

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday 10 February 1981

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:

Art Gallery Act Amendment,
Country Fires Act Amendment (No. 2),
Education Act Amendment (No. 2),
Executors Company's Act Amendment,
Holidays Act Amendment (No. 2),
Kensington Gardens Reserve,
Licensing Act Amendment,
Local Government Act Amendment (No. 2),
Local Government Act Amendment (No. 3),
Lottery and Gaming Act Amendment,
Metropolitan Milk Supply Act Amendment,
Monarto Legislation Repeal,
Motor Fuel (Temporary Restriction),
Pay-roll Tax Act Amendment,
Planning and Development Act Amendment (No. 4),
Prices Act Amendment (No. 4),
Prices Act Amendment (No. 5),
Racing Act Amendment,
Regional Cultural Centres Act Amendment,
Road Traffic Act Amendment (No. 3),
Securities Industry Act Amendment,
Shop Trading Hours Act Amendment,
South-Eastern Drainage Act Amendment (No. 2),
Stamp Duties Act Amendment,
State Bank (Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Assistance),
State Disaster,
Trading Stamp,
Wanbi to Yinkanie Railway (Discontinuance),
Workers Compensation (Insurance),
Workmen's Compensation (Special Provisions) Act Amendment.

PETITION: WORKERS COMPENSATION ACT

The **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** presented a petition signed by 2 735 residents of South Australia, praying that the maxima lump sum payments as provided for in the Workers Compensation Act should apply to all persons entitled to compensation irrespective of when the injury occurs, and that the Workers Compensation Act be amended in these terms.

Petition received and read.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS

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

Department of Agriculture (Pig Physiology Unit at Northfield),
Munno Para Primary School Replacement (Activity Hall),
Royal Adelaide and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals—Computerised Axial Tomography Services, Interim Report,

Royal Adelaide and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals—Computerised Axial Tomography Services, Final Report,
Craigburn Primary School—Stage I.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

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

Pursuant to Statute—

Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act, 1979—Regulations—Fees.
Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act, 1979-1980—Regulations—Unsupervised Leave.
Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act, 1956-1978—Regulations—Fares.
Motor Vehicles Act, 1959-1980—Regulations—Drilling Rigs.
Fees.
Government Number Plates.
Motor Cycles—Learner Driver.
Pay-roll Tax Act, 1971-1980—Regulations—Deduction from Taxable Wages.
Public Service Board of South Australia—Report, 1979-1980.
Racecourses Development Board—Report, 1979-80.
Racing Act, 1976-1978—
Dog Racing Rules—Reserves.
Trotting Rules—Various Amendments.
Real Property Act, 1886-1980—Regulations—Form of Instruments and Certificates.
Road Traffic Act, 1961-1980—Regulations—
Australian Design Rules—Brakes.
Floodlights on Maintenance Vehicles.
Parking of Vehicles.
Rickshaws.
Tankers.
Traffic Prohibition—Brighton.
Stamp Duties Act, 1923-1979—Regulations.
Applications for Licences.
Interest Rate.
Supreme Court Act, 1935-1980—"Supreme Court Rules, 1980 (No. 6)"—Costs.

The Savings Bank of South Australia Act, 1929-1978—Regulations—
Fees for Trustees.
Fees for Trustees—Amendment.
State Transport Authority Report, 1979-80.

By the Minister of Corporate Affairs (Hon. K. T. Griffin)—

Pursuant to Statute—

Business Names Act, 1963—Regulations—Certificate of Registration.

By the Minister of Local Government (Hon. C. M. Hill)—

By Command—

Water Management and Irrigation—Report on the Overseas Study Tour by the Hon. P. B. Arnold, Minister of Water Resources, July-August 1980.

Pursuant to Statute—

Alsatian Dogs Act, 1934-1980—Regulations—Lifting of Prohibition.
Architects Act, 1939-1976—By-laws—Fees.
Boating Act, 1974-1980—Regulations 1981—
Fees.
Point Turton—Zoning.
Crown Lands Act, 1929-1980—Section 5 (f)—Statement of land resumed.
Education Act, 1972-1980—Regulations—Secondary Book and Materials Grant.

Fire Brigades Boards—Report, 1979-80.
 Further Education Act, 1975-1980—Regulations—
 Grievance Appeals.
 Parking.
 Various Amendments.
 Geographical Names Board of South Australia—Report, 1979-80.
 Listening Devices—Report on use of, 1980.
 Local Government Act, 1934-1979—Regulations—
 Parking on Foreshore.
 Local Government Act, 1934-1980—Regulations—
 Parking Regulations 1980. Parking regulations—
 Amendment.
 Marine Act, 1936-1976—Regulations—
 Certificates of Competency and Safety Manning.
 Manning of Fishing Vessels.
 Police Pensions Fund—Actuarial Investigation as at
 1 July 1977 and 1 July 1980.
 Prisons Act, 1936-1976—Regulations—Prison Accom-
 modation.
 Commissioner of Police—Report, 1979-80.
 Corporation of Adelaide—
 By-law No. 3—Bicycle Track Traffic.
 By-law No. 8—Street Conduct.
 By-law No. 20—River Torrens
 By-law No. 23—Dogs
 By-law No. 25—Bees
 By-law No. 26—Inflammable Undergrowth
 Corporation of Burnside—By-law No. 12—Keeping of
 Poultry and Birds—Various Amendments.
 Corporation of Mount Gambier—By-law No.
 7—Traffic.
 Corporation of Tea Tree Gully—By-law No. 30—Car-
 vans
 Corporation of Whyalla—By-law No. 35—Penalties.
 Corporation of Hindmarsh—By-law No. 40—Gibson
 Street Traffic.
 District Council of Burra Burra—By-law No. 2—Street
 Hawkers and Traders.
 District Council of Bute—By-law No. 27—Firebreaks.
 District Council of Dudley—By-law No. 26—Camping.
 District Council of Light—By-law No. 20—Bees.
 District Council of Ridley—By-law No. 3—Bees.
 District Council of Yankalilla—By-law No. 25—Horses
 on Beach.

By the Minister of Arts (Hon. C. M. Hill)—
 By Command—
 Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Inquiry—Final Report
 (ordered to be printed).
 Pursuant to Statute—
 Constitutional Museum Act, 1978—Regulations—Con-
 cessional Admission.

By the Minister of Community Welfare (Hon. J. C.
 Burdett)—
 Pursuant to Statute—
 Abattoirs Act, 1911-1973—Regulations—Port
 Pirie—Fees.
 Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board—Report,
 1979.
 Apprentices Act, 1950-1978—Regulations—Release
 Training.
 City of Adelaide Development Control Act, 1976-
 1978—Regulations—Amusement Machine Centres.
 Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee—Report on
 Operations and Activities, 1979-80.
 Food and Drugs Act, 1908-1976—Regulations—Food
 Standards.
 Health Act, 1935-1978—Regulations—Private Hospi-
 tals.

Hospitals Act, 1934-1971—Regulations—Hospital
 Charges.
 Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act, 1972-
 1978—Regulations—
 Commercial Safety Code—Fees.
 Fragile Roofing Material.
 Industrial Safety Code—Fees.
 Metropolitan Milk Supply Act, 1946-1974—Regulations
 —Milk Prices.
 North Haven Trust—Report, 1979-80.
 Planning and Development Act, 1966-1980—Regula-
 tions—
 Interim Development Control—Monarto.
 Metropolitan Development Plan—
 Corporation of Salisbury—Zoning.
 Corporation of Walkerville—Zoning.
 Corporation of West Torrens—Zoning.
 South-East Planning Area Development Plan—
 Corporation of Mount Gambier—Zoning.
 South Australian Psychological Board—Report, 1979.
 Advisory Committee on Soil Conservation—Report
 1979-80.
 South Australian Health Commission Act, 1975-
 1980—Regulations—
 Incorporated Hospitals—Fees.
 By-laws—Modbury—Control of Parking.
 Workers Compensation (Insurance) Act, 1980—Regula-
 tions—Levy.

By the Minister of Consumer Affairs (Hon. J. C.
 Burdett)—
 Pursuant to Statute—
 Registrar of Building Societies—Report, 1979-80.
 Consumer Transactions Act, 1972-1980—Regulations—
 Print Size—Exemption.
 Commissioner for Consumer Affairs—Report, 1979-80.
 Registrar of Credit Unions—Report, 1979-80.
 Residential Tenancies Act, 1978—Regulations—Bonds.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I seek leave to have the
 replies to 23 questions without notice inserted in *Hansard*
 without my reading them. All of the replies have been sent
 by letter to the appropriate honourable members.
 Leave granted.

THORNDON PARK RESERVOIR

In reply to the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (29 October 1980).
The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Minister of
 Environment has provided the following reply:

The original buildings on the site of the current Thorndon
 Park development were thoroughly researched as to their
 historical significance. Neither the National Trust, the
 National Estate nor the Heritage Unit of the Department for
 the Environment has listed any of the buildings as being of
 historic interest. The original residence was severely affected
 by salt damp and as the cost of restoration was prohibitive,
 it was removed from the site. The recommendation for the
 removal of these buildings was included in the plan for the
 area which was approved by the previous Government.

The decision not to proceed with the construction of the
 swimming pool was made by the present Government in
 February last year following a review of the development
 with respect to the total expenditure involved.

In a joint press release issued by myself and the member
 for Coles on 20 February 1980, Mrs. Adamson said "a South
 Australian swimming pool study conducted by the

Department of Recreation and Sport under the previous Government had recommended against the construction of a swimming pool at Thorndon Park. This was on the grounds that the Thorndon Park area was surrounded by several swimming pools which could cater for the demand over the next five years.

SWIMMING FACILITIES

In reply to the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (30 October 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Recreation and Sport has provided the following answer:

1. Number of students enrolled at the following schools as at August 1979 is:

Campbelltown High School	986
Campbelltown Primary School	545
Paradise Primary School	228
Thorndon Park Primary School	478
Thorndon High School	1 009
Stradbroke Primary School	737
Morialta High School	1 144

Enrolment figures are not available for non-government schools.

2. It is in the opinion of the Research and Planning Unit of the Recreation and Sport Division that the existing Dernancourt swimming pool is adequate for the needs of schools in the catchment area mentioned.

3. The South Australian Swimming Pool Study "Phase One Report" recommended that the "planning and development of the proposed Thorndon Park swimming pool cease on the basis that there does not appear to be a shortage of public swimming facilities in the area whereas there are other areas that deserve a higher priority in terms of access to public swimming facilities. In addition, the proposed pool would have had a negative impact on the four existing pools, one of which would be less than one kilometre away from the proposed site." (Dernancourt).

The user survey, which was conducted as part of the second phase study and from which catchment areas of public pools were analysed, also supports the recommendation made in the Phase One Report, not to proceed with the pool. It should be noted that while access to Dernancourt swimming pool from the southern side of the Torrens River is via a limited ford, as mentioned by the honourable member, the recently upgraded Paradise bridge on the Lower North-East Road is only 500 metres to the west of this facility. Further, of the schools mentioned, Campbelltown Primary has a swimming pool on campus.

KIDNEY DONORS

In reply to the **Hon. FRANK BLEVINS** (29 October 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague has received a detailed report on the matter of kidney donors from the South Australian Health Commission on the matters raised by the honourable member on 29 October 1980, and I am now able to provide the following reply:

As at 7 November 1980, there were in South Australia 43 patients who are medically fit for renal transplant and who are waiting for a suitable donor. The national figure is approximately 650. The median waiting time for a first cadaver graft in South Australia is the shortest in Australasia, and is approximately five months (these figures are obtained from the Third Report of the Australian and New Zealand Combined Dialysis and Transplant Registry—June, 1980). The number of renal transplants performed in 1980 to this

date is 28, 26 of these being from cadaver sources and two from living donors.

I am informed that living donor transplantation between selected relatives carries a significantly better success rate than cadaver transplantation, and therefore is something which is strongly encouraged on medical grounds. Because of this improved success rate, the transplantation of living donor kidneys now accounts for approximately 10 per cent of all transplants in Australia. Because of highly technical matters, it is sometimes necessary for a waiting period of some years before a suitable living donor can be matched to the recipient.

I am also informed that South Australia maintains more patients live on a functioning transplant, on a population basis, than in any other State of the Commonwealth. This is a reflection of a high cadaver organ procurement rate through the years, and there is no evidence that this situation has changed, or that the "situation regarding organs available for transplantation is deteriorating".

In spite of the good performance in South Australia, the Government is well aware that the situation could always be improved. It is strongly supportive of efforts to encourage the public in kidney donation. I am advised that the incidence of refusal for permission by relatives is about one in five, which equates with the Gallup poll finding.

I believe that there is no support amongst professional staff in Australia for the opting out or contracting out system espoused by the honourable member. I am advised that the introduction of this legislation in France has not resulted in a significant increase in the transplantation rate. The Government has no plans to introduce such legislation in South Australia.

WOOD CHIPS

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (18 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I have received the following reply from my colleague the Minister of Forests:

There is no evidence to suggest that forged documents had been sent from Japan. Information on Mr. Dalmia's visits and discussions in Japan came from several sources, including Marubeni and Australian companies trading in Japan. The information did not affect Mr. Dalmia's credibility or the termination of the agreements with Punalur. The termination resulted from Punalur being unable to proceed with the project in accordance with the principal conditions of the 5 March agreement which were provided by Punalur Paper Mills Limited themselves.

The South Australian Government did not enter into any negotiations with Marubeni and therefore had no cause to investigate the company. All proposals which are to be received by 28 February 1981 are required to comply with the FIRB investment guidelines, which guidelines require a majority shareholding by Australian companies. The submissions will be assessed with impartiality but as none are expected until later this month, detailed arrangements have not yet been made.

BALCANOONA STATION

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (20 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Environment has provided the following reply:

The matter of dedicating Balcanoona Station as a national park is proceeding as a matter of priority. However, there are some complex issues, including staffing of the area which must be resolved before any such dedication can take place,

and I am continuing to press for their resolution as soon as possible.

CITRUS MARKETING

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (6 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Agriculture has provided the following reply:

In reply to the honourable member's question, the Minister informs me that he is aware of a level of criticism of the Citrus Organisation Committee. It is true that the Minister intends to invite the newly-elected board to put its view to him, but, as previously stated, nothing will proceed without firstly consulting with industry and Government.

TIME BOOKS

In reply to the **Hon. G. L. BRUCE** (26 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Industrial Affairs has supplied the following answer:

The answer given on 26 November 1980 to the same question asked by the honourable member on 23 October fully covers the matter raised. I repeat that the attention given to routine checking is the maximum which can be done consistent with proper attention to the level of complaints received.

PUNALUR PAPER MILLS

In reply to the **Hon. BARBARA WIESE** (4 December 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I have received from my colleague the Minister of Forests the following reply:

Including the Minister of Forests, nine persons were interviewed in that office and three from the Woods and Forests Department. The thrust of the inquiry was aimed at office security and procedures and not the personnel likely to have had access to the various documents.

MARBLE HILL

In reply to the **Hon. BARBARA WIESE** (2 December 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Environment has provided the following reply:

1. An allocation of \$21 000 has been made in the 1980-81 National Estate Grants Programme for the Marble Hill project. The programme now awaits the approval of the Commonwealth Minister of Home Affairs and Environment.

2. The National Trust of South Australia, as the owner of the property, is responsible for deciding the future of Marble Hill.

3. The trust has decided that the castle-like ruins are unique, set as they are on a hilltop. The stairway to the top of the tower, and the tower itself, have been restored. This feature was officially opened by the Governor-General over 12 months ago. The State Governor recently attended the 100th anniversary of the opening of Marble Hill as a Viceregal residence.

4. Further work is planned to rehabilitate the courtyard, the gardens, parking lots and roadways. This work will be completed subject to the availability of funding.

KANGAROO ISLAND LAND

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (3 December 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am advised by my colleague, the Hon. David Wotton, as follows:

The survey was conducted on 8 to 12 December 1980. The survey methods used were relatively standard and are commonly used for the field assessment of communities of flora and fauna. The techniques included the following:

Vegetation: species identification through both quantitative and qualitative survey.

Mammals: trapping, netting, spotlighting.

Reptiles: trapping, collecting by hand.

Birds: observational.

Invertebrates: trapping, collecting by hand.

The survey work was supplemented by the collection of relevant information available from other sources. For example, bird lists for the region were provided by a local national parks ranger and by the Curator of Birds, South Australian Museum (Mr. S. Parker). The survey was undertaken by six officers of the Department for the Environment, together with the Curator of Reptiles, South Australian Museum (Dr. T. Schwaner). The departmental officers were as follows:

Mr. T. Dendy: B.Appl.Sc.(Ecol.), Dip.Ed., N.C.A. Scientific Officer, Grade 1 (SO-1), Projects Section.

Mr. S. Pillman: B.Sc.(Hons.) Dip.Ed., SO-1, Projects Section.

Ms. S. Austin: B.Sc.(Hons. equiv.), SO-1, Projects Section.

Mr. A. McDonald: B.Sc. (For.)(Hons.) M.S.C.F., SO-2, National Parks and Wildlife Division.

Mr. D. Whibley: Horticultural Cert., Technical Officer Grade 1, State Herbarium.

Mr. P. Canty: Technical Assistant, National Parks and Wildlife Division.

Substantial contributions have also been provided by several others who did not participate in the field survey, most notably the Curator of Birds (Mr. S. Parker) and Curator of Mammals (Mr. P. Aitken)—both of South Australian Museum—and national parks rangers residing on Kangaroo Island.

The survey itself occupied five days. Many days were also spent preparing for the survey and considerable time has been spent processing the information collected.

During preliminary planning for the survey, the feasibility of involving the Ecological Survey Unit was investigated. The department decided that the work programme of the Ecological Survey Unit should not be altered at short notice, when other departmental officers with suitable expertise and experience were available. Most notably, officers of the Projects Section with several years experience in the rapid appraisal of areas of native vegetation throughout the State were able to participate. The same officers are extensively involved in the survey work associated with the heritage agreement scheme recently introduced to protect native vegetation on private land.

BALCANOONA STATION

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (23 October 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The following reply is provided by my colleague the Minister of Environment:

It is assumed the honourable member's question related to a significant deposit of magnesite which has been held under mineral leases by the B.H.P. company since 1957. There is no statutory provision in South Australia for the declaration of strategic minerals, but this deposit ranks as a significant resource.

The Department for the Environment and the Department of Mines and Energy are unaware of any proposals to open

the deposit or to remove material from the stockpiles. The present access track would require upgrading for any mining operation, and a management plan would be prepared following joint consultation with the State Planning Authority, the Department for the Environment and the Department of Mines and Energy.

DISPOSABLE NAPPIES

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (30 October 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The problems associated with the use of disposable nappies have been the subject of recent reports by the Department for the Environment, the Waste Management Commission, Engineering and Water Supply Department and the South Australian Health Commission. As this problem needs further research, a committee with representatives from the above agencies is to be convened to undertake further studies.

DEPARTMENTAL CARS

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (3 December 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Forests has provided the following reply:

I am pleased to provide the honourable member with a reply to his question of 3 December which concerned the use of departmental cars by the staff of the Woods and Forests Department. The guidelines which are followed were established in December 1978 (under the administration of the previous Government). The implementation of those guidelines is the responsibility of branch heads of the department and are well understood by the general staff.

Vehicles are regularly garaged at officers residences under the following circumstances:

Where field officers are largely mobile and use office facilities only intermittently. It is more economical for such staff to travel directly to their work.

Senior executives, key sawmilling staff and forest officers likely to be called out for emergencies at any time.

Marketing and sales staff who regularly make calls in connection with their duties in late afternoon or as their first action in the morning.

Other staff are authorised on an occasional basis under special circumstances.

REDUNDANCIES

In reply to the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (26 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Industrial Affairs advises:

1. The Minister of Industrial Affairs received a copy of the full judgment and a precis of its contents within two hours of his attention being drawn to the decision.

2. The Government has already taken action to ensure that employment opportunities both for old and young people in South Australia are maintained and enhanced.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (20 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The honourable member raised with me the question of replacements for two market development officers who are temporarily working

overseas on behalf of the Department of Agriculture. The Acting Minister has advised me that the two officers to which the honourable member referred are the Senior Marketing Officer and the Market Development Adviser. The Senior Marketing Officer is due to leave shortly to take up an overseas appointment. Refilling of this vacancy is being considered at present. The Market Development Adviser is undertaking a short term consultancy overseas and will resume duties on his return.

LEAD FREE PETROL

In reply to the **Hon. J. E. DUNFORD** (19 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Environment has provided the following reply:

For the past year committees of the Australian Transport Advisory Committee (ATAC) and the Australian Environment Council (AEC) have been considering the long-term strategy options in relation to emission control. These considerations include the provision of unleaded petrol and the economic and energy implication of such a strategy.

The report of the ATAC Committee on Motor Vehicle Emissions will be presented to ATAC in February. This is the first time, anywhere in the world, that such a complete study of this subject has been undertaken prior to vehicle-exhaust emission controls being introduced. There is at present a committee chaired by the Commissioner of Highways, with members from the Departments of Environment, Health, and Energy, advising the Government on the implications of motor vehicle emissions control measures. An additional committee would serve little useful purpose at present. However, when the implications of the findings of the Committee on Motor Vehicle Emissions (COMVE) report have been considered it may be necessary to review the necessity for such a committee.

NOISE CONTROL

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (19 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The following reply has been provided by my colleague the Minister of Environment:

1. Ten people are currently employed in the Noise Control Section of the Department for the Environment.

2. It is not possible to make a meaningful estimate of the average time taken to process domestic and industrial noise complaints to a solution or conclusion. There is essentially no delay in initially responding to a complaint, whether it be domestic or industrial. Some complaints are satisfactorily resolved within a week, while others that involve considerable investigation take long periods of time. The time taken to satisfactorily process a complaint does not necessarily relate to the nature of the complaint. Some of the many factors involved are the severity of the problem, the existence or otherwise of a technical solution, financial considerations and the degree of co-operation from the noise source owner.

3. Early in 1979, the Department for the Environment offered to train and appoint inspectors under the Noise Control Act from each local government body within South Australia. Due to a misunderstanding only six council nominees attended the initial training course. Discussions have, however, recently recommenced with the Local Government Association, as it is considered that the appointment of noise control inspectors from within local government bodies, particularly those outside the metropoli-

tan area, will assist significantly in the administration of the Noise Control Act and associated regulations. Not only is the idea attractive from a decentralisation point of view but many country councils and country people in general would like to be able to solve their own noise problems.

4. It is expected that assistance will be given to councils in the areas of providing adequate training, basic sound-measuring equipment and assistance with legal action if necessary.

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND VETERINARY SCIENCE

In reply to the **Hon. R. J. RITSON** (5 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am advised by my colleague the Minister of Health that Dr. Coulter has never held any post-graduate degrees.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

In reply to the **Hon. FRANK BLEVINS** (18 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Health advises that the only statutory requirement for written consent for treatment in South Australia is contained in Division 4, section 19, of the Mental Health Act, 1976-1977.

As a result of an approach by the Medical Defence Society to the South Australian Health Commission several years ago and with the assistance of the Crown Law Department, a mutually agreed form of words for written consent forms has been introduced in hospitals throughout South Australia. The wording involved is used in consent forms printed by the Government Printer for Government and recognised hospitals and which are made available at cost at the request of non-profit hospitals. The Secretary of the Private Hospitals Association has stated that, to the best of his knowledge, all member hospitals of his association use such forms.

A consent form may not necessarily be completed in a situation of major life threatening emergency. With the exception of the Mental Health Act there is no statutory requirement for written consent for surgery and, in some circumstances, particularly minor procedures under local anaesthetic, consent may be implied by the nature of the professional transaction involved. The matter is one which comes within the province of the common law and on the basis of judgments in courts over many years good professional practice requires that written consent should be obtained whenever possible. Courts have ruled that verbal consent is as legally binding as written consent. No information is available concerning the procedures of private practitioners in their own practice settings.

SAFES

In reply to the **Hon. J. E. DUNFORD** (4 December 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Agriculture has provided the following reply:

If by the term "keep" you mean permanent storage, I advise that no particular file is held on this basis. For the most part documents are stored in the safe for short periods only and it is rare for papers to remain under lock and key for more than one or two months. On the isolated occasion, however, a file or papers on an issue which no longer is of

significance has remained indefinitely in the safe through oversight. Guidelines for the storage of items encompass the following:

- (1) Cabinet submissions which have been received too late for inclusion in the locked bag prepared by the Premier's Department. Obviously, these are held for a very short period only.
- (2) "Classified" information from Foreign Affairs Department on political or military developments in the world's trouble spots which may affect the Government's dryland farming projects in or near those areas.
- (3) Any other items of a sensitive or confidential nature. These primarily would comprise reports scheduled for later public release or, on occasion, semi-completed documentation.
- (4) Valuables such as office stamps and petty cash.

The volume of papers that can be stored at any one time is limited by the size of the safe, which, apart from petty cash and stamp drawers, measures about 15 inches × 14 inches × 13 inches internally. Where necessary, alternative security arrangements are made.

Finally, the combination of the office safe had not been changed regularly, for the simple reason that no-one perceived the need for such action. However, this has been rectified in recent times.

INTELLECTUALLY RETARDED PERSONS PROJECT

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (26 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Health has informed me that the terms of reference of the project do allow a recommendation for more resources to be allocated to help intellectually retarded persons and their families. It is also within the terms of reference of the project to recommend a change in the distribution of available resources allocated for the benefit of intellectually retarded persons and their families. The membership of the Steering Committee will be reviewed and consideration will be given to appointing a mother of an intellectually retarded person. My colleague agrees that an intellectually retarded member causes special problems for many families. These problems affect both parents with mothers having a greater burden than fathers, although this is considered to be less so now than in previous years.

RURAL ASSISTANCE FUND

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (6 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: My colleague the Minister of Agriculture has supplied the following answer:

It is not anticipated that the State will need to provide funding in areas which are either the sole or part responsibility of the Commonwealth Government. True, the Commonwealth allocation of rural adjustment funds to the States was considerably reduced for 1979-80. The amount provided for South Australia was \$2 100 000, of which \$700 000 could be committed and funded in that year, and \$1 400 000 funded in 1980-81. The allocation for 1980-81 is \$2 300 000 of which \$900 000 may be committed and funded in 1980-81 and the balance, \$1 400 000 funded in 1981-82. In cash terms this means that there is \$2 300 000 new funds available for advances in 1980-81.

Also, in cash terms there was only \$700 000 new funds available for advances in 1979-80. However, an amount of \$3 781 000 was actually advanced in that year. This was made possible by responsible management of the scheme since its

inception in 1971 which has enabled demand to be met by the use of recycled funds. As the funding for the Rural Adjustment Scheme is provided within the terms of reference of the Commonwealth-States agreement whereby Part A (Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, Farm Improvement and Rehabilitation) and Part C (Household Support) assistance is totally Commonwealth funded and Part B (carry-on to specific industries) assistance is cost sharing between the Commonwealth and the States, it is unlikely that the State would need to provide additional funds to meet any unprecedented demand for assistance. Under any such circumstances, there is adequate provision within the agreement for amending the allocation of financial assistance and/or the schedule.

RYEGRASS TOXICITY

In reply to the **Hon. M. B. DAWKINS** (18 November 1980).

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The Hon. Mr. Dawkins asked me what action had been taken by the Minister of Agriculture to publicise the effects of ryegrass toxicity. First, I thank the honourable member for drawing attention to the grave and widening problem of annual ryegrass toxicity in this State. The second serious loss for this season (130 sheep) was reported from an Eyre Peninsula property recently. Although this disease has been with us for some years, there is clear evidence that it is spreading and will almost certainly become widely established across the State in due course.

However, in reply to the honourable member's specific question, the Department of Agriculture has taken steps to publicise the problem and warn producers to inspect their stock regularly and be on the alert for early symptoms of the disease. Over the past four months, the *Stock Journal* has carried articles and made reference to the disease on seven occasions and the *Advertiser* four. There have been six radio broadcasts or interviews and the Minister of Agriculture has made two press releases. A film and a display chart have been used on numerous occasions at field days, bureau meetings and conferences and country shows. The problem was a topic for discussion at six bureau conferences earlier this year. District agronomists, particularly those in the worst affected areas, have publicised the problem in local papers and on country radio and discussed it at bureau branch meetings whenever there was an opportunity.

It is intended that this publicity campaign be continued by way of press and radio. The production of a new film has been initiated and a fact sheet giving all relevant information on the diagnosis of the disease and the best known control practices by way of management currently available can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, either at its head office or from country offices.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: ADELAIDE FESTIVAL CENTRE TRUST

The Hon. C. M. HILL (Minister of Arts): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. C. M. HILL: The Adelaide Festival Centre Trust was established under the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Act in 1971. Since that time, there has been an increase in the range of the trust's operations that include not only venue management and entrepreneurial activities but also a substantial catering operation and carpark

management. The trust is by far the largest single statutory body within the Department for the Arts. State funding to the trust for the current financial year is \$2 000 000 plus \$1 883 000 for debt services. The organisation of the trust was last reviewed by a working party established in 1974 by the then Premier.

The Government in mid-1980, in keeping with the need to regularly scrutinise statutory authorities, decided it was appropriate for the trust's operations to be examined once again. A Steering Committee of Inquiry was appointed with the following membership:

Chairman—

Mr. Leonard Amadio: Acting Permanent Head, Department for the Arts.

Members—

Mr. Hedley Bachmann: Assistant Commissioner, Public Service Board.

Mr. Graham Foreman: Principal Finance Officer, Treasury.

Mr. Bernie Leverington: Managing Director, Quarry Industries.

Mr. Brian Sallis: Group General Manager, Advertiser Newspapers.

Executive Officer—

Mr. Chris Winzar: Assistant Director, Arts Development Division, Department for the Arts.

The Committee was serviced by a small project team consisting of:

Mr. Chris Winzar: Assistant Director, Department for the Arts.

Mr. Das Withers: Project Officer, Department for the Arts.

Mr. Andrew Bishop: Chief Management Services Officer, Public Service Board.

The terms of reference of the committee of inquiry were:

1. To review the objects and powers of the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Act, 1971-1976.
2. To examine and report on:
 - (i) the current policies and objectives of the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust in relation to those objects and powers set out in the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Act (1971-1976);
 - (ii) the viability or otherwise of the total operations of the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, paying particular attention to entrepreneurial activities, catering services and other commercial operations;
 - (iii) the organisation, management and current staffing levels of the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust and, if necessary, make such recommendations considered appropriate to improve those areas;
 - (iv) the current use of the Space, particularly in the light of the Government's arts policy;
 - (v) the adequacy of the organisation to effectively service the administrative, operational, publicity and marketing requirements of the 1982 Adelaide Festival; and
 - (vi) the management and operation of the Opera Theatre.

In its 85-page report, the committee has made 61 recommendations. There has been widespread public interest in the inquiry, particularly from persons and organisations with close involvement in the arts. The report has been tabled to allow members of Parliament and the general public to scrutinise and comment on it.

I stress that at this stage no decisions have been taken on any of its recommendations, but in due course I shall be placing before Cabinet proposals based upon those

recommendations for the Government to consider. I take this opportunity to thank all members of the committee for their untiring work which has produced, and I think all members will agree, a very comprehensive report which will assist the Government in formulating its policy relating to the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust.

QUESTIONS

PETROL PRICES

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: I seek leave to make a brief explanation prior to directing a question to the Minister of Consumer Affairs concerning petrol prices.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: Three months ago the Government acted to reduce the maximum wholesale price of petrol by 3 cents a litre. Surprisingly to the great bulk of the population, the result of that was that the retail price immediately increased by 4 cents a litre. What the Minister had in fact managed to do was officially sanction retail price maintenance. All sorts of explanations were offered but none was rational or satisfactory. Two months later the Government was still floundering around on the question of petrol prices and, claiming that the industry had now stabilised, it acted again to remove wholesale price control from petrol. This time the price increased by 3.5 cents a litre. In other words, the price in Adelaide has increased by 7.5 cents a litre in three months as a direct result of the State Government's action. The price of petrol has increased by 7.5 cents a litre during those three months owing to the actions of and decisions taken by the Minister and the State Government. That increase of 7.5 cents a litre has nothing to do with the import parity pricing of the Federal Government, and the people of South Australia ought to know that the 25 per cent increase has come about directly as a result of the action, lack of it, or bungling by the Minister and the State Government.

The Minister is on record as saying he is sure that no-one minds a few extra cents a litre on his petrol bill to retain the jobs of service station attendants. The fact is that the "few extra cents a litre" amount to about \$4 or \$5 a tankful as a direct result of the Minister's action. It is not a matter of a few cents. Further, the action taken has done little to retain jobs, and it has certainly done nothing to create jobs. It has had a marked and adverse effect on the South Australian economy generally, and it will have a spectacular effect on the cost-price index. We now have the highest metropolitan petrol prices in Australia. I have checked that personally in two capital cities in the past few weeks, and this morning I did some telephoning: Adelaide is paying more per litre for petrol than any other State in Australia. Can the Minister, explain why Adelaide has the highest petrol prices of any metropolitan area in Australia, and will he say whether he proposes further intervention in the market?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: On 10 January last year the Government decided to withdraw from formal price control in regard to petrol at the same time as it withdrew from price control in a number of other areas.

The Hon. Frank Blevins: How much was petrol then?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am not concerned about the price of petrol then. On 10 January last year the Government withdrew from formal price control on petrol, at the same time as it withdrew from formal price control in a number of other areas. Of course, the general effect has not been disadvantageous to the South Australian public, because the recent c.p.i. increase in

South Australia was much less than the national average and, in withdrawing from formal price control, the South Australian Government was only formalising what the previous Government had done. The previous Government had rubber-stamped P.J.T. prices, and that is what we are doing now, so the previous Government had not done anything different. The marketing of petrol in South Australia has marketing costs that are different from those in the Eastern States, and that explains the question asked by the member.

The Hon. J. R. Cornwall: What differences?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I would not have said it if I was not going to explain it. The whole structure is different. In South Australia there is a great proliferation of retail outlets. The previous Government considered taking action to reduce the number but it did not adopt this course to any extent; it started on it and then resiled from it, and I do not blame it for that. However, against the background of too many outlets, the practice of selective cut-throat discounting has arisen, and that has artificially held down the price of petrol at discount sites. I emphasise that: the price at discount sites has been held down (not in the country), and it has been held down artificially at discount sites for many years.

During that time a very considerable proportion of all company wholesale sales was occurring at the maximum P.J.T. price, and that is why they were able to give selective price support at certain sites. Many resellers were threatened with bankruptcy in November, and the Government brought in its temporary measure to prevent this from happening. A rational and gradual reduction in the number of sites may be able to be achieved by the total industry but a reduction by mass bankruptcy was obviously undesirable. The Government's action has prevented many small businesses in this area from going to the wall and the price increases at former discount sites are only a catching-up to compensate for an artificial holding down of the price for some years. In fact, as a net result, going back to November and talking about now, the margin to resellers has approximately doubled, and we consider that that has been necessary for them to retain their viability.

To answer the second question asked by the member, as to what we will do in future, if wholesale cut-throat discounting erupts again, we will consider action. Also, I think it was published in the press, during the period when the prices orders prevailed, that the Government laid down a code of conduct that it expected from the oil companies. If that is departed from, we will consider further action. Otherwise, we will revert to the position we adopted last year and continue only a monitoring role in regard to petrol prices, and that is the position that had been adopted by the previous Government.

The Hon. ANNE LEVY: I seek leave to make a statement prior to asking the Minister of Consumer Affairs a question about petrol prices.

Leave granted.

The Hon. ANNE LEVY: The Minister has just explained to us how the extraordinarily sharp rises in petrol prices that have been experienced in this State in the past three months have been imposed to save jobs at service stations. I have figures showing that, in 1979-1980, 1 336 megalitres of motor spirit were consumed in the South Australian State marketing area. If we allow for a small proportion of this consumption in Broken Hill and in a small area around Murrayville in Victoria, we can say that actual consumption of motor spirit in South Australia was about 1 300 megalitres.

An increase of 7c a litre means that South Australian consumers are paying \$91 000 000 a year more than they were paying before. Even if we take into account that

about 70 per cent of South Australians live in the metropolitan area and that only they are paying the increase, while country consumers are not paying such a sharp increase, it still means that South Australians are paying an extra \$64 000 000 because of the actions of the State Government over the last three months. I am not including in these figures any rises sanctioned by the P.J.T. in recent weeks.

A full-time petrol pump attendant receives an award wage of \$150.40 a week at the moment, which is roughly \$8 000 a year. The extra cost paid by South Australian consumers of somewhere between \$64 000 000 and \$91 000 000 a year would then represent between 8 000 and 11 000 jobs in petrol service stations if that entire increase was used to save jobs. According to the Motor Fuel Licensing Board, there are 824 current motor fuel licences in South Australia. A certain number of those licences are held by motor dealers and small shop keepers who would not employ petrol pump attendants, so it is probably fair to estimate that the maximum number of resellers with attendants in South Australia would be about 750. According to the figures I have just quoted, that means that each service station would have had to employ between 10 and 15 full-time petrol pump attendants before the extra price charged for petrol could have been saving jobs. All 10 to 15 full-time attendants in each service station would have had their jobs saved through the increase in petrol prices resulting from the Government's actions.

The figures I have referred to illustrate that the increase in the price of petrol very largely has not gone towards saving jobs in service stations but, to the extent that it has, I am glad that such jobs have been saved. However, to suggest that there are between 10 and 15 full-time attendants in every service station in this State whose jobs have been saved by this measure is clearly ridiculous. How many jobs, realistically estimated on available evidence, have been saved through this increase? Does the Government agree that South Australian consumers are now paying between \$64 000 000 and \$91 000 000 extra, mainly to oil companies?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I think the honourable member is mainly seeking a forum, because she has not really raised any questions which have not been answered before. As I said before, the main point is that previously prices at retail discount outlets were held down artificially, but this has now caught up because artificial discounting has been prevented. It has stopped. I do not know how many jobs have been saved but I do know that during the period when the prices orders were there (and I think this will continue in the future) no resellers went to the wall through discounting, because it has stopped. Some resellers may have gone to the wall, but for other reasons. Discounting has stopped—everyone in the industry will tell you that. The consumers are aware of that fact because they can no longer buy discount petrol; the resellers know and acknowledge it; and the oil companies know about it, and I think they acknowledge that something had to be done. I do not know how many jobs have been saved or how many would have been lost, but I do know that no jobs are being lost through discounting because it has now ceased (and jobs would have been lost had discounting continued).

I cannot agree or disagree with the figures quoted by the honourable member, but I think they are somewhat too facile. I do not know the total amount that the consumer is paying more than he was before but, if he is, it is not due to the Government's actions; it is due to the fact that previously the prices at discount outlets were held down artificially, but that has now ceased. It was up to the

industry to fix the price of petrol, which it did previously and which it did during the term of the previous Government. It was up to the industry as a whole: the oil companies to fix the wholesale price and the resellers to fix the retail price. To blame the Government for the price increase, for all the reasons I have mentioned, is far too facile and just does not wash.

The Hon. J. R. CORNWALL: I desire to ask a supplementary question. Can the Minister explain where the additional \$91 000 000, which is coming out of the pockets of consumers in South Australia, is going and how it is being distributed between service station proprietors and, in particular, the oil companies?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: First, I do not acknowledge that figure.

The Hon. Anne Levy: What is the figure?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I do not know the figure, and at the present time I doubt whether anyone does know. I have already explained what has happened. In the past the oil companies, for their own particular reasons, were giving price support, which was adversely affecting the resellers. Because their ability to do that has now been taken away it may be that they are all trying to get their full share of the action which they were not getting before. The basic answer is that previously the retail price was being held down artificially so that the oil companies could go their own sweet way to try and get a greater share of the market. That has now ceased.

The Hon. G. L. BRUCE: I desire to ask a supplementary question. It has been stated that there are 824 retail petrol outlets in South Australia. How many of those are self-service outlets?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I will obtain that information for the member.

RAILWAY STATION PIE CART

The Hon. L. H. DAVIS: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister of Local Government a question about the railway station pie cart.

Leave granted.

The Hon. L. H. DAVIS: I understand that the owners of the pie cart now located outside the Adelaide railway station have been asked by the Adelaide City Council to resite the pie cart on the western side of King William Street, adjacent to Parliament House and opposite Government House after 11.30 at night. In other words, it will remain at its present site between 6 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. and then move to the new site between 11.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the following day. Members will be aware that another pie cart operates in Franklin Street outside the G.P.O. in a fixed location throughout the night and the early hours, and together with the pie cart at the railway station they provide sustenance, including the wellknown pie floater, to many tourists and local people.

The suggestion that the pie cart at the railway station should move at 11.30 p.m. to a new location 300 yards east conjures up visions of people eating pie floaters on the run, which would surely be conducive to indigestion. Although the proposed new location may lead to Viceregal patronage and increased sales to hungry politicians late in the night, it does seem rather unnecessary. Although I am sure that all honourable members have admired the efforts of Adelaide City Council to beautify and upgrade the facilities of the city, will the Minister discuss this matter with the appropriate council officer with a view to reviewing it?

The Hon. C. M. HILL: I can remember when I was a member of the Adelaide City Council and whenever the question was mooted of shifting one of the pie carts in the city area it caused more controversy, complaint and bitterness than other issues affecting the city. I had a conference this morning with the Lord Mayor of the City of Adelaide and he raised with me many issues of big moment that were worrying him and the council. He did not have the pie cart on the agenda. I do not know whether there is to be a decision along these lines or whether or not the Lord Mayor looks upon it as being a big issue. However, as the honourable member doubtless is concerned about this matter and has brought forward the complaint that has been brought to him by the owner of the pie cart, I am only too pleased to have discussions with the council on this matter. I hasten to add that the decision is basically one for the local governing body involved and, under our principles of giving optimum autonomy and independence to local government, I would have to have serious cause before me before I would try to override any decision of the council in this matter.

The Hon. J. E. Dunford interjecting:

The Hon. C. M. HILL: The main criterion is that the floater will taste the same, whether it is eaten around the corner from the present site or whether it is consumed in front of Adelaide railway station, where so many tired and weary politicians over the years have enjoyed their pie floater supper. However, I will take up the matter in an endeavour to help the honourable member as much as I can.

BEER PRICES

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister of Consumer Affairs a question about beer prices.

Leave granted.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: I am sure that the majority of South Australians were absolutely horrified last week to read, after the Minister's disastrous intervention into the petrol retailing sphere, that he is apparently going to intervene in another sphere of equal importance, that is, in regard to the sale of bottled beer. As all members know, in Adelaide and certain country locations beer is sold more cheaply than the recommended retail price. This is an advantage that consumers of beer have enjoyed in South Australia for a long time; indeed, few honourable members here would not have bought discount beer at one time or another. It seems strange to me, and I am sure that all consumers in South Australia are absolutely baffled, that this Government, which was elected on the basis of getting out of the way of business—and that is what the Government said it would do—has done nothing since it came into office but interfere with free competition and free enterprise, entirely to the detriment of consumers. In view of that situation, can the Minister say whether the Government is going to stop people buying beer at competitive prices and, more generally, will the Minister stop using his department to wage war on the pockets of South Australian consumers, because that is what has been happening in his department since 1979?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The honourable member referred to petrol discounting. In that area we intervened to save the businesses of petrol resellers. Beer sellers to some degree are suffering from the same situation as some petrol resellers were—

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I am not and never have been opposed to some discounting in any field. Some discounting is obviously justifiable for various reasons, particularly when it results from high-volume turnover where the costs of selling are less. To pass such savings on to consumers is reasonable. However, I have been concerned about discounting, in regard to both petrol and beer, where it has been selective, where it is cut-throat, and where it completely disrupts the ordinary market forces.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: As I think an honourable member opposite said, I believe in the operation of market forces where such forces are allowed to operate correctly but, where they get completely out of hand and where one gets cut-throat and selective discounting, something is wrong in the market place. I would not have any objection to the reasonable discounting of beer but, when it is discounted to the extent of 16 bottles to the dozen, then I believe that is questionable. Because there is cut-throat selective discounting in regard to beer, I have been considering whether anything should be done about it.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I would have been less than responsible if I had not considered the matter and thought about it. I have been thinking about what should be done and have had discussions with the A.H.A. What I have thought about and what I have considered has been published in the press, but I will repeat it. I have not thought about any kind of fixed or minimum price control, because that would be what would be necessary in this area, and to that extent it is quite different from petrol. The only way that one could stop discounting in this area would be to fix the price, particularly the margin, or to fix the minimum price, and I am totally opposed and the Government is totally opposed in principle to minimum prices.

The only minimum price fixation in my area concerns wine grapes, and the only other control not in my area which fixes the minimum price is in regard to the price of milk. If those minimum prices are justified at all it is historical, and I do not think anyone would introduce such a situation now. I have not thought at all about imposing any kind of fixation of a minimum price or any kind of price control regarding beer. What I have thought about is the possibility, and it is only a possibility and something which has been considered (it has been said before and it has been published in the press before), of amending the Licensing Act to allow conditions to be imposed on the holders of full publican's licences as they may already be imposed on some other licences and in regard to price. If something was done along these lines, obviously the court would not undertake any kind of fixed prices or fixed price control. However, it may, in some massive and unfair radical circumstances, impose some conditions as to price. This is a consideration only. It would need legislation, which will not be introduced in the current session of Parliament. The matter will be considered in future.

The Hon. N. K. FOSTER: Would the Minister define unfair discounting and pricing as opposed to pricing by the so-called free enterprise groups operating on a cartel profit-motivated basis?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I do not think that there is any need to try to define it. I have been saying all along that unfair and undesirable discounting is involved not when it is done for a legitimate reason, such as when a retailer has a big turn-over and a lower marketing cost, and can afford to pass on that cost, but when it is done for special reasons, such as, for example, when selective

discounting at some sites only occurs. That is what I would call improper discounting and something that needs to be looked at.

The Hon. N. K. FOSTER: Is the Minister basing his argument in respect of matters that have been raised by way of questions in the Council in the past 10 minutes on the Victorian legislative proposals?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: No.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I have a number of replies to questions that have already been supplied to honourable members since the end of the last part of the session, and I seek leave to have them inserted in *Hansard* without my reading them.

Leave granted.

FUELS AND ENERGY

In reply to the **Hon. K. L. MILNE** (18 September 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The Select Committee on Fuels and Energy was a public committee and all of the evidence that has been collected is available for perusal by the public. I am advised by the Minister of Mines and Energy that the evidence is not so extensive that it would not be readily understandable by members of the public, and he therefore does not believe that any useful purpose would be served by having a summary of evidence prepared.

In reply to the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (18 September 1980).

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

1. No evidence has been given to date to the Committee of Inquiry into Electricity Generation and the Sharing of Power Resources in South-East Australia by the South Australian Government. Should a submission be made, then any matters deemed non-confidential will be available to the public. The question of whether the final report of the committee is made public will be a matter for joint consideration by the Governments involved.

2. Although the committee's terms of reference are quite wide ranging, it would be inappropriate to include all aspects of the future energy requirements of the States concerned as this would be outside its terms of reference (for example, future supplies of liquid transport fuels).

The terms of reference are considered appropriate to the scope of the inquiry. The terms of reference are:

1. to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a strongly integrated South-East electricity power grid through further co-operative governmental arrangements;
2. to examine the provision of increased capacity for the exchange of power across State borders to ensure continuity of power supplies and optimum use of fuel resources; and
3. to examine the need for possible location and type of new power stations to support the establishment of the proposed grid.

In carrying out its functions, the committee should have regard to:

- (a) all alternative sources of primary energy for electricity generation; and
- (b) the technical feasibility, the economics and the social and environmental impacts of the possible alternatives.

VINDANA WINERY

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (21 October 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I have had further discussions with officers of the Corporate Affairs Commission on this matter, but at this stage I can say no more than that investigations into the affairs of Vindana Pty. Ltd. are still in progress. Officers of the commission are also still investigating the allegations relating to the Morgan group's loan account from the Berri Co-operative Packing Union, the specific matter which the honourable member referred to in his question. At this stage, I can say no more than that.

UNSOLICITED MATERIAL

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (22 October 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: I have examined the December issue and have again written to the editor of this publication asking that he review his policy on the publication of advertisements which obviously relate to prostitution and brothel keeping.

INSTANT MONEY

In reply to the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (5 November 1980).

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

1. There has been no investigation into the Instant Money Game since its inception, although inquiries have been made in relation to the social implications of the game. The General Manager undertook a detailed examination of ticket production methods and the security aspects of the game prior to its introduction.

2. See 1.

3. A reply was forwarded on 6 November 1980.

4. I refer the honourable member to the reply in response to the question that he raised on 22 October 1980.

5. Yes.

6. No tenders were called for the printing of tickets for the current game. However, proposals were invited from the various companies interested in producing Instant Money Game tickets for the commission. A submission was received from a South Australian printer but was rejected on the grounds that it did not meet the commission's security requirements.

LAND COMMISSION

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (18 November 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: As at 30 June 1980, the South Australian Government had provided funds totalling \$3 525 000 to the South Australian Land Commission, made up of \$3 484 333 by way of Loan funds and \$40 667 by way of grants. The State has guaranteed debenture borrowings by the commission also, on which \$8 427 135 was outstanding at 30 June 1980. To the same date, funds made available to the commission by the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$52 811 905, of which \$52 730 572 is by way of loan and \$81 333 by way of grant.

Interest payments outstanding on State and Commonwealth loans to 30 June 1980 amounted to \$2 190 412 and \$28 078 496 respectively. Under the terms of the Financial Agreement, the Commonwealth Government's interest is capitalised. The present state of the real estate industry and its effect on the commission's operations are a matter

of concern to the Government. Repayments to the Commonwealth Government are due to commence in 1984 and, while there is a "let-out" clause in the second and third agreements between the Commonwealth and the State, there is no "let-out" clause in the first agreement.

FUEL AND ENERGY

In reply to the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (19 November 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The question as to what fuel savings can be achieved by the use of thermostatically controlled fans in automobile engines is still very much open to conjecture. Evaluation studies conducted of recent times by some leading Australian motoring authorities, for example, R.A.A. and R.A.C.V., have not found any significant savings in fuel usage. Accordingly, these organisations are not prepared to promote this mode of engine fan as a fuel-saving device.

Similar evaluations of this type of engine fan have been conducted by the Engineering and Water Supply Department and the Electricity Trust of South Australia and, in brief, the test results are as follows:

1. Engineering and Water Supply Department

Test vehicle	Engine capacity
Holden Kingswood Sedan	3.3 litre 6 cyl.

 City and suburban running at constant speeds of 60 to 80 kph.
Average fuel saving 1.3 per cent.
2. Electricity Trust of South Australia

Test vehicle	Engine capacity
Holden Commodore	2 850 cc 6 cyl.

 City and suburban running at constant speeds of 60 to 80 kph.
Average fuel saving 1.5 per cent.

The cost of thermostatically controlled fans with fitting kits ranges from \$100 to \$170 and is dependent on engine size. Certainly under constant speed test conditions there does appear to be some minimal fuel savings. However, whether such savings would actually be achieved in the day-to-day operation of departmental vehicles is in my opinion doubtful. In the light of this, and bearing in mind the cost of fitting such equipment, I see no real cause to consider equipping Government vehicles with thermostatically controlled engine fans.

In reply to the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (20 November 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The Minister of Mines and Energy is aware of the public statements referred to by the honourable member. However, in London on 24 October, the Minister had a two-hour meeting with Mr. Justice Fox at which nothing was said to suggest that Australia should not proceed with the mining and development of its uranium resources under appropriate controls. Rather, it is only by proceeding in this manner, and because of our significant uranium resources, that Australia can exercise some influence on international non-proliferation and safeguards regimes. The policy advocated by the A.L.P. would leave us with no influence whatsoever in this matter.

MURRAY RIVER

In reply to the following question by the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (21 November 1980):

Fourthly, is he prepared to research information available on the possibility of northern rivers of New South Wales being used to further the interests of South Australia in the Murray River water scheme?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: Opportunities for schemes to divert inland the waters of rivers flowing east from the dividing range in Northern New South Wales were investigated following completion of the Snow Mountains hydro-electric Scheme. However, no economic proposals were identified. The Minister of Water Resources advises that there have not been any developments in the meantime that alter this situation.

In reply to the following question by the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (21 November 1980):

Finally, is he prepared to ask the Engineering faculty of Flinders University, and other appropriate faculty areas, to study this matter, because they are bodies independent of national thinking or of the State thinking of New South Wales and Victoria?

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: Flinders University does not have an Engineering faculty. The engineering faculties of tertiary education institutions are not set up for investigations of the magnitude which would be required in this matter. Such investigations are normally the province of existing authorities or an authority specifically established for the purpose.

SHOPLIFTING

In reply to the **Hon. C. W. CREEDON** (21 November 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: During the year ended 30 June 1980, 1898 adults were charged with shop-theft; of these 1 252 were convicted, the balance being either released without conviction, put on a bond or some other penalty, withdrawn or dismissed.

Three children were initially brought before the Children's Court; one was put on a bond and two discharged; 703 were brought before children's aid panels. Of these, 667 were dealt with by issue of a warning and counselling, with a few of these having to give an undertaking to the Panel. It is not possible to categorise the absent-minded and/or the sick, as was sought.

As for the policing of goods on display, store security measures are matters for the determination of the merchant alone, and there are no proposals for Government intervention in such matters. The fact that over 2 500 charges were brought during the year rather indicates that the policing of goods on display is other than ineffective.

SOUTHERN VALES CO-OPERATIVE WINERY LIMITED

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (26 November 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: Statistics already available for the three years 1978-80 on grape planting and reworking in the Southern Vales do indicate an increase in reworking of vines and some removals. However, they do not suggest that a massive replanting programme is under way. The changes indicate that some reconstruction of the grape varietal structure in the area is in progress which has been more pronounced in the last season. However, the area involved is comparatively minor. In the circumstances, the Government does not believe there is any basis for carrying out a horticultural survey of changes in planting by members of the Southern Vales Co-operative. The receiver and manager will assess the future of the co-operative, having regard to the best interests of all creditors, including grower-shareholders. The question of

a financial restructuring of the co-operative would form part of that assessment.

CRAFERS-PASADENA ROAD

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (26 November 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The 1962 Metropolitan Adelaide Development Plan indicated that an arterial road may be required between the South-Eastern Freeway at Crafers and the southern metropolitan area. The Engineering and Water Supply Department land at Pasadena lays in the path of one of several alternative alignments currently under investigation to provide this link. Because of the long-term nature of the proposal, it will be some years before a decision is reached on the selection of the preferred route. When proposals are formulated for the preferred route, public comment will be sought and evaluated.

When the Engineering and Water Supply Department land at Pasadena became available, it was considered prudent that the Highways Department acquire that portion of the land which may be affected in order to preserve this route for possible future development, pending the selection of the preferred route. Once transferred to the Highways Department, the land will be available for leasing until such time as it may be required for roadworks. Consideration would be given to this land being leased to a responsible public authority for recreational purposes on a temporary basis. However, at this time it would not be appropriate for the land to be incorporated permanently into the Shepherds Hill reserve for recreational purposes.

WOOD CHIPS

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (27 November 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The Premier was not aware of the minute of 28 February 1980 because the contents of that minute were neither approved nor acted on by the Minister of Forests (Ted Chapman). The ultimate decision to cancel the contract did not occur until 13 August 1980, the reasons for which have been given *ad nauseam* in previous answers to questions on the matter. As for the "Marubeni letter" the police did examine the letter but with inconclusive results as to its authorship. Of itself, the letter did not influence the situation between Punalur and the Government.

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (2 December 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The Hon. B. A. Chatterton asked me why it was that the Government was allegedly continuing to hide its links with the Marubeni Corporation. In fact, the Government is not hiding its so-called links with Marubeni. In replies to previous questions, the Minister has described the limited communications that have taken place with Marubeni. These communications have not involved negotiations, agreements or commitments of South Australian resources of softwood to Marubeni.

NUCLEAR ATTACK

In reply to the **Hon. BARBARA WIESE** (3 December 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The State Disaster

Committee has taken advice from Commonwealth officers concerned with such matters regarding the anticipated pattern if nuclear attack on installations or cities of Australia should develop. A nuclear attack on Australia is not considered likely, but, if it did occur, installations that have a role in the detection of missile attacks or related communications are considered likely to be primary targets.

In the event of a drift of fall-out over a city, protection can be afforded by shelters, which can be inhabited for up to a fortnight and which are protected by 16 inches of concrete or 3ft. of compacted earth. The Government is currently considering the construction of an Emergency Operations Centre, which would meet these standards so that the centre could operate in the event of fall-out occurring as well as in relation to natural disasters.

The State Government agrees that, in the event of a nuclear strike, or indeed conventional warfare, it would be required to play a role in emergency operations which would follow. The honourable member will be aware that Parliament recently passed the State Disaster Bill, and emergency plans for natural disasters could be used in relation to damage caused by hostilities. It is, of course, necessary to assess the cost of building shelters in relation to the dangers perceived. At this stage, none of the Australian Governments has thought it necessary to construct air raid shelters.

URANIUM MINING

In reply to the **Hon. J. E. DUNFORD** (3 December 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: The Minister of Mines and Energy did not see the *Four Corners* programme referred to by the honourable member, and inquiries reveal that transcripts of the programme are not available from the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

CLUB LONDON

In reply to the **Hon. C. J. SUMNER** (3 December 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: A comprehensive report was prepared on the matter and it is currently in the hands of the Crown Solicitor, who has been requested to give an opinion on the matters raised in the report. I will advise you when further details are available.

PAY-ROLL TAX ACT AMENDMENT BILL

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (4 December 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: It is generally agreed between State Governments that efforts should be made to keep their Pay-roll Tax Acts as uniform as is possible in the circumstances and that, while each State should properly exercise a measure of control over its own exemptions, there should be as little difference as possible between States in terms of exemptions for organisations that have counterparts in other States. While the South Australian Government is committed to the objective of smaller Government and lower taxation, that agreement, and the extent of the major concessions introduced since September 1979, make it difficult to contemplate further concessions at present.

MARUBENI CORPORATION

In reply to the **Hon. G. L. BRUCE** (4 December 1980).

The Hon. K. T. GRIFFIN: Discussions with Marubeni regarding l.p.g. have taken place at departmental levels from time to time over an extended period. The Premier met Marubeni representatives in Tokyo during his visit in September. I understand that discussions are continuing between Marubeni and the Cooper Basin producers.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

The Hon. C. M. HILL: I seek leave to have the replies to six questions inserted in *Hansard* without my reading them. The answers have been forwarded to the honourable members concerned.

Leave granted.

KANGAROO ISLAND WAR SERVICE SETTLERS' DEBTS

In reply to the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (27 November 1980).

The Hon. C. M. HILL: Under the terms of the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, the Commonwealth Government provided the funds for the advances made to settlers and also bears the losses if these advances are not repaid on surrender or cancellation of a war service perpetual lease. It is therefore for the Commonwealth Government to decide whether the debt outstanding will be written off. As I stated in a reply to a similar question from the honourable member on 18 November 1980, Mr. Sinclair, as Minister for Primary Industry, indicated that the offer to write off settlers' war service land settlement debt was conditional upon the settlers voluntarily surrendering their leases. The offer to write off debts if the lease was surrendered or cancelled was a subject of evidence in the court case *Johnson v. the State of South Australia*. The plaintiff's counsel accepted that the offer lapsed with the cancellation of the lease.

Mr. T. McLAUGHLAN.

In reply to the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (4 December 1980).

The Hon. C. M. HILL: Investigations into the allegations made in respect of Mr. T. McLaughlan have been made by the trust's internal auditor and management accountant. On the basis of these officers' reports, it has been concluded that the allegations of misuse of South Australian Housing Trust vehicles, plant or equipment have not been substantiated, and it is not proposed to take any further action against Mr. McLaughlan.

ZOO VISITS

In reply to the **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (5 November 1980).

The Hon. C. M. HILL: The Minister of Education has concluded negotiations with the Director of the Zoological Gardens, Dr. Mueller, into services available to school children when visiting the zoo on school excursions. In future, all students from kindergarten to secondary school will be admitted to the zoo at concession rates, provided that the visiting groups make bookings through the Zoo's Education Service, and that groups have adequate teacher and adult supervision, and those accompanying the groups accept responsibility for discipline of the children. Adults in supervising roles will be admitted free of charge, and the concession rate for the children will be half of the usual rate applying at the time of booking. The concessions will

also apply to physically handicapped students and to those persons accompanying them.

PASTORAL AREAS

In reply to the **Hon. J. R. CORNWALL** (2 December 1980).

The Hon. C. M. HILL: Under the provisions of the Pastoral Act and the Crown Lands Act, any pastoral lessee may apply to surrender his lease and to be issued with a tenure under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act, including a perpetual lease. Therefore, all pastoral leases are eligible for conversion to perpetual lease or freehold under that process, subject to the consent of the Minister. The extent to which such consents may be given in future and the other issues raised in the Hon. Dr. Cornwall's question will be considered in due course, having regard to the report of the inter-departmental group established to review the provisions of the Pastoral Act and the Dog Fence Act.

RIVER MURRAY WATERS AGREEMENT

In reply to the **Hon. N. K. FOSTER** (3 December 1980).

The Hon. C. M. HILL: Compounding the financial problems inherent in your proposal to divert the northern rivers of New South Wales is the fact that, under the provisions of the River Murray Waters Agreement, the States of Victoria and New South Wales have full use of the tributaries of the Murray River below Albury. The Darling River is therefore a tributary that is controlled by the New South Wales Government.

Your proposal would therefore require a re-negotiation of the agreement. It is a pertinent point that the waters of the Darling River are not always 'clean'. At present the turbidity of Darling River water entering the Murray River is at a high level.

This Government has shown its concern for the quality of Murray River water in a practical manner by the lodgement of objections to applications for diversion of additional water from New South Wales tributaries. It is also endeavouring to have the River Murray Waters Agreement amended to enable the River Murray Commission to take account of water quality in its river management. A draft new agreement incorporating these changes is currently being reviewed by officers of the four contracting Governments. The Minister of Water Resources informs me that a meeting of the relevant Ministers is to be held soon, and he is hopeful that the outcome of this meeting will benefit this State.

SOUTH PARK LANDS TIP

In reply to the **Hon. L. H. DAVIS** (2 December 1980).

The Hon. C. M. HILL: Arrangements are being made for the Town Clerk and the Director of Health, Parks and Community Services, Adelaide City Council, to meet with representatives of the South Australian Museum and the State Archives to discuss the historical significance of the buried bottles and artefacts in the park lands, and their possible excavation.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

The Hon. N. K. FOSTER: I have asked a number of questions going back to last October and, if those questions had been answered in the normal manner, I would have asked some supplementary questions regard-

ing the matters referred to therein. However, because of the way in which Ministers have had the replies to questions inserted in *Hansard* without their reading them, I have been denied the right to ask supplementary questions.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. N. K. FOSTER: The President is in the Chair. I came into the Chamber late intending to behave myself, and then Government members started on me. I did intend to ask supplementary questions. Has that matter been overlooked by you, Sir, and will it be possible to discuss that aspect in future before replies are given, without there being some form of consultation with the honourable member who asked the question?

The PRESIDENT: I can see no reason why the honourable member cannot ask any other question that he wishes to ask.

The Hon. N. K. FOSTER: I should like to ask supplementary questions regarding two replies which have been given to me today relating to the same matter, and in relation to which I asked questions on 29 October and 30 October. I refer to my question regarding the Thorndon Park reservoir, in reply to which the Minister said:

The decision not to proceed with the construction of the swimming pool was made by the present Government in February last year following a review of the development with respect to the total expenditure involved.

In a joint press release issued by myself and the member for Coles on 20 February 1980, Mrs. Adamson said that "a South Australian swimming pool study conducted by the Department of Recreation and Sport under the previous Government had recommended against the construction of a swimming pool at Thorndon Park. This was on the grounds that the Thorndon Park area was surrounded by several swimming pools which could cater for the demand over the next five years".

In reply to the question that I asked on 30 October last year, the Minister said that a number of nearby schools, although not all of them, had a total enrolment well in excess of 5 000. This did not include the Church of Assisi school, which is less than three-quarters of a mile from the Thorndon Park reservoir, St. Ignatius school, which is even closer to the reservoir, St. Joseph's school at Hectorville, or a group at Newton school. Had those schools been taken into consideration, the figure would be nearer 10 000.

Will the Minister say how many adjacent pools are used by the schools referred to in his reply as well as by the Church of Assisi school, St. Ignatius school, St. Joseph's school at Hectorville, and the group at Newton school? Also, is it not a fact that the only nearby pool is that at Dernancourt, which has been the subject of a Health Department closure and which is shockingly over-used (as I observed myself during the recess)? Also, how can the Minister justify his reply in the light of his own figures which show that there are more than 5 000 people within a small radius of the reservoir area and that there is an over-use, both publicly and by schools, of the facility at Dernancourt?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: I will refer the honourable member's question to my colleague and bring back a reply.

GENERAL ANAESTHETIC OPERATIONS

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

1. During the period 1 August 1980 to 1 September 1980, how many persons aged 70 years or older were subjected to operations requiring a general anaesthetic in

the following hospitals:

- (a) Royal Adelaide;
- (b) Queen Elizabeth;
- (c) Flinders Medical Centre;
- (d) Whyalla;
- (e) Port Augusta; and
- (f) Modbury?

2. (a) How many of the persons mentioned in Question No. 1 did not sign a consent form for the procedure to which they were subjected?

(b) How many of the consent forms mentioned in Question No. 2 (a) were signed by:

- (i) a relative or friend;
- (ii) the Medical Superintendent of the hospital;
- (iii) a guardian appointed under the provisions of the Aged and Infirm Persons Act or the Mental Health Act or other appropriate Act;
- (iv) some other person?

I indicate that the Minister has already replied to this question by letter. However, I should like the reply to be inserted in *Hansard*.

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The reply is as follows:

1. (a) Royal Adelaide Hospital.
- (b) The Queen Elizabeth Hospital.
- (c) Flinders Medical Centre.

Detailed statistics of this nature are not kept at these hospitals, and to provide the information requested would require extensive search of individual case notes involving a very significant labour cost.

- (d) Whyalla Hospital, 10.
- (e) Port Augusta Hospital, 3.
- (f) Modbury Hospital, 16.

2. (a) Royal Adelaide Hospital.
- The Queen Elizabeth Hospital.
- Flinders Medical Centre.

Detailed statistics are not readily available for the reasons stated in No. 1 above.

An appropriately signed consent form is sought in each instance.

- Whyalla Hospital, None.
Port Augusta Hospital, None.
Modbury Hospital, 2.
(b) (i) Modbury Hospital, 2.
(ii), (iii) and (iv), not applicable.

PULPWOOD PROJECTS

The Hon. Frank Blevins, for the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (on notice), asked the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. When did the deal with C. Itoh for the Adelaide Hills surplus pulpwood fall through?

2. Was C. Itoh acting alone or with a consortium?

3. Who were the members of the consortium?

4. (a) When the deal fell through, was the pulpwood offered to Punalur Paper Mills?

(b) If so, when?

(c) If not, why not?

5. What is the estimated cost f.o.b. Port Adelaide of producing wood chips from the Adelaide Hills forests?

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

1. Following an inquiry from C. Itoh, a proposal to take one trial shipment of roundwood from the Adelaide Hills was put to the company by the Woods and Forests Department. Subsequently, on 30 June 1980 the Director of Forests was advised by C. Itoh that the proposal was not accepted.

2 and 3. It was understood that C. Itoh was acting as a

sole trading house, arranging for the purchase of materials for use by a client Japanese paper company.

4. (a) No. The proposed trial shipment was designed to test the feasibility of harvesting and delivering the pulpwood from the steep country of the Adelaide Hills where harvesting costs are high and volumes small. The initial inquiries for the trial were discussed prior to Punalur having any involvement apart from the Punwood Proprietary Limited chipwood venture in the South-East.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) At 30 June 1980, when the Director of Forests was notified that the trial shipment would not proceed, Punalur Paper Mills was preparing a submission for the construction of a T.M.P. plant in the South-East under the 5 March agreement; therefore, an offer of the trial shipment would have been of no consequence.

5. This has never been calculated.

The Hon. Frank Blevins, for the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (on notice), asked the Attorney-General:

1. What is the price per unit for electricity for large industrial users in the South-East?

2. What was the price offered to Punwood for its proposed thermo-mechanical pulp plant?

3. What is the price being offered to the new contenders for the thermo-mechanical pulp project?

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

1. All industrial consumers in the South-East are supplied at standard industrial tariffs in accordance with the trust's tariff schedule. The average price will vary in each case according to the amount of electricity used, the pattern of consumption and which of the standard tariffs and supply arrangements are chosen by the consumer.

2. Standard industrial tariffs.

3. As above.

The Hon. Frank Blevins, for the **Hon. B. A. CHATTERTON** (on notice), asked the Minister of Community Welfare: What is the volume of small roundwood and what is the time span being offered to the contenders for the thermo-mechanical pulp plant project in the South-East?

The Hon. J. C. BURDETT: The original chip export project concerned 330 000 tonnes of green wood a year for 10 years. The present project, due to a change in forest owners contributing apart from the Woods and Forests Department, is 230 000 tonnes a year for 20 years.

ADJOURNMENT

At 3.20 p.m. the Council adjourned until Wednesday 11 February at 2.15 p.m.