1974-1979—General regulations, 1979.
 - National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972-1978—Sixth Annual Report on the administration of the Act, 1977-78.
- By the Minister of Consumer Affairs (The Hon. J. C. Burdett):
- Pursuant to Statute—
 - Building Societies Act, 1975-1976—Report of the Registrar of Building Societies, 1978-79.
 - Credit Unions Act, 1976—
 - Regulations—Notification of change in directorship.
 - Report of the Registrar of Credit Unions, 1978-79. - Residential Tenancies Act, 1978—Regulations—Defering application of section 32(2).

QUESTIONS

GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES

The Hon. C. J. SUMNER: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Attorney-General as Leader of the Government in this Council, a question about inquiries ordered by the Government.

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. J. SUMNER: During the Norwood by-election campaign, at least five inquiries were announced by the Government, some being announced personally by the Attorney-General. It did seem rather odd to the Opposition that, particularly during that campaign, this spate of inquiries should be announced by the

Government. I do not wish to accuse the Government of using its power to initiate inquiries in a political way; nevertheless, it does seem a rather odd coincidence that all these inquiries arose during the Norwood campaign. Of particular concern is the inquiry regarding the electoral roll. Honourable members will recall that the Government, the Premier and the Attorney-General gave this a fairly good run in the days immediately preceding the election last Saturday.

Not content with a good pre-election run, the Premier also gave it a run on Saturday and Sunday, and it seems as though he is still making accusations about the electoral roll. Indeed, according to the *Sunday Mail*, he went further and said that he is even thinking of having a Royal Commission inquire into the electoral roll. The fact is that it is time for the Government to put up or shut up on this issue. First, what information was received by the Government which led to this inquiry? Secondly, from whom was the information received, and in particular was the information received from Liberal Party supporters or canvassers? Thirdly, when will the results of this inquiry be known, and will the report be tabled?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I can recall only two inquiries referred to prior to the Norwood by-election campaign. It would have been proper to undertake inquiries into the matters concerned, whether they arose then, after the campaign, or at any other time during the life of this Government. The first matter relates to the allegations made regarding the dismissal of Mr. Salisbury, and the other is in respect to the electoral rolls for the Norwood electorate. Those inquiries are proper and normal, and if I had not requested them from the appropriate officers in the Public Service I would have been accused of being irresponsible and possibly of endeavouring to cover up something. I do not want to be put in a position where that sort of accusation can be made. I am not going to disclose to the Leader what information the Electoral Commissioner or I have received with respect to the Norwood electoral rolls.

The allegations that have been made seem to be serious enough to warrant an inquiry by the Electoral Commissioner, who has the responsibility for administering the Electoral Act, and I do not intend to put pressure upon him to ensure that he conducts an inquiry in any particular way. I am anxious to receive from the Electoral Commissioner a properly researched report on the basis of the allegations that have been channelled through me from electors within the Norwood area and other sources, so that there will be no question as to the propriety of the request for a report and no question about the information that he may subsequently give me.

He will present that report in his time, and I do not intend to lean upon him to expedite it for the purposes of the Opposition. I am not prepared to disclose from whom complaints and allegations were received; to do so would put in jeopardy those people who seek to make comment to Government agencies on a confidential basis for inquiry. If the Government were to disclose the names of people who made allegations in this respect, is it then to make that information available? If people make complaints to the police or any other agency about a breach of the law, I believe they are entitled to make their complaints in a confidential way and that they should not be subject to public comment by having their names released. In due time the Electoral Commissioner will present a report, and undoubtedly at that stage a decision will be made on whether it should be made public.

The Hon. C. J. SUMNER: I direct a further question to the Attorney-General. In view of the fact that the Attorney-General seems to have overlooked several of the

reports that were ordered by the Government during the Norwood election campaign, will he say when it is expected that the following inquiries will be completed and whether the reports in each case will be made available to Parliament: the inquiry into the Norwood electoral rolls; the inquiry into A.L.P. radio commercials; the inquiry into allegations connected with the Salisbury dismissal; the inquiry into a document that was misplaced for a day or so in the State Transport Authority; and the inquiry into the printing or preparation of blocks for the printing of bus tickets, which indicated higher fares had been approved by the Government—a total of five inquiries?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The Leader uses the expression "inquiries" very loosely and distorts the whole concept of an inquiry.

The Hon. J. E. Dunford: The head of the Government made it quite clear on television the other night.

The Hon. N. K. Foster: He is not the head of the Government.

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: Inquiries have been undertaken within particular departments, and at the appropriate time a decision will be made as to whether it is proper for those inquiries to be made public. Regarding the electoral rolls, I intend to make public the result of that inquiry, because I believe that it is a matter of public concern, and it is within my direct Ministerial responsibility. I am as concerned as anyone else in the community to ensure that the Electoral Act is properly administered, that there is no breach of the Act and that if there are deficiencies in it, they should be rectified.

The Hon. C. J. SUMNER: In view of the Premier's statement that the Government is considering the appointment of a Royal Commission into the Norwood by-election, will the Attorney-General advise the House whether Cabinet has considered the Premier's proposal, whether a Royal Commission will be held and, if so, what will be its terms of reference?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The Premier was not quoted as saying that the Government supported a Royal Commission: he answered a question put by a reporter as to whether ultimately it was possible that there would be a Royal Commission.

The Hon. J. E. Dunford: He didn't look as if he knew what he was saying.

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The fact is that a Royal Commission is not within our contemplation.

CHINESE TRANSLATIONS

The Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON: I seek leave to make a brief statement before asking the Minister of Community Welfare, representing the Minister of Agriculture, a question regarding Chinese translations.

Leave granted.

The Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON: Last year when I was Minister of Agriculture I authorised the translation into Chinese of two books on South Australian agricultural technology. The books are *Farming Systems of South Australia* and *Pasture Seeds of South Australia*. These books had been very successful in promoting South Australian technology overseas and, with the growing interest of the Chinese Government in Australian agriculture, it was obvious that translating the technical material into Chinese would expand our exports to that country. The Federal Government was so impressed with this initiative that it offered to contribute a substantial sum

towards the cost of translation, and, in fact, the pasture seeds book was presented to the Chinese Vice-Minister of Agriculture when he visited Adelaide last July. It was the first time a book had been printed in Chinese in Australia—and it was printed here in Adelaide.

In August of last year, while I was in Canberra attending meetings, I made time available to see the Chinese *Charge d' Affairs* to arrange for the distribution of these books to senior officials in the Chinese Department of Agriculture and Forests. I arranged that the Chinese Embassy would notify the Director of Agriculture (as he was then) when a suitable Chinese ship called at a South Australian port. The books would be freighted to China by the Chinese Government and distributed to the appropriate officials. After the election I found that these plans had been cancelled and the books sent off to be stored in a warehouse on Churchill Road. I believe the reason was that the publications contained my photograph and signature.

While the present Minister of Agriculture has publicly denied this explanation and the Director-General (as he is now) has called the books a "nuisance", this explanation is certainly consistent with a series of recent decisions which seem designed to cast aside many of the initiatives undertaken by the department when it was under the direction of a Labor Government.

My questions directed to the Minister are:

1. What was the reason for the Minister's decision to cancel the plans of the previous Government to distribute Chinese translations of books on South Australian farming systems and pasture seeds from South Australia in China?

2. In view of this decision to store the books indefinitely in a warehouse, will the Federal Government's contribution still be paid to the cost of the translations?

3. Has the Federal Government been notified of the Minister's decision on this matter?

4. Does the decision to cancel distribution in China mean that the Minister of Agriculture's statement to Parliament, that the South Australian Government intends to continue to promote the export of technology to China, is now inoperative?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: There has been great difficulty in disposing of the vast number of books printed in Chinese without promoting courses in the Chinese language. I think about \$10 would buy a copy of each book if, of course, one could read Chinese. I will refer the honourable member's question to my colleague in another place and bring back a reply.

JOHN D. SEALE AND COMPANY

The Hon. D. H. LAIDLAW: I seek leave to make a brief statement before asking the Attorney-General a question about the insurance broking firm John D. Seale and Company Proprietary Limited.

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. H. LAIDLAW: It was stated in the press recently that police in South Australia and Western Australia are investigating John D. Seale and Company Proprietary Limited after it was reported that the public in those two States might have lost up to \$1 000 000. The money allegedly had been paid to this insurance broker but had not been passed on to the insurance companies concerned. John D. Seale and Company Proprietary Limited is registered in Perth. However, it has offices also at 170 Greenhill Road, Parkside, and has carried on a lot of its business in South Australia. I understand that this office is now closed.

John D. Seale and Company Proprietary Limited changed hands on 31 December last when it was sold to

Finance and Insurance Proprietary Limited, of which company Mr. J. D. Seale is a Director and the largest shareholder.

A year or so ago consideration was given to legislating to control the activities of insurance brokers in this State and to provide a fund to indemnify the insuring public against loss. This proposal lapsed and, if I recall correctly, the Federal Government was planning to introduce or arrange uniform legislation. At present any person without experience can set up as an insurance broker, and he is under no obligation to place premiums received into a trust fund pending payment to insurance companies. My questions are:

1. Can the Attorney-General advise how much the South Australian public stands to lose because of the default of John D. Seale and Company Proprietary Limited?

2. Is the Government giving consideration to legislating to control insurance brokers in this State or, alternatively, are insurance brokers taking the initiative to create a fund to indemnify the insuring public?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I do not have a detailed response with respect to the company to which the Hon. Mr. Laidlaw has referred but I will undertake to have inquiries made by my officers and I will bring back a report in due course. With respect to legislation affecting insurance brokers, a number of inquiries has been directed to me from insurance brokers and interested members of the public requesting that the Government take action to provide for the licensing of insurance brokers or for other protection of the public. The matter is under examination and at this stage I cannot say what the result of the examination will be.

NORWOOD ROLL

The Hon. C. J. SUMNER: Will the Attorney-General say whether he is aware that a Legh Hewitson Davis of 13 The Parade, Norwood, was on the electoral roll for the election in Norwood that has just been held? Is that person the same man who sits in this Council as a Liberal member? Is the Attorney-General aware that there is no Legh Hewitson Davis appearing on the 1979 electoral roll at the same address? If, in fact, Mr. Legh Hewitson Davis is the same man as the man who sits here as a Liberal member and if he was not on the roll in 1979 for the election in Norwood, does the Attorney-General believe that there was anything improper in Mr. Davis's enrolling to vote at the Norwood by-election?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I do not know whether the person referred to is on the Norwood electoral roll for the address that has been mentioned. I do not know whether he is the same person as the Hon. Mr. Davis who sits in this Council and I do not know the circumstances of how or why that person came to be enrolled. I will have inquiries made and bring back a report in due course.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: ENROLMENT

The Hon. L. H. DAVIS: I seek leave to make a personal explanation on the question just asked by the Leader of the Opposition.

Leave granted.

The Hon. L. H. DAVIS: The facts are very simple and I should have thought they would have been known to the honourable member. They are simply that I did change my place of abode in 1979. I was not on the roll for Norwood for the 15 September election.

The Hon. N. K. Foster: You missed the point.

The Hon. L. H. DAVIS: I did not miss the point. I subsequently changed my name from the Unley roll to the Norwood roll some time late in 1979.

QUESTIONS RESUMED REPLIES TO MEMBERS

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: I seek leave to make a brief statement prior to directing a question to the Attorney-General, as Leader of the Government in the Council, concerning replies to questions and correspondence from Opposition members and spokesmen.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: I am very deeply concerned about the poor administrative procedures that seem to exist both within and between Ministers' offices. This is leading to inordinate delays and duplication of replies to Parliamentary questions and correspondence.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order! The Hon. Mr. Cornwall is hard enough to hear without interjections.

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: I am also very concerned about the procedures in this Council by which Ministers are providing non-answers to specific questions. Apparently, personal staff in the Ministers' offices are preparing these non-answers on specific instructions. Even worse, permanent public servants in Ministers' offices apparently have to prepare answers which reflect their Ministers' contempt for Parliamentary procedures. Answers which require no resources from within departments but only simple statements of policy or intent by Ministers are being held up, and it would seem that they are being deliberately held up. When questions are answered, they contain nothing but pompous official jargon. I will give the Council two classic examples.

The PRESIDENT: If they are in explanation of the question.

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: They are. I could give dozens of examples, but I will give two that explain the matter. I hope you can hear me, Mr. President. On 7 November last year the Hon. Barbara Wiese asked a question of the Minister representing the Minister of Environment concerning the inspection service in the National Parks and Wildlife Division. On 24 December, seven weeks later, the Minister replied by letter stating:

It is proposed to upgrade the inspection section within the constraints of existing staffing levels.

That is a classic piece of nonsense, and I presume that we could apply it across the board. On 18 October last year I asked the Minister representing the Minister of Environment a question regarding volunteer rangers in national parks. Two months later and after having to badger the Minister, I received a classic reply in a similar vein. The matter of involving the community in the scheme, he said, was "currently under examination" and "will provide for considerable community involvement". Presumably the community is to be involved through community involvement. That is not good enough. It would be funny if it did not involve such serious matters. Can the Attorney give an assurance on behalf of his colleagues that in future they will treat Parliamentary questions with the respect that they have traditionally received in the Westminster system? Will he and his colleagues instruct personal staff to attempt to provide specific answers to specific questions? Will he ask his Ministerial colleagues to instruct personal staff to expedite the answering of questions, especially those that require little or no use of departmental resources? Finally (and this is very

important), will he and his colleagues make some effort, within their personal limitations, to check prepared answers before signing them?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: Perhaps the fault lies with the persons who ask the questions, and it may be that, rather than directing attention to answers, their attention ought to be directed to the questions, because many questions asked are imprecise and do not require an accurate and detailed answer.

The Hon. N. K. Foster: You're talking rubbish and you know it.

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The Ministers in the Government do not treat Parliament with contempt. We endeavour to expedite the answers to questions. We do not attempt to provide vague responses to precise questions. The answers are not ordinarily prepared by personal staff under direction from the Minister. Ordinarily, they are prepared within departments, as the Hon. Mr. Cornwall would know. We will continue to endeavour to expedite the answers to questions as well as to other inquiries by members of Parliament, whether they are from Government members or Opposition members.

NORWOOD ROLL

The Hon. C. J. SUMNER: In view of the kind explanation given by his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Davis, as to how he came to be not on the electoral roll for Norwood for the general election in September 1979 but appears as an elector on the roll for Norwood for the by-election in February 1980, does the Attorney-General believe that there was anything improper in Mr. Davis's enrolling to vote in the Norwood by-election in February?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: Provided he had met the requirements laid down by the Constitution Act and the Electoral Act, he would have been quite properly on the roll. I have not personally checked his claim to enrolment and I am therefore not in a position to answer categorically in the affirmative the question that the Leader has asked.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

The Hon. N. K. FOSTER: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before directing to the Attorney-General a question on education cuts.

Leave granted.

The Hon. N. K. FOSTER: Before directing my question I would like to congratulate Mr. Mertin and Mrs. Davis who have accepted responsibility as Clerk and Black Rod and other responsibilities in this place since we last met. I wish them well and every co-operation in their future roles in this Council.

The Hon. R. C. DeGaris: Speaking on behalf of all of us.

The Hon. N. K. FOSTER: Yes. The record ought to be set straight in regard to who is the head of the State. Last Saturday the Premier declared he was the head of the State. The head of the State is the Governor—not the Premier. In the *Advertiser* on 29 January, Mr. Tonkin stated that there were a number of areas in health and education where services were being delivered too expensively. No matter how many commissions or inquiries are to float in the air or how much money is to be spent on them, the Government believes that the areas of health and education are being run too expensively. Mr. Tonkin went on to say, "We think a 3 per cent cut is a fair target to aim at for health and education." That did not necessarily fall on deaf ears so far as the Institute of Teachers was concerned as well as many other organisations within the community that undertake an

unpaid role and responsibility far in excess of the Government's paid role in respect to education. I refer particularly to school councils, committeemen and teacher organisations. They set about endeavouring to ascertain what a 3 per cent cut would do to education in terms of employment and in terms of lack of education.

Mr. Fraser has been very critical of the unemployed young people, particularly when he spoke to a gathering in Canberra not long ago. He was speaking of people who had left school 10 years ago, and he said that the education system had not trained them for the work force. Mr. Fraser was Minister of Education when they were in the education system and it was unfortunate that they did not remember that he had neglected his responsibility to them some 10 years previous. I can see that you, Mr. President, are becoming fidgety, but you have had a bumper year—

The PRESIDENT: Order! The Hon. Mr. Foster will resume his seat. I have been as patient as possible with the length of explanations that have been made. I ask the Hon. Mr. Foster to concentrate on his explanation. The Hon. Mr. Foster.

The Hon. N. K. FOSTER: I did not hear you call "order", Sir. I was congratulating you on a good season, but you did not listen. I ask the Leader of the Council whether the report referred to in the *Advertiser* of 29 January could be made available to this Council. I also ask the Leader of the Council to have the Government honour its pre-election promises for education. They did not involve a 3 per cent cut-back. I specifically ask whether or not a 3 per cent cut would mean that there would not be any new teachers employed in 1981 at all.

I ask the Attorney-General what effect the 3 per cent cut would have on the following: kindergartens for 3½-year-olds; reducing class sizes; appointment of specialist teachers; appointment of remedial teachers; provision of properly staffed resource centres; special staff and equipment for schools with special needs; upgrading of older schools; increasing student job experience (to which this Government says it is committed, but which with a 3½ per cent cut would not exist); extra support for disadvantaged secondary schools; development of special student community courses; increased school autonomy; increased proportion of funds direct to school councils; reduction of teacher rentals; additional assistance for special schools; provision of libraries, language, science, craft and physical education resources where need is demonstrated; increased technical education resources; more flexible classroom space; optimum use of natural lighting and ventilation; Childhood Services Council to get greater control of assessing the needs and arranging facilities of pre-schools; school dental programme being maintained; new trends in further education; retraining for victims of redundancy; bridging literacy and numeracy courses for migrants; adequate numbers of teachers to be trained, especially F.E. teachers; incentives for remedial teacher training; and training of specialist subject teachers in secondary schools. I could go on and on in regard to a 3 per cent cut but we will have to look at health another day when we have more time.

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: It sounds like the honourable member wants another inquiry. I will refer the question to the Minister of Education.

THE OVERLAND

The Hon. L. H. DAVIS: I seek leave to make a brief statement before asking a question of the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Transport.

Leave granted.

The Hon. L. H. DAVIS: The passenger train running

between Adelaide and Melbourne is known as the Overland. Some people mischievously persist in calling it the "Melbourne Express", notwithstanding that the train takes 13½ hours to cover the distance at an average speed of about 35 m.p.h. Whilst I appreciate that the South Australian part of the line is now under the jurisdiction of the Australian National Railways, it must be of concern to this Parliament and the public that the time taken for the Overland's journey is a whole 10 minutes faster than it was 30 years ago!

The train stops 12 times, changes engines, and is slowed by night freight trains and poor trackwork. With the sharp increase in petrol prices, a return journey to Melbourne by motor vehicle averaging 25 miles per gallon (for the purists, that is nine litres per 100 kilometres) will cost \$55 for petrol alone, without taking into account depreciation and other charges. The economy return rail fare is presently \$50. In fact, in both America and Europe there is strong evidence that train travel is enjoying significantly increased public support. Will the Minister make inquiries and advise the Council about the prospect of reducing the time taken by the Overland?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I will refer the honourable member's question to the Minister of Transport and bring down a reply.

NORWOOD ROLL

The Hon. C. J. SUMNER: In view of the inquiry regarding the electoral roll that he has ordered, will the Attorney-General ask the Electoral Commissioner to include in his investigations the reasons for the removal of 2 470 names from the Norwood electoral roll between March and August 1979?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I am prepared to do that. If any other member of the Opposition has other information that he wants a reply to, I will endeavour to get that also.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I seek leave to have inserted in *Hansard*, without my reading them, the answers to 48 questions without notice directed to me or generally to Ministers whom I represent in this Chamber. The replies have been supplied by letter to the members in question.

Leave granted.

DAIRYING INDUSTRY

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (31 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Agriculture advises that his decision not to proceed with legislation to establish a State Dairying Authority resulted from pre-election discussions with a broad cross-section of the industry.

Since that time the decision has been further supported during formal discussions with and approaches to leaders of the various industry groups.

DIESEL FUEL

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (24 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Minister of Mines and Energy informs me that at a meeting in late 1979 of the oil

companies and Commonwealth and State Government officials, including a representative from his Department, information was provided which indicated that the automotive distillate supply position in Queensland had significantly improved. Oil companies will be better able to meet farmers requirements in 1980 and in particular storage capacity for distillate at Cairns has been increased by more than a third.

In South Australia the distillate supply position has also improved and, although some distribution problems could occur from time to time, the supply position looks reasonably assured for the 1980 harvest.

The question of a contingency plan to determine allocation priorities if a shortage did occur, will be an early matter for consideration by the Liquid Fuels Utilisation Consultative Committee, which the Minister has recently established. The rural industry is represented on this Committee by the United Farmers and Stockowners. On a national basis the question of allocation priorities in the event of a shortage is a matter under consideration by the National Petroleum Advisory Committee.

FARM COSTS

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (23 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Economics and Marketing Branch of the Department of Agriculture has produced the annual publication "Farm Costs and Returns" since 1973, and for the past four years this has been printed by the Stock Journal.

In July this year, publication of the 1980 edition was put up for public tender. This was advertised in both the "Advertiser" and "The Australian" on July 28, 1979.

The Minister of Agriculture informs me that the Stock Journal Publishers Pty. Ltd. was the only company which put in a tender, and as this meets the Department's requirements, this tender has been accepted.

EXTENSION MATERIAL

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (25 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Minister of Agriculture informs me that the comments he made at the rural media conference on 11 September 1979 did not infer that charges for all Departmental publications would be waived.

An accurate account of his policy on this matter appeared in the media shortly after his appointment to the Ministry and in a brief the Minister stated that there should be no charge "at least for the Fact Sheet information service".

That policy for Fact Sheets came into effect on 5 November but there are no plans for its application to bulletins, pamphlets and similar material produced by the Department of Agriculture.

RURAL ASSISTANCE

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (7 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Primary Industry Bank of Australia (P.I.B.A.) 1979 Annual Report indicates 76 per cent of its advances went to cereal, sheep and beef industries as did 74 per cent Rural Assistance funds (approx.). Therefore no evidence that P.I.B.A. lending

policies favour prosperous rural industries any more than Rural Assistance policies do.

Currently, in South Australia, the only rural industry which could be considered depressed is the Grape Industry. \$250,000 was provided for 1979/80, as carry-on. For 1/7/79 to 31/12/79, New South Wales received one application (rejected), Victoria nil, South Australia 16 (12 approved) totalling \$87 000. There is no shortage of funds for this purpose.

WINE GRAPES

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (1 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Department of Agriculture has prepared a report for me outlining the likely effect which the reduction in the excise may have on the wine grape uptake. A copy of the report has been forwarded to the Honourable Member.

In general the excise reduction has given little if any relief to the Australian brandy industry. The tax reduction in relative terms was of greater significance for imported brandies than for the locally produced product. I understand the Federal Government's motives for reducing the customs duty; however I am not happy with the reduced tax margin between Australian and imported brandies which has resulted. More importantly, however, I consider the brandy excise to be excessive and intend making representations to the Federal Government again, with the view to seeking a more meaningful reduction in this excise.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (6 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Minister of Agriculture advises that the allocation of \$30 000 will be utilised by Departmental officers on visits associated with overseas projects.

The Hon. Member would know from personal experience that there are existing or potential undertakings in the Middle East, North Africa and China requiring Departmental supervision or negotiation and the funds have been committed entirely to these purposes. The Government has examined all such travel proposals submitted to date and is satisfied that the visits are warranted.

Since the monies will be devoted totally to officer travelling it is quite evident that the Minister of Agriculture has no plans for an overseas trip this financial year.

CIGARETTE SMOKING

In reply to the **Hon. FRANK BLEVINS** (16 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague, the Minister of Health, informs me that she is aware that cigarettes and nicotine content details should be placed on cigarette packets and she has sought advice from the Health Commission on the most appropriate legislative means of doing this.

The need for legislation of this type has been recognised for some time and Australia is lagging behind the U.S.A. and U.K. which already require such information to be placed on cigarette packets.

As any new labelling requirements will need to be enacted on a national basis, it is intended to place this matter on the agenda of the next Conference of Health Ministers for discussion and it is hoped that agreement on a timetable for the introduction of the required legislative amendments will be reached.

WHYALLA HOSPITAL

In reply to the **Hon. FRANK BLEVINS** (31 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am advised by my colleague, the Minister of Health that she is aware of the submission to the South Australian Health Commission by the Whyalla Hospital Board of Management and that an additional allocation has been made.

The issue of a general instruction regarding the criteria to be used for the admittance of sick people to hospitals is not necessary because there is no suggestion that criteria other than medical needs are being used.

AGRICULTURAL SPRAY

In reply to the **Hon. FRANK BLEVINS** (7 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: A report has now been obtained from the British Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which indicates that the allegations of lamb losses through 2,4,5-T spraying at Taunton, Somerset, have been investigated and found to be without foundation.

The use of 2,4,5-T has been investigated by many authorities both within Australia and in other countries. The overwhelming weight of evidence available has indicated that the chemical can be regarded as safe when used in accordance with the directions on the label. In this context 2,4,5-T will remain a registered agricultural chemical under the Agricultural Chemicals Act in South Australia, and there is no intention to alter its present status.

The Department of Agriculture has prepared a technical note on the safety aspects of 2,4,5-T. This information is consistent with information and directions included on the registered label for the product. Advice contained in this technical paper will be given to any enquirers. Otherwise general advice on the safe handling of agricultural pesticides is available in a departmental leaflet entitled "How to live with agricultural chemicals".

INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION

In reply to the **Hon. G. L. BRUCE** (25 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am advised by my colleague, the Minister of Industrial Affairs, that in accordance with the Government's industrial policy, amendments to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act are contemplated. The matters raised will be considered as part of the general review of the Act.

PROTECTED PLANTS

In reply to the **Hon. G. L. BRUCE** (7 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: Amendments for the extension of the range of protected plants under the National Parks and Wildlife Act are being considered. Variation in staff requirements for the administering of

any amendments would be taken into account when decisions are made as to the nature of any such amendments.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

In reply to the **Hon. G. L. BRUCE** (6 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I have been informed by my colleague, the Minister of Industrial Affairs, that a case, which is regarded in the nature of a "test case" has been mounted in the Industrial Court to determine whether or not casual employees who work on a regular basis are entitled to payment for long service leave after the appropriate qualifying periods.

Until the Industrial Court has handed down its decision in this matter it is not possible to give a definite answer to the honourable member's question.

NATIONAL PARKS

In reply to the **Hon. G. L. BRUCE** (7 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The operations of the Cleland, Black Hill and General Reserves Trusts are currently under review in the Department for the Environment.

LICENSED RESTAURANTS

In reply to the **Hon. G. L. BRUCE** (30 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: As at 1 March 1968 there were 22 licensed restaurants. The proprietors of an additional 82 restaurants were able to sell or supply Australian wines, mead, perry and cider for consumption by persons taking bona fide meals in accordance with permits granted pursuant to section 197A of the repealed Licensing Act, making in all a total of 104 restaurants able to supply liquor.

At 31 August, 1979 there were 269 licensed restaurants, including six licensed B.Y.O.s.

Accordingly, the increase in restaurants able to supply liquor in the period 1968 to 1978 is in the order of 159 per cent.

During the current year to 5 November 1979, 52 applications for restaurant licences, including five for B.Y.O.s, have been received, being an average of about one application per week.

From 1968 to date, 369 applications for transfer of restaurant licenses have been lodged with the Licensing Court.

The financial status of outgoing licensees is not available to the Licensing Court and accordingly it is not possible to supply the information regarding the number of bankruptcies occurring in the area of licensed restaurants.

ECOLOGICAL SURVEY UNIT

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (7 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague, the Minister of Environment, advises that four permanent staff, two Section 108 staff, one weekly paid employee, and one draftsman are employed in the Unit. The Commonwealth Department of Science and the environment initially contributed to the establishment of the Unit, although currently, all costs are funded from Consolidated Revenue Account.

It is intended that the Unit will be retained in the Department for the Environment. However, as Landsat activities are new to most Departments, co-ordination will be effected by the establishment of a remote sensing liaison committee, to be chaired by the Department of Lands.

AIR POLLUTION

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (7 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Health has advised that although some information about the prevalence of respiratory and coronary heart disease in the community is available from such sources as the hospital morbidity survey and other vital statistics, there is no ready way of attributing these outcomes to a particular environmental factor such as air pollution. Smoking and occupational exposures to contaminants are among many common confounding factors which make it extremely difficult to carry out meaningful studies of the type envisaged by the honourable member.

It is commonly accepted that air pollution does contribute to the occurrence of respiratory diseases and that some areas are more seriously affected by pollution than others due to the presence of noxious industries, large numbers of motor vehicles or other sources of pollutants. A survey of the type suggested by the honourable member would be unlikely to do more than confirm that this is the case and indicate those areas already known to have an air pollution problem.

Consequently, it is not intended to carry out a statistical survey to determine the extent to which air pollution contributes to the occurrence of respiratory diseases within the Adelaide metropolitan area. Such a survey would be expensive to carry out and because respiratory diseases may be caused by a multitude of factors other than air pollution, the results would be of limited value.

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (31 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am advised by my colleague, the Minister of Health, that the South Australian Health Commission has no evidence of "gross abuse" of the hospital system in South Australia. The term "gross abuse" in common usage implies illegal or unethical behaviour. In isolated cases, the Commonwealth Department of Health has initiated proceedings against medical practitioners where there is evidence of illegal behaviour. Evidence of unethical behaviour can lead to a disciplinary hearing before the Medical Board of South Australia. Again, this has occurred in isolated cases from time to time.

In your speech on Tuesday, 30 October 1979, you offered no evidence which could reasonably support the very serious allegation of "gross abuse". Your concern seems to have been mainly with allegations about the income of private medical practitioners. The income of private medical practitioners is not known to the State Government or to the Commission. Only the taxation authorities have such knowledge, which they treat confidentially. Determination of the fee schedules, which in turn determine the income of private medical practitioners, is principally a matter for the Commonwealth Government and the Arbitration Commission.

The Commission is concerned about utilisation of hospital services, which is relatively high in Australia generally by comparison with some overseas countries. There is some evidence that fee for service remuneration of medical practitioners in general leads to higher levels of hospital and other medical service utilisation than other forms of remuneration such as salaried practice, or capitation. Remuneration of private practitioners, however, is not a matter over which the State Government has any substantial influence. The prevalence of fee for service primarily reflects health insurance arrangements, as well as traditional practices for the payment of medical practitioners in Australia. A major change in the form of remuneration of private practitioners would need to be initiated by the Commonwealth Government. I also point out that fee for service is the most common method for payment of medical practitioners in Western countries. It can be argued that the lower levels of hospital utilisation where fee for service does not prevail, for example in the United Kingdom, are not necessarily entirely desirable. Lengthy waiting lists for hospital treatment are common in the United Kingdom.

There is considerable evidence that utilisation of hospital services to a very large extent reflects the availability of hospital services. For this reason, the Commission is concerned to contain the growth of hospital services and overtime to reduce somewhat the overall level of hospital services in relation to population. To this end and in response to financial constraints, the Hospital Building Programme has been drastically curtailed.

The South Australian Health Commission in general supports the concept of peer review, which also has widespread support among professional bodies including the A.M.A. Interest in peer review is evidenced by a number of familiarisation courses and seminars which have been organised in Adelaide in recent years on this topic under the auspices of various bodies. Peer review mechanisms are extant in a variety of forms within the teaching hospitals. Introduction of peer review into smaller hospitals is very difficult and has not yet taken place in South Australia.

Peer review arrangements are very much a matter of the internal administration of hospitals. The success of peer review depends on the active and willing participation of the medical staff and administration of individual hospitals. The Commission has not, to this time, thought it desirable to introduce formal requirements upon hospitals to establish peer review mechanisms.

The Commission has recently decided to make funds available to hospitals for accreditation by the Australian Council of Hospital Standards. Peer review is one of the improvements in hospital administrative practices which will be promoted by participation in the accreditation scheme. It has been felt that meaningful peer review is more likely to come about at the initiative of Hospital Boards of Management in seeking to raise the quality of services offered by their own institution, than as a bureaucratic requirement imposed by the Commission.

NATIONAL PARK RANGERS

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (18 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am advised by my colleague, the Minister of Environment, that the matter of incorporating the policy of volunteer Rangers into the Parks system is currently under examination and it is expected that the plan will provide for considerable community involvement.

There is no likelihood that career Rangers would be disadvantaged by the Government's policy on this subject. There is no intention that duties currently performed by these Rangers would be taken over by the volunteers.

NATIONAL PARKS

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (13 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I refer to Ministerial Statements made by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Environment in the House of Assembly on 13 November 1979, *Hansard* pages 936-938, which satisfactorily answer the first three questions you raised.

With regard to the fourth question, a resolution of both Houses of Parliament is not required to permit farming of any portion of national or conservation park. Section 35(3) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972-78 permits the Minister to issue a licence over any portion of a reserve entitling a person to exercise any rights of entry, use, or occupation as specified in the licence.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (6 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. No. Consultancy Reports have been completed on six off-road vehicle areas and the report of the working party is nearing completion.
4. A report has been received from the Registrar of Motor Vehicles regarding registration of off-road recreational vehicles and discussions have been held with the S.G.I.C. regarding insurance.
5. The matter is under consideration.
6. Vide 5.

HILLS FACE ZONE

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (13 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am advised by my colleague, the Minister of Environment that a number of quarries are currently working in the Adelaide Hills Face Zone. Seven are operated by Quarry Industries Limited, four by Readymix Group (S.A.) and one each operated by White Rock Quarries and Southern Quarries Pty. Ltd. Clearly Quarry Industries Pty. Ltd. are not responsible for 90 per cent of the quarrying that takes place in the Hills Face Zone.

The quarries in the Hills Face Zone have, for the most part, 'existing use' rights under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act. However, all quarries are subject to the provisions and controls of the Mines and Works Inspection Act and regulations which have strict amenity provisions.

It is not clear from the question what role is envisaged for the independent quarrying committee you propose. If its purpose is to control quarrying development, then it would be an abrogation of government responsibilities not to have such a committee directly or indirectly under Ministerial control and with appropriate departments of the Public Service represented on it. The present Extractive Industries Committee of the State Planning

Authority which inter alia makes recommendations to the Authority on decisions it should take on quarrying proposals, fulfil such a requirement.

If the purpose is to tender advice on environmental aspects of quarrying, then adequate advice is already available from the Department for the Environment which is represented on the Extractive Industries Committee.

The Minister of Environment considers that there are adequate legislative mechanisms to protect the public interest in the matters relating to quarrying in the Adelaide Hills.

TUBERCULOSIS

In reply to the **Hon. C. W. CREEDON** (16 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am advised by my colleague, the Minister of Health, that the potential risk posed by the new refugees is well recognised and more stringent precautions are taken with them than with previous migrant groups.

A very extensive treatment and preventive programme is maintained and everything possible is done to ensure that these people do not propose a threat to the Australian population.

It is true that because tuberculosis in Australia has been under control for some years most of the population has little natural immunity. Therefore, B.C.G. vaccination programmes are practised among school children and high risk sectors of the community.

Financial considerations have not affected the ability to supervise the refugees.

HOSPITAL LEVY

In reply to the **Hon. C. W. CREEDON** (25 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am informed by my colleague the Minister of Health that Local Government compulsory hospital contributions are made in respect of the Capital Accounts of country recognised hospitals.

The Hospital Agreement provides for the financing from the Operating Account of amenities and improvements up to \$50 000 per item.

The likely effects of the abolition of the Local Government compulsory hospital contributions are currently under investigation.

Cessation of these contributions would not be expected to affect the continuation of any country recognised hospitals.

As the Government has normally provided the major portion of capital development funds, it is unlikely that there would be any change in attitude to individual projects as a result of the State being required to meet a higher proportion of the cost. As the Hospital Agreement limitation of \$50 000 applies to all hospitals, the advantages conferred by the \$50 000 limit are likely to be more significant to the smaller hospitals.

HIGH-PROTEIN DIETS

In reply to the **Hon. C. W. CREEDON** (24 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Minister of Health has informed me that Officers of the South Australian Health Commission have been aware of the health risks associated with these products since March of this year

when a report was received of two people suffering adverse health effects associated with the use of high protein dietary supplements.

In response to reports from the Food and Drug Administration in the U.S.A. and problems experienced in Australia, the National Health and Medical Research Council has, in association with the Trade Practices Commission, investigated this matter and recommended that the labels of these products should carry a warning statement as follows:—

“Not to be used as the principal or only source of diet and preferably to be taken under medical guidance.”

The S.A. Food and Drugs Advisory Committee considered that the proposed warning statement was not strong enough to act as an adequate warning to consumers of the potential adverse health effects experienced by some people using these products and has referred the matter back to the Food Standards Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council for consideration.

Once an agreed warning statement has been finalised, action will be taken to make appropriate amendments to the Food and Drugs Regulations to require its inclusion on the labels of these products.

In addition, the Advisory Committee will be asked to consider what action may be taken in relation to the advertising associated with these products.

It is understood that competition in the market place between the various manufacturers of these products has already forced a considerable decrease in their unit cost and that the activities of some sections of the media, notably television, have begun to draw the attention of the public to the cost and dangers associated with these products.

CITRUS INDUSTRY

In reply to the **Hon. C. W. CREEDON** (6 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Minister of Agriculture will consider the recommendations of the McAskill Inquiry prior to taking any action to re-organise present citrus marketing arrangements.

RELICS UNIT

In reply to the **Hon. C. W. CREEDON** (7 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Relics Unit is a Unit of the Department for the Environment and reports to the Director-General. The Officer-in-Charge of the Relics Unit is Mr. R. W. Ellis. The Acting Officer-in-Charge of the Heritage Unit is Mr. B. Rowney. I am aware that the recently released report, South Australian Museum Study, First Interim Report by Robert Edwards, envisages that the Relics Unit becomes part of the Museum, but no decision has been taken on that issue.

At this stage it is intended that the European and Aboriginal Heritage Acts will be administered as different sections, but this matter is currently under review.

The Aboriginal Heritage Committee will be appointed when the Government has considered and determined the nominations.

Preparation of a Registrar of Aboriginal sites is a necessary prerequisite to proclamation and this is proceeding.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COUNCIL

In reply to the **Hon. C. W. CREEDON** (11 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: Consideration is being given to the introduction of possible amendments to the Environmental Protection Council Act. The points raised by the Honourable Member, e.g. expanding the scope and autonomy, and membership, are being reviewed. At this stage, however, I am unable to indicate what the final decision will be on these matters.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

In reply to the **Hon. J. E. DUNFORD** (1 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Divisional structure in the Department has not been amended since February 1978, and it is anticipated that permanent directors will have been appointed to all Divisions by early 1980.

Fifty-two applications have been received for the recently advertised position of Director, National Parks and Wildlife Division.

An appointee is expected to be selected in the near future following which an appointment will be made. The date of commencement will be as soon as possible after the appointment.

BIRD SMUGGLING

In reply to the **Hon. J. E. DUNFORD** (16 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Police investigation into allegations of smuggling of and trafficking of birds has proceeded to the stage that prosecutions have been lodged. The Government is awaiting a full report.

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

In reply to the **Hon. J. E. DUNFORD** (16 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: Negotiations have taken place with the Commissioner of Police and a proposal for the use of a Police Officer in this work is currently under consideration. No officer has been designated at this stage.

Staffing of the Inspection Section will need to be considered in relation to other Government priorities.

QUARRY METALS

In reply to the **Hon. J. E. DUNFORD** (30 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The replies are as follows:
1. Quarry products prices in South Australia and Victoria compare as follows:

| | Price per tonne | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Victoria | South Australia |
| | \$ | \$ |
| 20 mm Screenings | 7.20 | 4.47 |
| 20 mm Crushed Rock | 6.50 | 4.12 |
| Ballast | 6.50 | 4.17 |
| Concrete Sand | 4.14 | 3.55 |

2. The prices quoted are ex-quarry and cartage charges have to be added to arrive at a delivered price. It is

estimated these charges due, in the main, to shorter delivery leads in Adelaide, would be a little over half of those applicable in Melbourne.

DAIRY SOFT

In reply to the **Hon. J. E. DUNFORD** (7 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The marketing of 'Dairy Soft' in South Australia has been prefaced by a rather involved history culminating in assumption by the Australian Dairy Corporation, of the product's commercial development and administration of its manufacture under licence.

A Swedish patent for a very similar production technique known as "Bregott" constituted a major barrier to progress with 'Dairy Soft' but having resolved that problem, the Corporation called tenders for manufacture of the Australian product during its current market development period.

The Minister of Agriculture understands that the Corporation's selection of an interstate tenderer was based purely on commercial grounds and in any event only one South Australian manufacturer was capable of producing 'Dairy Soft' at the time in question.

However, if marketing of the product eventually expands to other States and if any South Australian manufacturers were to seek the Minister's assistance in obtaining access to that market through an Australian Dairy Corporation licence, he would support their case.

At the same time it would be appreciated that local companies might face a shortage of fresh cream which is an essential element in the whole process of making 'Dairy Soft'. South Australia produces approximately 2 500 tonnes of butter and imports from interstate 2 400 tonnes of butter to meet local demand.

It would therefore be difficult for a South Australian manufacturer to obtain an adequate source of milk fat as cream to make sufficient 'Dairy Soft' to meet local demand which is currently estimated at 500 tonnes/annum. The only option for companies would be to divert fresh cream currently used in the manufacture of butter to the manufacture of 'Dairy Soft'.

In reply to the **Hon. J. E. DUNFORD** (6 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: An investigation of the fluctuations in the recommended retail price of Dairy Soft has revealed:

1. Dairy Soft in 375 g packs was introduced to the South Australian market in September, 1978 with a retail price of 74 cents.
A Government subsidy late in September reduced the price to 69 cents.
2. In June, 1979 due to increased manufacturing costs, the price increased to 81 cents.
3. The subsidy was withdrawn in two stages in August and September 1979, increasing the price to 88 cents.
4. Late in September the subsidy was re-instated to reduce the recommended retail price to the present 81 cents.
5. All prices quoted could be discontinued by supermarkets but details of such prices have not been obtained.

VENEREAL DISEASE

In reply to the **Hon. R. C. DeGARIS** (23 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Minister of Health

informs me that the National Health and Medical Research Council recommended in October 1978 that a range of diseases including genital herpes simplex should be made notifiable in Australia. In the case of genital herpes the most reliable information is available from clinics specialising in the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and hence the collection of incidence data from clinics in Adelaide has commenced. There are no figures with which to compare the data so far and hence no interpretation of time trends is yet possible.

It will be several years before the epidemiology of genital herpes simplex in the Australian population is known. The number of cases of genital herpes seen at the Venereal Diseases Control Centre in Adelaide in recent years is shown in the accompanying table and is compared with cases of Gonorrhoea and Non-specific Urethritis for the corresponding years.

HOME FOR INCURABLES

In reply to the **Hon. R. C. DeGARIS** (6 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The replies are as follows:

(1) The other health facilities in South Australia known to have uncommissioned facilities are:—

| | Beds |
|---|------|
| Windana Nursing Home | 90 |
| Flinders Medical Centre | 14 |
| Port Pirie Hospital | 29 |
| Walleroo Hospital | 14 |
| Modbury Hospital | 104 |
| Kingston Soldiers Memorial Hospital | 6 |

(2) (a) Approval has been given for the Southern Cross Homes Inc. to commission Windana as a Nursing Home for the aged suffering from chronic brain failure.

(b) Funds were provided in December, 1979, to utilize the 14 beds in the new Geriatric Wing of the Wallaroo Hospital.

(c) Funding has been provided during 1979/80 to commence commissioning the Psychiatric Section of Modbury Hospital consisting of 40 beds. The balance of 64 beds is space included in the Hospital to serve future requirements as the district develops.

(d) The 6 beds at Kingston Hospital will be commissioned as soon as approval under the cost sharing agreement has been received from the Commonwealth Health Department.

(3) The balance of the beds in the Flinders Medical Centre and the Port Pirie Hospital will be commissioned according to priorities to be set as funds become available.

(4) At the time of planning and construction, it was intended that these beds be utilised. It should be realised, however, that it is not unusual to build bed space into Hospitals in developing communities for future utilization as required.

ABORTION

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (25 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Minister of Health has informed me that the Committee appointed to examine and report on Abortions notified in South Australia met at the end of October to discuss the results of the computer analysis of the data relating to legal terminations of pregnancy, and the report was received. A submission will shortly be made to the Minister.

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (25 October 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Minister of Health has

informed me that the information pamphlet which was the subject of the Workshop on Social Aspects of Abortion has been prepared in draft form by the Committee appointed to examine and report on abortions notified in South Australia. A submission will shortly be made to the Minister.

VEGETATION CLEARANCE

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (7 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Department for the Environment has completed its investigations on vegetation clearance.

Consideration will now be given to the Department's report which includes matters such as those referred to by the Honorable Member.

Decisions regarding legislation will be made when the report has been considered.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (6 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The grant to the Consumers Association for the year 1978-79 was not made until April 1979. The Association has indicated that it has sufficient funds to carry it through until the end of January 1980 and has requested that its grant for 1979-80 be paid during that month.

I have previously indicated that one of the reasons for reducing the grant to the Consumers Association was because of a policy that the Association should become self-sufficient over a period of time—a policy which the Association entirely supports. An additional reason was that the first grant included provision for some non-recurring items including the following:—

| | |
|---|-------|
| | \$ |
| Capital expenditure in relation to establishment of office: | 2 714 |
| Initial membership drive: | 3 000 |

The Association has submitted a budget for 1980 and was advised on 9 October 1979 that further consideration would be given to its request for a grant as soon as the estimates were passed by Parliament. That has now occurred and the amount of \$20 000 is therefore available for "Grants to Consumer Organisations". The Association will now be advised of the amount of its grant in the near future.

ABORTION STATISTICS

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (13 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am informed by my colleague, the Minister of Health, that she has reconsidered this matter and the figures will not be made available before the report is tabled in Parliament.

HEALTH COMMISSION

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (Appropriation Bill, 8 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I have been advised by my colleague, the Minister of Health, that the estimates of receipts and payments for the School Dental Service appear under the line "South Australian Health Commission."

The total amount spent on the School Dental Service in 1978-79 was:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| S.A. Health Commission | \$6-844m |
| *Public Buildings Department. | \$1-220m |

The amount expected to be spent on that service in 1979-80 is:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| S.A. Health Commission | \$7-285m [†] |
| *Public Buildings Department | \$0-476m |

[†]The expenditure by Public Buildings Department covers the construction of school dental clinic buildings.

[‡]Includes an amount of \$250 000 for the operation of five (5) new clinics in 1980 which is included in the development schedule which has been approved in principle.

Approximately 88 per cent of primary school children are covered by the operations of the School Dental Service at present.

It is anticipated, with the opening early this year of the five additional clinics recently approved by the Government, that total coverage of primary school children will be achieved in 1980.

SMOKING

In reply to the **Hon. BARBARA WIESE** (13 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am informed by my colleague, the Minister of Health, that as soon as it is practicable, she intends to visit all areas of health services in South Australia, including the Health Education Unit at Norwood.

Stop smoking groups are among several health promotion programmes which are regarded as of high priority by the Health Commission.

Consideration is being given to the allocation of additional funds to health promotion programmes generally and in view of the importance of smoking as a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the community, high priority will be given to programmes to reduce its prevalence.

RADIATION BOARD

In reply to the **Hon. BARBARA WIESE** (1 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am informed by my colleague, the Minister of Health, that she is awaiting the report of a Working Party before taking action. The Working Party's Terms of Reference are confined to human diagnostic radiography and controls on its use.

RURAL ADJUSTMENT

In reply to the **Hon. BARBARA WIESE** (1 November 1979).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The replies are as follows.

1. \$4 672 006 was received from the Commonwealth under the provisions of the Rural Adjustment Act, 1977 during 1978-79.

2. \$2 039 292 is available from the Commonwealth during 1979-80 comprising the undrawn balance 78-79 \$1 339 292 and the 79-80 allocation of \$700 000.

3. Approximately \$2 716 000 out of a total of \$6 039 285 advanced in 78-79 was from recyclable funds representing 45 per cent of funds advanced.

4. It is expected that approximately \$2 500 000 will be available for recycling 79-80 or approximately 55 per cent of funds advanced.

Y.W.C.A.

ADELAIDE MILK MARKET

In reply to the **Hon. BARBARA WIESE** (7 November 1979):

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: In view of the marked lack of pressure from South Eastern dairy farmers it is questionable whether shelving of the dairy legislation is causing them concern.

As the honourable member has intimated, the prime objective of the South Eastern Dairyemen's Association is to become a party to the metropolitan based milk equalisation scheme and if this can be achieved without introducing legislation it would satisfy both the Government and industry.

The Minister of Agriculture is aware of the differing legal opinions over the nature of the proposed augmentation agreement and as a preliminary step has arranged a meeting of the legal advisers.

CEREAL STORAGE

In reply to the **Hon. BARBARA WIESE** (6 November 1979):

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: Currently, it is anticipated that Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited will receive—

2.1 million tonnes of wheat

1.5 million tonnes of barley

.035 million tonnes of oats

in season 1979-80.

The total storage available for receipt of this crop is 3 885 600 tonnes in terms of wheat capacity. This storage includes 185 000 tonnes of extra storage completed in 1979.

In view of the extra capacity now available it is not anticipated that there will be any serious problems in handling growers' deliveries despite the fact that it is expected that the crop will be an all-time record, and in this regard some 300 000 tonnes more than the record receipt of 1978-79.

There may be some localised storage problems experienced during harvest but it is expected that these will be only of a transient nature and will not cause any serious delays to growers. However, in the unlikely event of a need to store grain in the open, CBH has investigated the system used last season in New South Wales and Victoria and it is in a position to use this type of temporary storage arrangement should the need arise.

BIRD TRAFFICKING

In reply to the **Hon. BARBARA WIESE** (7 November 1979):

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes. A review is currently being undertaken.
2. and 3. This is being considered with the review stated in 1. above.
4. It is proposed to upgrade the Inspection Section within the constraints of existing staffing levels.
5. Yes. Pet shops should be able to trade in birds authorised under the Act, where birds are kept in accordance with the Act and Regulations.
6. Amendments to sections of the Act are currently under consideration.

The Hon. ANNE LEVY: I seek leave to make a brief statement before directing to the Leader of the Government, representing the Treasurer, a question about grants to the Young Women's Christian Association.

Leave granted.

The Hon. ANNE LEVY: It may not be generally known that 1980 is the centenary year for the Young Women's Christian Association. This very worthy organisation is planning certain celebrations and activities connected with its centenary. I am sure that all honourable members will agree that this organisation has served this State well and continues to do so with a wide variety of activities, interest groups and help offered to a large proportion of our community. I understand that for its centenary year the association wishes to undertake certain projects that will be consistent with its aims and objectives. The association approached the Government for help in undertaking these projects and requested a grant.

The initial request, after discussions with members of the Government, was reduced to a smaller sum which would not enable the association to undertake the full range of centenary activities that it wished but which would nevertheless allow it to celebrate its centenary in a fit and proper manner, and enable it to undertake activities in relation to its centenary. I understand that this latest reduced request for a grant of only \$10 000 has been made but that, as yet, although we are now 2½ months into its centenary year, the association has not received any response from the Government regarding its request. When can the YWCA expect to obtain a reply to its request for aid in its centenary year, and what sum will the Government allocate to it for its important celebrations?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I will have some inquiries made as quickly as possible and bring down a reply for the honourable member.

The PRESIDENT: Order! It is 3.15 p.m., and I call on Orders of the Day.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: In view of the tabling of many papers at the start of Question Time, I request the Leader of the Government to allow 10 more minutes for Question Time.

The PRESIDENT: The Attorney-General can move for an extended Question Time if he desires.

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I am prepared to be co-operative. However, the appropriate time to make such a request is before Question Time has expired. I move:

That Question Time be extended until 3.25 p.m.

Motion carried.

NORWOOD ROLL

The Hon. C. J. SUMNER: I thank the Attorney-General for his co-operation in extending Question Time. I am sure that he would not wish to have Question Time shortened, as I know how much Ministers of the Crown enjoy Question Time and the opening of their activities to the scrutiny of the Opposition, the press, and their colleagues in this Council. I seek leave to make a brief statement before directing to the Attorney-General a question concerning the evidence which led to an inquiry into the electoral roll for the Norwood by-election.

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. J. SUMNER: On Saturday evening, I think (certainly it was reported in the *Sunday Mail* on the Sunday morning), the Premier, amongst some of the other

things that he said (and I see the Hon. Mr. Cameron closing his eyes—he probably wants to close his eyes because he is highly embarrassed by what the Premier said on that occasion), referred to a piece of evidence that he had received. He said it had led to an investigation of the Norwood electoral roll. The staggering evidence that the Premier had received was an anonymous letter that he had received about 12 months ago stating that certain people had moved into certain areas (he did not state where, or who those people were), in readiness for an election. According to the Premier's statement, this was one of the matters that should lead to an investigation of the roll. That report states:

Mr. Tonkin said he had received an anonymous letter 12 months ago stating that certain people had been moved into certain areas in readiness for elections.

This having occurred 12 months ago. The report continues:

If this is so, then the results of this election indicate a thorough investigation should be made.

That was the evidence used by the Premier on that night when he stated that he would be considering the appointment of a Royal Commission, that he was going to have a thorough investigation into the election, that he was the head of this State, and that he was going to see that justice was done. When the Attorney-General ordered the investigation into the Norwood electoral roll, did he have before him the anonymous letter referred to by the Premier? Secondly, was that part of the evidence upon which the Attorney-General acted when he ordered the inquiry? Thirdly, as the letter was received about 12 months ago, why was it not drawn to the attention of the Electoral Commissioner at that time, and why did the Premier not take action on the letter when his Party assumed Government in September last year?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I have already indicated that I do not intend to canvass details about persons who have made allegations about the electoral roll, nor the evidence upon which the inquiries have been instituted. I have indicated that all matters referred to me about the Norwood electoral roll, whether by electors or others, have been referred to the Electoral Commissioner.

The Electoral Commissioner has a statutory responsibility to administer the Electoral Act, and although he is responsible to me, he exercises an independent function. I do not intend to compromise whatever decisions or inquiries he may make before he presents a report to me. When a report is presented to me, the material upon which the allegations have been based is more likely to be properly referred to publicly.

BRANDY EXCISE

The Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON: My question is directed to the Minister of Community Welfare, representing the Minister of Agriculture. In December last year the Federal Government reduced the excise on Australian brandy, but retained the competitive edge for imported brandy by also reducing the tariff on imported brandy. The Minister of Agriculture in South Australia reacted by issuing a press release saying, "Brandy decision disappointing but understandable." Does that mean that the Minister has now become an apologist for the Federal Government's punitive taxation on the wine and brandy industry in this State, thus reversing the policy of the previous State Government, which was prepared to criticise both Labor and Liberal Federal Governments for their harsh treatment of the industry?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I will refer the honourable

member's question to my colleague in another place and bring back a reply.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: I seek leave to make a short statement prior to asking the Attorney-General a question about the Public Accounts Committee.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: On 23 October last year I asked the Attorney-General a specific question about the proposed expanded role of the Public Accounts Committee. This was the proposal that the Liberal Party had consistently put forward in Opposition, and the Attorney-General replied that the matters to which I referred were under review at that time. That was a standard answer at that stage and we could not do much about it. However, six weeks later, since I thought that the review might well have been completed, I wrote to him on 4 December asking him to inform me whether decisions had been made. I asked, "Can you now provide me with specific answers to my question?" On 10 January—

The PRESIDENT: I remind the honourable member of the time.

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: Still having received no reply I again wrote seeking an answer to the same question, but to date I have not received a reply to that letter. My question did not involve the use of any departmental resources whatsoever, but only required a simple statement from the Attorney-General. He has chosen to treat my request with arrogance and contempt. Will the Attorney-General say whether a decision has been reached regarding the Public Accounts Committee and, if so, is that decision consistent with the Liberal Party's commitment to appoint an independent Chairman? Will the Liberal Government keep its promise, which it made in Opposition so often, to open proceedings to the public?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The question referred to by the honourable member was based upon a newspaper report and nothing more. Subsequently, I made some inquiries, and a report has been presented to me. However, as I was absent from this State in the latter part of January on Ministerial business and for part of this month I have not been able to provide the honourable member with a reply. However, I will now provide him with some information that undoubtedly will not satisfy his inquiring mind, but it will demonstrate that the Government has taken some active and positive steps with respect to the Public Accounts Committee in an attempt to upgrade its work.

The following appointments have been made to the Public Accounts Committee: on 17 January 1980 a stenosecretary grade 1 was appointed; on 21 January 1980 an audit officer grade CO5 was seconded to the committee; and a graduate research officer will be appointed at the earliest opportunity. I understand that the committee has commenced interviews with officers recommended by the Public Service Board. The salary of the Secretary of the Public Accounts Committee is being reviewed, and other matters are currently being reviewed with respect to the Public Accounts Committee. Therefore, the steps taken by the Government so far indicate a positive commitment to upgrade the status and capacity of the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. DENNIS O'NEILL

The Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON (on notice) asked the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. Is it a fact that in response to a prepared question the Minister of Agriculture stated that he had cancelled the verbal contract and written offer of employment to a Commonwealth Public Servant (Mr. Dennis O'Neill) "on the advice received", and was the appointment cancelled verbally on 21 September?

2. If so, will the Minister state what that advice consisted of and from whom it came?

3. Is the Minister aware of an advertisement that appeared in *The Australian* on the weekend of 6-7 October asking for applications for a contract appointment of a senior overseas projects officer in the South Australian Department of Agriculture and, if so, did the Minister approve the proposed appointment, why, and on whose advice?

4. Can the Minister state if the advertisement was inserted in error?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The replies are as follows:

1. No. There was no contract.

2. No.

3. Yes. However, the Minister's approval was not required for this proposed appointment and was therefore not sought or given.

4. The advertisement was not inserted in error.

The PRESIDENT: Before calling on the Orders of the Day, Question Time having expired, I remind honourable members that it should not be necessary to suspend Standing Orders to extend Question Time on many occasions. When it is extended, Council members should watch the very big clock in the Council. We have already exceeded the extended time.

CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 7 November. Page 797.)

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN (Attorney-General): The Leader of the Opposition's Bill was obviously prompted by the Government's proposal during the election campaign and subsequently to give to the Crown a right of appeal against sentence on all convictions for an indictable offence. This is one proposal of a number which the Government supports for reforming the criminal law.

It is true that the previous Government at the election announced a similar proposal, but it should be noted that it had the First Report of the Mitchell Committee in 1973 and took no action itself in six years to implement that specific recommendation. This was notwithstanding considerable public concern with respect to crime and punishment.

It is, therefore, no reflection on the credibility of this Government that the Leader of the Opposition's Bill is the first into the Parliament on this question. Nor is it a criticism of us that I intend to support the Bill, because I believe that the proposal which it embodies is a desirable one.

The Mitchell Committee supported the proposal for the prosecution to have a right of appeal from sentence on information, although it suggested that that right should be restricted. The committee recognised the decision of the trial judge—

... on sentence has a large element of discretion in it which may be wrongly exercised from the point of view either

of the defendant or of the public. So far as it may be wrongly exercised against the defendant, he has his own right of appeal. We see no sufficient double jeopardy reason why the opposite error, departure from the established principles of judicial sentencing in a manner which may prejudice the interest of the public at large, should not also be subject to further judicial review.

Therefore, I support the principle of the Crown having the right to appeal against sentence. I agree, too, that the defendant should have his sentence increased by a court upon appeal where he appeals against its severity. If the Crown has rights of appeal against sentence, then it is appropriate that only if the Crown is not satisfied with the severity of the sentence and institutes an appeal should the court be able to increase the penalty. If a defendant appeals against the severity of a sentence, the Crown will be able to make its own submissions.

I agree with the proposition that leave of the Full Court of the Supreme Court should be required where the Crown appeals against a sentence in the same way as the Criminal Law Consolidation Act provides that a defendant who appeals only against sentence should do so only with the leave of the Full Court. However, I do not agree that the Crown's appeal against sentence should only be instituted by the personal attention of the Attorney-General. The Mitchell Committee had some important comments on this, which stated:

In New South Wales and Tasmania such appeals can be taken only by the Attorney-General, a provision which discourages prosecution appeals against sentence and clearly suggests that they should be only an exceptional occurrence. In our view such a restriction tends against the working involvement of the prosecution in the sentencing process which we advocate in this report. Although we do not envisage a constant stream of prosecution appeals, equally we do not see the purpose of such appeals being effectively served if they are highly exceptional. As we indicate, we should like to see the emergence of a reasonably substantial body of reported case law on sentencing. Such a development cannot take place in the absence of a basic structure of appellate opinion.

It follows that sentencing questions ought, for the health of the whole system, to come with reasonable frequency before the Full Court, at all events in the initial stages of shaping judicial sentencing policy after the introduction of prosecution appeals. In our view the only desirable restriction on prosecution appeals from sentence on information should be leave of the Full Court. We anticipate that prosecutors would be quickly receptive to any indication by the Full Court that applications for leave were becoming too frequent or in some other way were not being used to the best advantage. This being so, we can see no reason why such a comparatively straightforward question should warrant the personal attention of the Attorney-General as a matter of course.

I support the proposition that the Attorney-General may refer matters of law to the Full Court after the acquittal of a defendant because, as the Leader has said in his second reading explanation, there may well be important questions of law which arise in a particular case leading to an acquittal which if not resolved by the Full Court may create difficulties in the future. However, the defendant who is acquitted should not be subject to a retrial upon such referral of a question of law. At an appropriate time I will move some amendments to the Bill consistent with the comments I have already made. I support the second reading.

The Hon. L. H. DAVIS secured the adjournment of the debate.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

November 1976-March 1977—continued

WHYALLA UNEMPLOYMENT

Grant Total
\$

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS (on notice) asked the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. How much money was allocated to organisations in Whyalla under the previous Government's State Unemployment Relief Scheme?

2. What are the names of these organisations and—

(a) how much money was allocated to each of them; and

(b) for what purpose?

3. How many people in Whyalla received employment under the scheme and what was the total number of man-hours worked in Whyalla since the scheme's inception?

4. What projects are presently being undertaken under the State Unemployment Relief Scheme in Whyalla and—

(a) how many people are currently employed due to these schemes; and

(b) will the projects be allowed to continue to completion?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The replies are as follows:

1. and 2. See attached list.

3. Approximately 346 people received employment in Whyalla under the scheme. It would take several weeks of an officer's time to compute the man-hours involved and it is not proposed to undertake this work.

4. The Home Handyman Programme:

(a) 3.

(b) Yes.

December 1975-March 1976

| | Grant Total \$ | | Grant Total \$ |
|--|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| <i>Corporation of City of Whyalla—</i> | | <i>Department of Further Education—</i> | |
| Multi-purpose oval development—west side | 100 000 | Library development | 5 307 |
| Whyalla Recreation Centre building | 51 879 | April 1977-August 1977 | |
| April 1976-June 1976 | | <i>Corporation of City of Whyalla—</i> | |
| <i>Corporation of City of Whyalla—</i> | | Stormwater drainage Bastyan Crescent and | |
| Civic parks water reticulation | 10 000 | Knight Street | 51 999 |
| McGee Street Reserve development and play- | | Stormwater drainage Searle Street and Viscount | |
| ground | 10 000 | Slim Avenue | 53 997 |
| Footpath surfacing | 20 000 | Multi purpose ovals/show grounds development | 90 000 |
| Landscape and car parking for recreation and | | Tree planting and fauna park development | 19 940 |
| child care centre | 60 000 | September 1977-August 1978 | |
| <i>Department of Further Education—</i> | | <i>Corporation of City of Whyalla—</i> | |
| Whyalla: College grounds development | 1 475 | Multi purpose ovals—show ground development | 85 709 |
| College grounds maintenance | 200 | Reserve development in newer western suburbs | 68 384 |
| Maintenance to prefabricated building | 610 | Assistance to community organisations | 35 238 |
| July 1976-October 1976 | | Council parks and general depot establishment . . | 57 000 |
| <i>Corporation of City of Whyalla—</i> | | Recreation and leisure centre extensions | 36 700 |
| Recreation and Child Care Centre landscaping . . | 51 514 | Updating council caravan park | 50 100 |
| Multi-purpose ovals and show ground develop- | | Whyalla foreshore development | 77 700 |
| ment | 70 000 | Female clerical assistance | 11 700 |
| Flora and fauna park development | 38 891 | <i>Y.W.C.A. Whyalla—</i> | |
| Footpath and seating provision | 39 578 | Extension work with women | 4 505 |
| Development reserves and playground | 50 017 | <i>Whyalla College of Further Education—</i> | |
| <i>Whyalla S.A. Institute of Technology—</i> | | Assistant maintenance fitter | 2 658 |
| Oval improvements | 4 215 | Tool room assistant | 3 017 |
| Drainage improvements | 3 785 | Clerical assistant | 2 347 |
| November 1976-March 1977 | | Library assistant | 2 347 |
| <i>Corporation of City of Whyalla—</i> | | <i>Whyalla S.A. Institute of Technology—</i> | |
| Multi-purpose oval and show ground | 90 192 | Provision of drip feed system to trees | 14 356 |
| Reserve development | 89 805 | <i>Domestic care service—</i> | |
| Car park landscaping, child care centre and | | Typist/receptionist | 3 197 |
| recreation | 50 003 | <i>Whyalla Workers' Club—</i> | |
| Toilets and shelter civic park | 42 000 | Erect toilet facilities adjacent to bowling green . . | 15 113 |
| Female clerical assistance | 14 800 | <i>Public Buildings Department—</i> | |
| <i>E. and W.S. Department—</i> | | Grounds development at: | |
| Water main maintenance | 30 050 | Bevan Crescent Primary School | 16 068 |
| | | Eyre High School | 27 343 |
| | | Fisk Street | 8 175 |
| | | Hincks Avenue Primary School | 13 381 |
| | | Long Street Primary School | 9 222 |
| | | McRitchie Crescent Primary School (Junior) . . | 12 453 |
| | | Nicolson Avenue Primary School | 14 742 |
| | | Scott Street Primary School | 11 384 |
| | | Stuart High School | 9 736 |
| | | Whyalla High School | 10 058 |
| | | Whyalla Town Primary School | 11 281 |
| | | <i>Fisk Street Primary School—</i> | |
| | | Upgrade library material | 3 438 |
| | | <i>Hincks Avenue Junior Primary School—</i> | |
| | | Library assistant | 4 470 |
| | | <i>McRitchie Crescent Primary School—</i> | |
| | | Library resource area | 4 470 |
| | | <i>Memorial Oval Primary School—</i> | |
| | | Reading colour coding | 4 470 |
| | | <i>Bevan Crescent Primary School—</i> | |
| | | Development of education equipment and aids . . | 2 180 |
| | | <i>Eyre High School—</i> | |
| | | Resource centralisation | 4 950 |
| | | <i>Scott Street Primary School—</i> | |
| | | Upgrade Resource Centre | 4 470 |
| | | September 1978-August 1979 | |
| | | <i>Corporation of City of Whyalla—</i> | |
| | | Home handyman programme | 10 000 |
| | | Stuart Community Centre Reserve | 28 590 |
| | | Recreation and leisure centre plaza development | 56 230 |
| | | <i>Department of Community Welfare—</i> | |
| | | Whyalla Employment Centre—Project Officer . . | 5 400 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| September 1978-August 1979— <i>continued</i> | |
| | Grant Total |
| | \$ |
| <i>Roopena Football Club—</i> | |
| Clubroom extensions | 20 950 |
| <i>Weeroona Bay Football Club—</i> | |
| Construct clubrooms | 38 300 |
| | \$1 852 089 |

MEDICAL GRADUATES

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS (on notice) asked the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. Can the Minister state what is the cost of training a medical graduate in Australia?

2. How many medical graduates are unemployed in South Australia and, if any, what is the reason?

3. What is the present policy of the Government regarding the registration of doctors with overseas qualifications who are not practising in Australia at present?

4. How many doctors with overseas qualifications have registered to practise in South Australia during each of the past five years?

5. What is the rationale behind the present policy of allowing unrestricted registration?

6. How many doctors trained overseas are presently practising in South Australia and what countries do they come from?

7. What percentage of doctors who come from overseas to practise, do so in non-metropolitan areas?

8. How long do they stay practising in non-metropolitan areas?

9. If these figures are not available, will the Minister instigate an inquiry to ascertain the information?

10. What are the aims of the Government's policy on the unrestricted registration and entry of overseas trained doctors?

11. What evidence is available to show that these aims are being met or are capable of being met, and if no evidence is available why not?

12. Is the Government attempting to identify areas of specific medical need such as Vietnamese refugees and other ethnic groups, and trying to attract doctors to South Australia who will have the necessary first hand knowledge to give all South Australians access to the best possible medical care and, if not, why not?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I seek leave to have the reply inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

REPLY TO QUESTION

1. It has been estimated that the average cost of producing a medical graduate in Australia is approximately \$45 000.

2. The Department of Employment and Youth Affairs has advised that six medical practitioners were unemployed at the end of September 1979. The precise reason for their unemployment is not known.

3. The Government is presently reviewing all aspects of policy in this matter, and is examining the position in other States.

4. The numbers of medical practitioners with overseas qualifications granted registration in South Australia during the past five years are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1975 | 195 |
| 1976 | 731 |
| 1977 | 505 |
| 1978 | 199 |
| 1979 (To 18 October) | 127 |

5. The Medical Board of South Australia has resolved to suspend the automatic registration of medical degrees obtained from universities in the countries of Eire, Malaya, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malta, South Africa and Canada. Furthermore, the board will not continue to recognise for full registration purposes a qualification from a body in the United Kingdom other than a university in that country if the holder of the qualification has not undertaken a regular graded course of medical study in that country.

The board has made this decision in the light of the poor results from candidates sitting the Australian Medical Examining Council's examinations held in September 1978 and March and September 1979. Before being granted full registration in South Australia, doctors holding qualifications from universities in the above-named countries will normally be required to have passed the examination of the Australian Medical Examining Council.

6. A survey was undertaken in 1977 of medical practitioners registered in South Australia; 2 467 practitioners indicated they were working in South Australia and 1 675 practitioners, working in South Australia, responded to a voluntary question about the location of their practice. From these 1 675 who responded, the following information is available:

| Region where first degree gained | No. | Per cent |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Britain | 193 | 48.0 |
| Asia | 150 | 37.3 |
| Pacific | 28 | 6.9 |
| Africa | 16 | 4.0 |
| Europe | 9 | 2.2 |
| Middle East | 1 | 0.2 |
| Americas | 1 | 0.2 |
| Other | 4 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 402 | 99.8 |

7. From the survey mentioned above, 33.5 per cent of practitioners practising outside the Central CURB Regions obtained their first degree overseas.

8. It would be impracticable to obtain this information.

9. Not applicable.

10. The Government's position with regard to requirements for registration of medical practitioners with overseas qualifications has been indicated in the answer to part 3. of this question. Entry of overseas trained doctors is another matter and one that is the province of the Commonwealth Government which has responsibility for the control of immigration. It is understood that steps have been taken by the Commonwealth to impose more stringent requirements for entry to Australia by medical practitioners and that as a consequence, the number of medical practitioners entering Australia has been reduced quite markedly.

11. The Government's position in relation to registration has been set out in the reply to earlier parts of this question.

12. Medical practitioners of Vietnamese origin are already in practice in South Australia and known to be working with refugee groups. The Commonwealth Government is funding the employment of an ethnic health worker to assist in this work. In general, South Australia enjoys adequate numbers of medical practitioners. As indicated earlier, increasingly stringent requirements for entry to Australia are being imposed on medical

practitioners by the Commonwealth Government. In this context it would be incongruous and inconsistent for the South Australian Government to be actively seeking to attract medical practitioners from overseas.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS (on notice) asked the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. What are the numbers of registered unemployed in each of the South Australian State electorates?

2. What percentage of the work force in each State electorate does the unemployed represent?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The State Government does not compile or maintain statistical information as to the number of unemployed persons within each State electorate.

COAST PROTECTION BOARD

The Hon. Frank Blevins, for the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. Does the Government intend to review the role of the Coast Protection Board to ensure that its objectives are being efficiently and effectively met?

2. Does the Government consider that foreshore facilities would be more appropriately provided by the Department of Urban and Regional Affairs and, if so, will this require amendments to the Coast Protection Act?

3. Will the amount of \$1 300 000 currently allocated to the board be reduced and, if so, how will the many urgent and important coast protection needs be financed?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. This is under review.

3. *Vide* 1.

URANIUM

The Hon. J. E. DUNFORD: (on notice) asked the Attorney-General:

1. Is it a fact that uranium is to be mined at Lakes Frome and Beverley, respectively?

2. Is it a fact that for each job created in mining, 20 could be created in manufacturing industry for the same investment?

3. Is it a fact that a Government report estimates that 1 500 jobs will be created for an estimated \$1 400 000 000 and, if so does not such an estimate represent almost \$900 000 per job?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The replies are as follows:

1. The uranium deposits at Beverley and at Honey-moon are being evaluated for the development of a mine at Beverley and an in-situ leaching operation at Honey-moon.

2. Mining not only provides jobs on the site but gives rise to a large number, not only in the construction stage, but also in providing goods and services thereafter.

3. I am not familiar with the report quoted and therefore unable to comment.

The Hon. J. E. DUNFORD (on notice) asked the Attorney-General:

1. Is it a fact that if the Government pursues its uranium policies the Government will be required to invest hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money building roads, rail links, port facilities and other

structures and, if so, will more money be spent in this way than will be recouped in taxes and royalties?

2. Does the Minister agree with the statement in the Fitzgerald Report that "the Australian taxpayers paid the multi-national companies \$55 000 000 to take our mineral away"?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The replies are as follows:

1. It is the policy of this Government to encourage private investment in mining. The level of assistance which will be required with regard to uranium mining developments, to infrastructure including the building of houses and schools and the supply of water and power for approved projects, remains to be determined.

2. The Fitzgerald Report has been variously criticised on the score of data presentation and interpretation. I am not in a position to make comment on the Fitzgerald statement.

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT

The Hon. Frank Blevins, for the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. Will the Government proceed with new legislation for the control of private development?

2. Will there be separate legislation for the land acquisition, development and redevelopment functions presently carried out by the State Planning Authority?

3. Will the State Planning Authority be replaced and, if so, by what?

4. How much responsibility will be given to local government and how much retained by the State Government?

5. Will the legislation be integrated with the promised environment assessment protection legislation?

6. Will the Department for the Environment be given a major role in all significant development applications?

7. Will the legislation be introduced in the present Parliamentary session?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The whole matter of development control is currently under review.

SURS

The Hon. J. E. DUNFORD (on notice) asked the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. How many people received employment through the State Unemployment Relief Scheme for the period 1977 to 31 July 1979?

2. How many people received full-time employment as a direct result of the State Unemployment Relief Scheme?

3. How much money was allocated by the previous Labor Government for the period July 1975 to 31 July 1979?

4. As the Government has decided to discontinue the State Unemployment Relief Scheme is it proposed to establish an alternative scheme?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The replies are as follows:

1. 12 021 between 1 January 1977 and 31 July 1979.

2. Although the State Unemployment Relief Scheme was commenced in December 1975 the necessary records to answer this question were only kept from 1 January 1977, since when 2 584 persons obtained permanent full-time employment following employment on SURS projects.

3. \$49 800 000.

4. As has been announced on several other occasions this Government does not consider that the continued

operation of the State Unemployment Relief Scheme is the best means of establishing permanent additional employment opportunities. Several measures have already been spelled out in this House which, in the Government's view, will be more appropriate in creating eventual long-term job opportunities.

SPORTS ALLOCATION

The Hon. Frank Blevins, for the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (on notice) asked the Attorney-General:

1. Of the \$8 000 allocated in 1979-80 for the conduct of sporting events in South Australia, what sums are for women's and men's sports respectively?
2. Of the \$77 000 allocated in 1979-80 for assistance to competitors from South Australia in national sporting events, what sums are for women and men competitors respectively?
3. Of the \$92 000 allocated in 1979-80 for the sports coaching scheme, what sums are for coaching for women's and men's sports respectively?
4. What were the corresponding sums in 1978-79 for these same allocations for men's and women's sports assistance?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The replies are as follows:

1. There is no specific allocation of funds for men or women in respect of the assistance programmes for the conduct of sporting events in South Australia. All registered sporting organisations irrespective of whether they may be female, male or a combination of both sexes are eligible to apply. The total expenditure for 1978-79 was \$32 248.
2. As in 1. above. The total expenditure for 1978-79 was \$73 948.
3. As in 1. above. The total expenditure for 1978-79 was \$89 942
4. Not applicable.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CERTAIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARIES IN THE NORTH OF THE STATE

The Hon. J. A. CARNIE: I move:

That the time for bringing up the report of the Select Committee be extended until Tuesday 25 March 1980.
Motion carried.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURRA BURRA (VESTING OF LAND) BILL

The Hon. J. A. CARNIE, on behalf of the Chairman, brought up the report of the Select Committee, together with minutes of proceedings and evidence.

Ordered that report be printed.

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN (Attorney-General): I seek leave of the Council to move a motion without notice.
Leave granted.

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I move:

That the District Council of Burra Burra (Vesting of Land) Bill be not reprinted as amended by the Select Committee and that the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole Council on Tuesday next.
Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT

At 3.45 p.m. the Council adjourned until Wednesday 20 February at 2.15 p.m.