

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday 9 February 1999

The PRESIDENT (Hon. J.C. Irwin) 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:

Adelaide Festival Corporation,
Education (Government School Closures and Amalgamations) Amendment,
Guardianship and Administration (Extension of Sunset Clause and Validation of Orders) Amendment,
Passenger Transport (Service Contracts) Amendment,
Petroleum (Production Licences) Amendment,
Road Traffic (Road Events) Amendment,
Shop Trading Hours (Miscellaneous) Amendment,
Summary Offences (Offensive and Other Weapons) Amendment,
TransAdelaide (Corporate Structure).

DUNSTAN, HON. D.A., DEATH

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS (Treasurer): I move:

That the Legislative Council expresses its deep regret at the recent death of the Hon. Donald Allan Dunstan QC, former Premier and member for Norwood for the House of Assembly, and places on record its appreciation of his distinguished public service.

Donald Allan Dunstan was first elected to the House of Assembly in the year I was born, on 7 March 1953. His parliamentary career extended through to 15 February 1979. In fact, next week would have been the twentieth anniversary of his resignation from State Parliament. It seems a long time ago. In talking to this condolence motion, members will talk about and remember the events of that time, his career leading up to 1979 and what he did subsequent to his leaving State Parliament almost 20 years ago.

Old Labor stalwarts to whom I have spoken in the past few months—although not since Don Dunstan's death last weekend—talk of those days back in the early 1950s when Don Dunstan was elected. Their recollection of the time is that he was always seen as one of the rising stars within the Labor Party, although he was seen as a bit different to everyone else. Indeed, one of the other then rising stars, Jack Jennings, the member for Ross Smith—a person known to many of us—was nominated by many heavyweights within the Labor Party at the time as being the person tipped to go the furthest within the Labor Party in terms of performance and achievement.

As time has shown, Don Dunstan certainly surpassed those early assessments in terms of his achievements within his own Party, within the Parliament and within the broader community. I will not go through all his ministerial appointments because they are part of the public record, but from 1965 onwards he was not only Premier (as many of us remember him) but also Attorney-General, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Minister for Social Welfare, indeed the Treasurer for a reasonable period, Minister for Housing, Minister for Mines, Minister for Development, Minister for Prices and Consumer Affairs, and Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. During his 26 years in Parliament and approximately 10 years as a member of Government, he

served both his Party and his Government in a number of different portfolio areas.

I think it is fair to say that many have publicly acknowledged and will continue to acknowledge over the coming weeks, I am sure, that Don Dunstan was one of the most prominent political social reformers that we have seen in South Australia, and some possibly would argue nationally as well. His great strengths were in the areas of social reform and social justice. He had some involvement in organising the shape and structure of Friday's public celebration, and I am sure we will see the sorts of issues which he held near and dear to his heart and on which he campaigned during his political career, subsequent to that political and parliamentary career, and even to the final event in which he was involved, that is, the organisation of his public celebration on Friday.

Without getting into debate and argument about who did what with which piece of legislation and who followed whom—I do not think that is my role today, and it is not intended to be my role today—there is no doubt that Don Dunstan's strengths were acknowledged by most in the community in the areas of anti-discrimination legislation, justice for Aborigines, the Aboriginal Affairs portfolio generally, and the very early support in the 1970s for the policies which became known in later years as multiculturalism and which have the support of the two major Parties and the other Parties that are represented in this Parliament.

Of course, many of us remember those early publicity shots of Don Dunstan and the sort of pictures that spring to mind. Many of them had him dancing with Greek communities and enjoying and celebrating the strengths of our multicultural South Australia as it was in the 1970s. There are other areas on which other members will speak with greater knowledge, passion and fervour than me, and I am sure that my colleague the Hon. Diana Laidlaw is in a much better position to acknowledge the achievements of Don Dunstan in the area of the arts.

In terms of social reform, the last area is broadly described by people as lifestyle issues. However, that is not to demean their importance because they were important changes in terms of the way we lived as a society from the 1960s through the changes of the 1970s and 1980s. Many of us can remember what were seen at the time as exciting changes, including the departure of 6 o'clock closing at hotels. I am told that at the time—and this is evident from newspaper clippings—it was celebrated with much joy. I am sure that the Hon. Terry Roberts and others knew people who also celebrated in country areas.

The Hon. A.J. Redford: He was too young to drink.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Hon. Terry Roberts was never too young to drink, if I can be permitted a comment. In other areas, again where already much has been written by people better placed than I to comment in detail, for instance, the tourism and hospitality industries in particular, Mr Dunstan had influence in terms of cooking, because never before had we seen a male politician, or even at that time a female politician—

The Hon. Carolyn Pickles interjecting:

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: There were not many of them—celebrating and being prominent in terms of their love of cooking and their support for the restaurant industry. I refer to the sorts of changes we saw subsequently in the 1980s more definitely in terms of outdoor eating. Many would argue that the sorts of changes that Don Dunstan pushed as a social reformer in terms of some legislation, encouraging these sorts of changes in our community, enable us in South Australia

to enjoy many of the benefits that we now experience. I am sure that Don Dunstan alone would not claim benefit for the changes that we see now, and it may well have been that someone else, if Don Dunstan had not been part of our political horizon at that time, at some later stage would have taken up the mantle so that we still would be enjoying in the 1990s and as we move into the next millennium the wonderful experiences of outdoor eating which we now enjoy and which perhaps we did not have 20 or 25 years ago.

The other matter I wanted to place on the public record concerns what was a passion for Don Dunstan and the Labor Party for many years. He was its Leader during this time of political turmoil, clearly in the late 1960s and more particularly in the early 1970s, in relation to electoral reform. Again, as we look back 20 or 25 years ago, I remember the time when I was first elected to the Legislative Council in 1982 and I think Barbara Wiese in 1979. If both of us at the age of 29 had been wanting to stand for election to the Legislative Council prior to 1975 we would not have been able to do so, because evidently you could be young and foolish and stand for the House of Assembly at the age of 18 years, but you had to be over the age of 30 years to stand for the Legislative Council. So, it is as recent as that that such significant changes were made in terms of the franchise and eligibility for election to this House of Parliament, the Legislative Council.

Again, I do not want to repeat the detail of the debates at the time in terms of adult franchise or property franchise, or details of the debates in terms of malapportionment. However, change was achieved through a combination of forces, even Don Dunstan would acknowledge, including pressure from the Labor Party but also a decision taken by the Liberal Government of 1968-70 under the leadership of Steele Hall in relation to electoral matters as well. Clearly, there were some significant changes, and Don Dunstan's passion during that period was to seek to change significantly electoral legislation. Certainly, I am sure, amongst the achievements that he would list in terms of his performance in the Parliament, Don Dunstan would have listed that area of electoral reform quite prominently.

As I said earlier, I am sure there are others in the Council who are better placed than I am to comment on and analyse in detail the policy detail of those areas. As a politician, although clearly I shared political differences with Don Dunstan at that time, even as I look back now in terms of coming from a different Party and political philosophy, there were also many matters on which I agreed. Even now, as I look back, I believe that the changes he implemented were right at the time and, indeed, were right for our community.

I did want to comment on Don Dunstan's great strength as a politician and communicator. I do not think anyone lasts in the business of politics for 26 years, as he did, and for almost 10 years as a Premier, without having some considerable skill as a politician and communicator. With due respect to others who went before him, and I guess also partly as a result of the increasing importance of the electronic media, Don Dunstan was, in my judgment, the first of the almost modern mould of Premiers and Leaders who had to be much more comfortable with the electronic media, particularly in terms of their television performance, and as to how they on behalf of their Parties and Governments got the message across through the electronic media but, more specifically, through the use of television.

We have seen many stories written recently in either the *Advertiser* or the national media in recent times by people

such as Peter Ward, Tony Baker, Jeff Turner and others who worked for either Don Dunstan or other Labor Premiers or Leaders, who are now working journalists or who hold senior positions in those media organisations. I think all of them acknowledged in their contributions his skills in this area and that as a Premier, Don Dunstan worked assiduously in terms of the appointment of press staff and media advisers. He knew that Governments and politicians had to work with the media to try to get their message across.

Back in the 1970s, Don Dunstan certainly set the mould for what we see today in terms of media monitoring and press secretaries. 'Statements to the State', which he used to make on occasions on television, and other communication devices were all used by Don Dunstan and are still being used by Governments and Premiers of this day.

As we look at vivid pictures of those years, many will remember different things. I remember two or three events in particular. I happened to be a depositor in the Hindmarsh Building Society at the time of the infamous events concerning that institution. I think I was at university or I might have just—

Members interjecting:

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I was diving down there, and there was the Premier, Don Dunstan—I do not think he was in shorts, but he might have been in a safari suit—with a megaphone, standing in Gawler Place outside the old central office of the Hindmarsh Building Society. There was a queue seemingly a mile long waiting to take their money out of the Hindmarsh Building Society.

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: No. I was not actually in the queue because the amount of money that I had in the Hindmarsh Building Society was not going to make much of a difference whether or not it managed to survive.

The Hon. L.H. Davis: You were just a voyeur!

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: Yes. I must admit that it is a picture that I will never forget: this vision of people queuing up and the Premier with a loud speaker, trying to calm their fears and to sort through the problem at that time.

The Hon. T.G. Roberts: Is it right that you were home under the table when the big wave was coming?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: That's the next one. I cannot say that I was actually a personal witness to this, although I did see it on television and in photos. Again there was the notion of the story that was rampant in the 1970s of the big tidal wave that was going to sweep through Glenelg and we were all going to be drowned. Heaven forbid, but as we look back and have a chuckle now, at the time a lot of people believed that it would happen. Many people had a lot of fun with it as well, I must admit, but again, with that marvellous touch of media manipulation which Don had, he was to be the one down there, King Canute like, holding back the tidal wave. The television media from around the nation were interested in this story, as the Premier of South Australia was down there almost daring the waves to come in across Glenelg, to drown not only him but also a good number of Glenelg journalists and a variety of others! There is a good one liner there but, given the situation, I will not mention it. The last vivid picture I have, and perhaps it is not one that many others will have other than someone such as myself, who, at that stage, was deeply embroiled in the internal politics of the Liberal Party organisation—

The Hon. T.G. Cameron: And still are.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I point out to the Hon. Mr Cameron that I have matters other than the internal machina-

tions of the organisation to worry about. In 1975, we went to an early election. The detail does not need to be outlined now, but the Premier went to an early election in 1975. The Liberal Party ran what I thought was an outstanding campaign as it linked Don Dunstan with Gough Whitlam. I still remember the full page photographs in the Adelaide *News* of an ogre like Gough Whitlam towering over a shorter Don Dunstan in his shadow and—

The Hon. A.J. Redford: Was Gough unpopular then?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: Gough was a touch unpopular at that time and—

The Hon. A.J. Redford interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: Premier Dunstan was much more popular than Gough at that time. It was a very good campaign in political terms and in terms of linking State and Federal Labor Governments, in that the problems that the Federal Labor Government had inflicted on Australia were to be the problems that State Labor would inflict on South Australia. All the research showed right through to the last weekend that the State Labor Government was in very serious trouble. Then, in a political master stroke on the last weekend before the election, on the Sunday evening leading into the Monday, Don Dunstan, who for three weeks had been very loyal to Gough Whitlam and Federal Labor in saying very little, suddenly took a very important strategic decision in campaigning terms to dump Gough and Federal Labor.

I still remember the Labor Party's newspaper advertisements on the Monday which said: "I am being smeared," said Don Dunstan "because you are not voting for Gough Whitlam; I am not Gough. You are voting for Don Dunstan" and words to that effect. The reason why I highlight this, and as the Hon. Mr Cameron said, is that it is an example of Don Dunstan's skills as a politician, a campaigner and a communicator. Right at the very end he had to make a judgment. He made a judgment in terms of his own Party and his own Government, which, in the end, saved his Government and his premiership because the Labor Government held on by one seat, the seat of Gilles, which was fought out between the Liberal candidate who has now passed away Lou Ravesi and Jack Slater. The difference between victory and loss was 300 votes in one seat.

As I said, we will all share our own personal reflections and experiences. I have many other examples but, in terms of his skills as a politician, a campaigner and a communicator and his ability to use television and the media, those three examples indicate in a variety of different ways how he was able to achieve that. When speaking to this motion I am reminded of Christopher Pearson's article on Don Dunstan in yesterday's *Financial Review*. In the first paragraph he said:

There are two schools of thought on speaking about the recently departed. The Latin tag is *nil nisi bonum*—one should say nothing but good of the dead. Don Dunstan told me last week that he preferred Gore Vidal's sterner version, *nil nisi verum*, nothing but the truth.

I believe that the former option, rather than the latter, is appropriate in condolence motions. Any politician as controversial as Don Dunstan was undertook policy directions or initiatives which were strongly opposed not only by the Opposition of the day but also by others in the community. As I am sure he would have acknowledged, when he left the Parliament Don Dunstan adopted positions which were strongly supported but which were also strongly opposed.

Being the generous soul that I am, and speaking on behalf of the Government, as I said I prefer the former option—that as we today celebrate in a formal sense the achievements of Don Dunstan we ought to highlight the strengths, the good and favourable things that many in the community will remember dearly about him and of the Governments that he led throughout the 1970s. On behalf of the Government and Government members in this Chamber—and I know that one or two other members will speak—I want to acknowledge the achievements of Don Dunstan as Premier, Minister, member of Parliament and prominent social reformer both in the Parliament and subsequent to that. On behalf of the Government, we pass on our condolences to his family and friends.

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES (Leader of the Opposition): I second the motion. It is with great sadness as well as with great joy that I stand here today to speak of the life and death of the former Premier, Don Dunstan. What can I say about Don Dunstan that has not already been said? There are so many achievements and numerous social and economic reforms that have left and will continue to leave an indelible impact on all South Australians.

I think that I most admired the fact that Don always remained true to himself despite the difficult demands of political life. Don's colourful character shone like a beacon at a time when politics was beset by tired, conservative wowsers. Don was not afraid to be himself. Don was a real person with many attributes. Unlike so many politicians back then and now who were and are obsessed and single-minded about politics, Don achieved a balance, seeking to maintain a private life and a public life as a political leader and reformer.

The tributes that have flooded this State and country since Don's death demonstrate his commitment and generosity to those from all walks of life—Aborigines, artists, law reformers, historians, restaurateurs and migrants. Don was able to draw from such a broad spectrum of experience and people that it reflected so positively and powerfully in his political life and policy agenda. How many other politicians have been able to boast such support?

Another outstanding feature of Don Dunstan was his bond for and love of this State and its people which continued for nearly two decades beyond his formal roles as Minister, Premier and, lastly, Leader of the Opposition. Remarking on this matter himself in his last interview screened on the ABC, Don said that he thought it was gratifying. However, we are the ones who should be grateful—grateful because South Australia would today not be the place it is without Don's intellect, compassion and leadership.

Don could have had a very different life. As a middle-class professional, Don, like many of his tertiary educated middle-class contemporaries, could have chosen the easy road. Instead, he chose a very different path that had its fair share of challenges and difficulties, and we are the better for it.

As I said earlier, Don's radical policy reforms forever changed South Australia—and the Hon. Mr Lucas has alluded to some of those. They included the introduction of legislation to prevent race discrimination, arguing against the White Australia policy and acknowledging the need for land rights for Aborigines. Equality for women was also foremost in his policy agenda. It concerns me—and I know that it concerned Don—that decades later the issue of land rights for Aborigines is still lacking resolution. Some of this legislation was radical for its time: and it is probably radical for this time,

too. But Don was not a poll driven politician: he was outspoken, he led and led by example, he went out with unpopular policies and on many occasions he turned the people around.

The arts and cultural sector was never the same after the Dunstan decade; in fact, before Don Dunstan there was no formal recognition of such an industry. It was Don's vision that saw the potential in State sponsorship of the arts. As shadow Minister for the Arts, I am honoured to serve where he previously served. The Festival Theatre, the Jam Factory and the South Australian Film Corporation are all initiatives that today we take for granted.

I recall as a migrant arriving in South Australia to discover that hotels closed at 6 o'clock. I can remember that period of time. As the Attorney-General, Don capably transformed such prudish arrangements, extending hotel hours and encouraging the widespread development of restaurants. It was not just about allowing us to drink after 6 o'clock: it was, as the Hon. Mr Lucas has said, about a lifestyle change.

In death as in life, Don was surrounded by those whom he loved, and they in turn gave their love and support to him. Don Dunstan will forever occupy the memory and heart of many South Australians of all political persuasions and walks of life. I would like to close by reading *Desiderata*, which I believe I remember Don reading at a Festival of Arts many years ago. I think it sums up the man himself. It says:

Go placidly amid the noise and the haste, and remember what peace there may be in silence. As far as possible, without surrender, be on good terms with all persons. Speak your truth quietly and clearly; and listen to others, even to the dull and ignorant; they too have their story. Avoid loud and aggressive persons; they are vexatious to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others, you may become vain or bitter, for always there will be greater and lesser persons than yourself.

Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. Keep interested in your own career, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs, for the world is full of trickery, but let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals, and everywhere life is full of heroism.

Be yourself. Especially do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment, it is as perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with dark imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself. You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should.

Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive him to be. And whatever your labours and aspirations, in the noisy confusion of life, keep peace in your soul. With all its sham, drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world. Be cheerful. Strive to be happy.

I think Don would want to pass on those words to all of us here in the Parliament. I extend to his partner, Steven, and his children, Andrew, Bronwyn and Paul, our deepest condolences. Don, we will always remember you.

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: I rise on behalf of the Democrats, each of whom will also make a contribution, to express our regret at the passing of Don Dunstan. His history has been covered by other members of this place and the media recently, so I do not intend to repeat those remarks. I, personally, would rate Don Dunstan, together with Kingston and Playford, as one of the truly great Premiers of this State.

Regardless of personal philosophy, I think Don Dunstan was probably the last visionary Premier that we have seen in

this State. He had a clear view of the sort of State that South Australia could be.

He arrived at a time that was ripe for change, but that does not mean that change would have happened at the same time, at the same speed or, indeed, to the same extent. It takes someone with the vision and political skills of Don Dunstan to ensure that rapid and significant change does occur.

Don strove for a fairer, more tolerant South Australia. While he alone cannot claim credit for that—and he would not have done so—there is no doubt in my mind that the significant changes in society for which he strove (that is, tolerance regardless of race, gender or sexual preference) have occurred, and Don Dunstan played a significant role in achieving those changes. Of course, he also was a driving force behind electoral reform, and the State made substantial moves ahead towards a more democratic society.

I want now to refer to a speech Don Dunstan made in the House of Assembly on 15 February 1979, the day on which his resignation was noted in the Parliament. The incoming Premier, Mr Corcoran, noted the thoughtfulness and compassion that Don Dunstan had for his fellow man. Hugh Hudson talked about the improvements in education, health and welfare, and electoral reform; his passion to develop Adelaide and South Australia as a centre of cultural activities; the Festival Theatre complex; and the establishment of the State Theatre Company, the State Opera and Jam Factory. He talked about a whole series of initiatives in the arts and cultural areas that owe their existence to Don's pragmatic determination to see things done.

He also talked about Don's being held in high regard by ethnic groups and by Aboriginals in the State. I note that, on matters of race relations, he even went so far as to say that, for example, as a consequence, in a country such as Malaysia, he is the best known and best loved foreigner. That is a remarkable tribute to this very remarkable man. It is unfortunate that the best known Australian in Malaysia more recently is Pauline Hanson. However, according to Hugh Hudson, Don Dunstan was the best known and best loved foreigner. When we think about the debate involving our relationships with Asia, which many people attribute more recently perhaps to a drive that Paul Keating was making for better relationships, we should remember that Don Dunstan was a long way ahead of the pack in that regard.

I thought the most notable other contribution came from Dr Eastick, who was a former Leader of the Opposition at that stage and who, when talking about Don Dunstan, said:

He offered not only the hand of friendship to me (and this was important) but also an open door at all times for, to use his own words, the opportunity to discuss man to man those matters that Leaders should talk about in the interests of the State they both represent. Such discussion could take place in the complete knowledge that there was a trust one for the other, and that there would be no release of information one from the other which would cause any mischief or concern.

Everybody would agree that it says a great deal when the former Leader of the Opposition says such a thing about a Premier.

As I noted, Don Dunstan certainly drove forward many important changes in the arts and was very much a driving force in the changing lifestyle that we have in South Australia. The quality of life in South Australia is superior to that of anywhere in Australia, and I have not been to anywhere else in the world where I would rather be. That, in part, must be attributed to the role that Don Dunstan played as Premier during those important years, particularly through the 1970s.

Regardless of political Party, the State again needs another Don Dunstan. Let us hope that Don will live on in our memories, and he may inspire others to pursue a better South Australia because, while real progress has been made (and I have noted many of those things that can go back to the days of Donald Dunstan and, of course, others who played a key role as well), there is one major area that Don would have been concerned about today, that is, the increasing economic inequity that we see in our State and our nation.

I refer to Don's maiden speech on his entering the House of Assembly on 28 July 1953. The first issue he talked about was laissez faire economics. He referred to those people who talk about perfect competition, when neither buyer nor seller can affect the market because there are so many buyers and sellers. The price mechanism will draw forth the optimum level of production. He was not agreeing with that but talking about the claims that were being made. He talked about the assumptions that underpinned that and about the trust, cartels and monopolies, and said that there is no perfect competition in manufacturing or in most retail trades. In that regard, things have only got worse. I would imagine that, if Don felt that he had some unfinished work anywhere, it would probably be in that area of economics. He cannot be blamed for that, but let us hope that his memory will inspire others to continue that fight.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW (Minister for Transport and Urban Planning): I support the motion. I must admit that, for my part, I am finding it quite difficult to accept that Don Dunstan is no longer with us. He passed away on Saturday morning following a much heralded television interview on the ABC the previous evening. To the end he retained a capacity for drama and for a sense of occasion, even sensation. We shared a range of interests—South Australia's pride of place, the arts, cooking and equal opportunity.

Don Dunstan was always interested in the fact that I trained as a cordon bleu cook when I left school. While it was never suggested by either of us that we would set up a restaurant together, from time to time we did discuss recipes and the latest produce. In more recent times, he would goad me to resume cooking, suggesting that there was life after politics—and for Don Dunstan there was.

Don Dunstan supported this Government's initiative to launch the first Tasting Australia Festival for Food at the Botanic Park in October 1997. I remember the occasion well. As the event coincided with the State's election campaign, I attended only on election day itself, Saturday 11 October, and only the food writers event for which I am patron. Don was to launch a book *Barossa Journeys*, by Noris Ioannou. At the last minute, Noris asked me whether I would introduce Don Dunstan. I hesitated. It flashed through my mind how many people present may not already have voted, as it was then midday. I wondered whether I should be seen on election day sharing a platform with Don Dunstan when the polls were suggesting that the election was quite close and being asked to praise Don Dunstan. Nevertheless, I did so.

Over the past eight years, I have held first the position of shadow Minister for the Arts for three years, and Minister for the Arts for five years. On quite a few occasions Don Dunstan and I have shared the same platform. The last was on Tuesday 8 December last year, when I accepted an invitation from Samela Harris, Chair of the Arts Critics Circle in South Australia to present to Don Dunstan the critics' first award for eminence in the arts. At the time, Don Dunstan was

very sick. He had just returned home from hospital the day before with the news that the doctors had discovered further cancers that were inoperable. Before the presentation, we talked about these matters. He was comfortable to do so. He knew my mother and father, and he knew my mother had died of cancer when I was 13 years old.

However, when it came to the time for Don to accept his reward, he was in very fine form. He had a capacity always to rise to the occasion to be a showman, a performer. He even reminded everybody present of his first advice to me as Minister for the Arts, 'I told you, Di, you have to be Treasurer, too.'

Don Dunstan was a colossus for the arts in South Australia and Australia. However, as he always acknowledged, it helped that he was Premier and Treasurer, as well as Minister for the Arts. Meanwhile in my Party—the Liberal Party—it is a standing joke that, even if only two Ministers were left in South Australia acting for all the rest, and I was one of the two, I would never get to be Acting Treasurer—even for a day, and it would not be for a lack of trying on my part.

I recall an interview with Don Dunstan in the *Advertiser* of 21 September 1996, marking his seventieth birthday. Predictably, he was rather unkind to the Government; he even had some nasty words to say about Labor. He was more generous, however, when it came to me saying 'that Di deserved some praise for having persuaded the Liberals to do one or two good things in the face of bean counters'.

Two years later at the Arts Critics Circle Award he relented even further: he increased the list of good things to three or four, adding our focus on Emerging Artists and the magic of Wagner's *Ring* cycle. In the arts I always accepted Don Dunstan's judgment and his capacity and willingness to give praise where it was due, irrespective of Party politics. It is something that I would wish to continue in my role as Arts Minister—and not only on this occasion today.

Don Dunstan knew better than most that if the Arts Minister is not Treasurer it is only possible to achieve with the support of the whole of Cabinet. On this occasion I acknowledge and thank my Cabinet colleagues and my parliamentary Party for ensuring that we did earn—and I think justly—Don Dunstan's praise for three or four good things we have done in the arts over the past five years. I recognise at all times in my role as Minister for the Arts that we have a responsibility to build on one of the State's greatest strengths—the arts—and I recognise at all times that it is a legacy we have inherited in a very large measure from Don Dunstan.

The achievements of the Dunstan led Government (1970-78) in the arts are impressive and they remain the backbone of the arts in this State to this day and the envy of every other State. In 1970, in his first year as Premier, Don Dunstan established within the Premier's Department an arts development division—the first in Australia. He was always pleased that the Liberal Minister for the Arts a couple of years later, the Hon. Murray Hill, expanded this initiative to create the Department for the Arts in 1982. Between 1971 and 1977 Don Dunstan oversaw the construction and opening of the Festival Theatre on the site earlier selected by Liberal Premier, Steele Hall.

This move then freed up the site on Montefiore Hill for the establishment of the Carclew Arts Centre for Young People in 1971, and again Don Dunstan was pleased that Murray Hill continued this initiative with the formal establishment of Carclew Performing Arts Centre in 1980. Don Dunstan established the State Theatre Company in 1972; the South

Australian Film Corporation in 1972; the South Australian Craft Authority (now the Jam Factory Craft and Design Centre) in 1973; the Come Out Festival for Young People in 1975; State Opera in 1976; the Constitutional Museum in 1978; and the Graduate Diploma for Business (Arts) in 1978.

Meanwhile, he found a lot of extra funds to invest in the Adelaide Festival and launched the first of four regional Cultural Centre Trusts and theatres—a job which he left to Murray Hill to complete and which Murray did complete. At that time I worked with Murray as his ministerial assistant.

In addition to establishing most of our modern day arts infrastructure, Don Dunstan brought people to South Australia to advance the development of the arts, to build the creative leadership for which South Australia is still renowned, and to train South Australians to follow in their wake. These people include Anthony Steel (Adelaide Festival and Adelaide Festival Centre Trust); Gil Brealey and John Morris (South Australian Film Corporation); Len Amadio (Arts Development Division); Roger Chapman (Carclew Youth Arts); and Frank Ford (Fringe Festival). I know that in more recent years Don Dunstan was very pleased to see the opening of the Art Gallery extensions in 1996; the start of work on the Australian Aboriginal Cultures Gallery at the South Australian Museum; the new State Library building on which work will start next year; and the reinvigorated South Australian Film Corporation, the Adelaide Festival and the State Theatre.

Indeed, just before coming to Parliament today I met with a number of people from the film industry and we reminisced and thanked Don Dunstan for the establishment of the film industry and the recognition that the industry has achieved not only for the creative, talented people in this State but also for Australia at large.

Don Dunstan was also in splendid form at the twenty-fifth anniversary concert celebration at the Adelaide Festival Theatre in July last year, in a space which has recently been refurbished with new seating and flooring and subsequently the new LARES acoustic enhancement system.

Before concluding, I want to caution that in the zeal to recognise the enormous contribution of Don Dunstan as Premier to South Australia in the 1970s that there is no need to exaggerate his contribution. His record stands on its own. There were flaws: none of us is perfect. I would argue that sale of South Australian Railways to the Commonwealth was such a flaw and the absence of any plan to cope with pressures in our manufacturing industry, in particular in our whitegoods industry, was another such example. But this is not the time or place to dwell on issues.

However, I must place on the public record that equal opportunity legislation in South Australia and Australia was actually pioneered in 1968 by David Tonkin, a Liberal backbencher. Later, and only with the concurrence of David Tonkin, did Don Dunstan take over Mr Tonkin's private member's Bill and make it a Government Bill, thereafter making it an offence in South Australia to discriminate against any person on the basis of gender or marital status. This fact, however, does not diminish in any way Don Dunstan's pace setting role in establishing the Women's Information Switchboard in 1975, or the first position in Australia of women's adviser to a Premier, or the enactment of the racial discrimination legislation. Without question, in my view, women's lot in South Australia was advanced, thanks to Don Dunstan.

Finally, in honouring today Don Dunstan's achievements as a social, legislative and arts reformer in the 1970s I

consider it interesting—and the Hon. Mike Elliott made the same point—that as we mark his death the South Australian community is again debating the relevance of the Legislative Council. Mr Dunstan was a prime mover and questioner in terms of getting rid of property rights as the sole basis for people in South Australia voting for members of the Legislative Council. Today, there is again a need to rethink the role of the Legislative Council so that it is relevant to the twenty first century and the new millennium. I will miss Don Dunstan. Overall, I thank him and I send my condolences to Steven and his family.

The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY: I support the condolence motion. On an occasion such as this, what can one say that could ever do justice to the memory of Don Dunstan? Many people have graced this Parliament; some have made substantial contributions to the State; but no-one has ever done so much against such odds and with such style as Don Dunstan. South Australia has lost one of its truly great citizens.

For those of us in the Australian Labor Party we have lost our greatest leader and the inspiration for a generation. The many thousands of words which have been written and spoken about Don Dunstan in recent days by people from all walks of life are testimony enough to his profound impact on our State and beyond. The range and depth of his contribution to public life in South Australia over the past five decades is by any standard a staggering achievement. It seems there is barely a facet of our lives which has not been touched in some way by Don Dunstan.

His pioneering contributions to legal and social reform and the arts have already been mentioned, as has his role in advancing the Aboriginal cause. He was a champion for a tolerant and caring society. The positive contribution and influence that he had on our lifestyles has also been widely acknowledged. But, for me, the most important legacy of Don Dunstan is faith in democracy and the knowledge that change and reform are possible within the Parliamentary system against all odds.

If people were opposed to his reforms, then Don Dunstan saw that as a challenge to convince them that they were wrong. As the Leader of the Opposition said earlier, he was the antithesis of a poll driven politician. It hardly needs to be stated that Don Dunstan was a formidable debater and parliamentarian. Because he had such diverse interests and moved freely outside parliamentary circles he was acutely attuned to public opinion. He understood that people needed time to adjust to new ideas, and while his reform agenda was extensive it was also carefully managed and explained.

During the Dunstan era, this Legislative Council was transformed from a gerrymandered, restricted franchise Chamber into one of the most democratic parliamentary institutions in Australia. Those of us who were part of the long and difficult struggle to achieve that goal know that it could never have been won without the particular skills and persistence of Don Dunstan. Such reforms just did not happen: they required commitment, belief in the cause, willpower, resilience and conviction and Don Dunstan had all those qualities to burn. While much has been said about Don Dunstan's political and legal achievements and the things he failed to achieve, I believe it should also be recognised that he was a competent and canny administrator. By modern standards Don Dunstan would be regarded as a prudent and fiscally conservative manager. Indeed, I must differ with the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning

about one matter, that was, the sale of the South Australian Railways to the Commonwealth in 1975 which, I believe, in many ways was reminiscent of a Playford-Chifley deal of another era. It had the effect of removing a considerable burden on this State's finances some 20 to 25 years before other States dealt with their costly and antiquated railway systems.

In view of our current contemporary political debate it is interesting to note that during the term of the second Dunstan Government the State public sector debt as a percentage of GSP fell from 49.6 per cent in 1969-70 to 23.7 in 1979-80. In one of my all too few conversations with Don Dunstan several years ago I remember asking him how he had dealt with the State banking system in his day. He explained how, in the early days of his Government, he had some difficulties in extracting information from a former head of the old State Bank. He had used his contacts in the middle level of the bank to extract some key information and then made sure that the head of the bank was aware that he, the Premier and Treasurer, knew what was happening and had another source of information. He did not have a problem after that.

During my involvement with the South Australian Branch of the South Australian Labor Party over the past 30 years I could not claim to know Don Dunstan well but, as a foot soldier in many of the battles he launched, I was inspired by his leadership. I witnessed many of his speeches to the conventions and council of the ALP which were crucial to take the Labor Party with him on the road to reform. He never made a bad speech, he was never boring, never disappointing and he always carried the debate. Like 5 000 other South Australians I went to hear Don Dunstan give the Whitlam lecture at the Entertainment Centre in April last year and I would like to finish by quoting part of that address:

I believed then, as now, that it is possible to build a society in which individual citizens have security of food, shelter, work and services; which will celebrate their worth as individuals; and that people are made many in their differences, their strengths, where all citizens have an equal and effective say in their own governance and an opportunity to participate in and to influence decisions affecting their lives. It is possible to build a social democracy—a dynamic society in which there would be equal opportunity to act creatively within a social context.

Don Dunstan went further than most of us can ever hope to go in achieving his goals and we are all the better for it. I extend my sympathies to his family.

The Hon. R.D. LAWSON (Minister for Disability Services): I support the motion. In 1967 when Don Dunstan spoke on the retirement from Parliament of Sir Thomas Playford, he said:

Whatever one's political differences with Sir Thomas, one must agree that he has been the outstanding political figure in the history of this State.

It is pointless to seek to degrade political leaders but there is no doubt, to use Don Dunstan's own words, whatever one's political differences, one must agree that Don Dunstan was one of the outstanding political figures in the history of this State. His record alone in this Parliament—member for Norwood for over 25 years; Attorney-General, Minister for Social Welfare and Aboriginal Affairs 1965-67; Leader of the Opposition 1968-70; and Premier and Treasurer from 1970 until February 1979—is a singular achievement.

The workload of Don Dunstan was truly great. Summaries of his interests and passions, political and non-political, have been well catalogued elsewhere. If I might be allowed a

couple of personal recollections, I can say that I first met Don Dunstan when I was a student at university and he was active on the campus and attended a number of meetings. His forceful and distinctive style of oratory left a lasting impression on all of us who heard him. I recall meeting him on one occasion when Lee Kuan Yew was at the university. This was during the time of the Malaysian confrontation with Indonesia and Don Dunstan's admiration and support for Lee Kuan Yew at that time was glowing and illustrated a great deal of the idealism of Don Dunstan.

I next really came across him when I was junior counsel in the royal commission into the sacking of Harold Salisbury in 1978. I sat at the bar table and heard the three living Premiers and former Premiers Playford, Hall and Dunstan, and that was a great experience. Members may recall that there was a dispute between the respective recollections of Don Dunstan and Peter Ward about the extent to which Don Dunstan had prior knowledge of the activities of the Special Branch of the South Australian Police. Both Don Dunstan and Peter Ward gave evidence and the strain on Don Dunstan was, I thought at that time, palpable, and it really was not a surprise to me when only a few short months later he retired from office on the grounds of ill health, something not surprising bearing in mind the heavy workload he had borne over many years. In the event, the Royal Commissioner accepted Don Dunstan's account of events rather than Peter Ward's, but it was pleasing to read Peter Ward's obituary of Don in *The Australian*, which I think is the most fair and perceptive short account of Don Dunstan's achievements yet.

Those achievements, as I say, were many. His political memoir *Felicia*, which was published in 1981, a couple of years after he retired from Parliament, presents a very interesting picture of South Australian political life. The first chapter, 'The Wakefield Legacy', I believe is an exceptionally perceptive account of the history and aspirations of South Australia. Also, it is interesting to see in *Felicia* that Don Dunstan was prepared to acknowledge the achievements of others. For example, he acknowledged that it was David Tonkin who had first introduced the private member's Bill prohibiting sexual discrimination, a matter mentioned by my colleague, the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning, and it is a tribute to Don really that he was rather more generous in his praise of others than some of those who are now describing his life have been.

Another interesting book on Don Dunstan I should mention is one compiled by Richard Yeeles—*Don Dunstan: The First 25 Years in Parliament*—which comprises mainly quotations from Don's parliamentary speeches. It is worth studying because it demonstrates the range and diversity of his oratory and shows how articulate and how theatrical he was in his parliamentary presentations.

In later years, as members will know, Don Dunstan wrote regularly for the *Adelaide Review*. Those articles, although one might not agree with their political direction, are extremely cogent in the way in which he has argued his case against various matters of concern to him: the current direction of the Australian Labor Party, economic rationalism and other issues have been forcibly presented to the public and this shows that Don Dunstan kept forever his firm grasp and opinions in relation to political matters.

I conclude my tribute to Don Dunstan by mentioning him as a lawyer. The last conversation I had with him was on the occasion when all the Queen's Counsel in South Australia were assembled. He was proud of his office as a Queen's Counsel. He would have been a formidable practising lawyer

had he chosen to pursue that course. As Attorney-General and Premier, two of the singular appointments with which he was associated have contributed significantly to the development of the law and legal administration in South Australia, and I refer to his appointment of Dr John Bray as Chief Justice at a time when that was seen by many as a somewhat adventurous appointment. Ultimately time proved it to be a very good appointment, as indeed was his appointment of the first female Justice of the Supreme Court, Dame Roma Mitchell. I pay tribute to a singular life in supporting the motion.

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: I rise to support the motion and add a few words to the discussion in this dedication to Don and his life. The first time I met Don in a political context was in a very dark, draughty hall in Millicent during a particularly difficult campaign in the early 1970s when Des Corcoran was fighting for his political life the second time round when battling against the Hon. Martin Cameron who graced this Chamber for many years. Don was called on to go out into the regional areas from time to time to campaign. It was at a time when the Labor Party held a number of seats in regional areas, including Chaffey, two or three in the northern regions, Mount Gambier and the seat of Millicent, which at that stage was electorally broken into a shape that allowed the Labor Party to win it from time to time. We finally lost it when Des's nephew, Brian, stood after Des's retirement, and Murray Vandeppeer, who graced the Lower House for not too long, won that seat.

Don's contribution was to attract a whole lot of detractors who had driven for considerable hours and considerable miles in those days, and who tried vocally to shout down Don in what was supposed to be a Labor Party rally for the faithful. They had infiltrated the hall with placards and banners and were certainly showing that they were not supporters of Don Dunstan or the Labor Party at that election. Don had his detractors and enemies during his political life.

All the achievements put on the record by many of those who have spoken thus far were attained not in a bipartisan or cooperative way that perhaps you would expect in looking back historically but with in some cases minority Governments and in other cases, if you were looking at a poll-driven policy development for reform, with probably less than a third of the South Australian population believing in the ideas propagated by Don Dunstan through the Labor Party. By the clever use of putting his thumb print on nearly everybody else's portfolios, Don was able to convince people by the time those policies were implemented that they were in the best interests of all South Australians. If those people who are reflecting on his death had reflected a decade ago, they probably would not be making the same contributions. As Don put it, there might have been some more honesty in relating to his death with respect to his contribution historically.

The last time I met with Don was during a branch meeting. I met Don quite a few times during Party meetings and conventions, but I mention the first and last occasions I met him to illustrate that there was no forum or meeting that was not important enough for him to attend and address and to impart his views and ideas. It did not matter whether it was a branch meeting of 20 people or a rally in a draughty hall in a regional country area: Don Dunstan was there. I pay tribute to not only Don's lofty achievements through the integration of his ideas and working with people to be able to implement those ideas but also Don's many achievements during his life as a result of simply mixing with ordinary people, finding out

their views and ideas, and trying to be as educative as possible in relation to framing new ideas for change.

It is a lost art in politics today to try to get a consensus of views and ideas through the educative weaving of a philosophical position and then drafting that policy development through the legislative process and finally seeing it all come to fruition. It is almost remarkable that one person could do that. To try to achieve today the process of policy development of progress through legislation and implementation would probably take teams of people who in some cases would be starting off miles apart from each other in terms of policy development and arguing all the way through to implementation. Don was able to carry that process right through. That was one of his strengths as an individual.

Don was critical, as others have pointed out, of the Party process in his later years in not being able to draw consensus within the frameworks of the Party structure itself to even develop policy, let alone put together policy development for implementation and legislation. He did have a lawyer's approach to legislative drafting and implementation, but he certainly had a human touch to policy and legislative implementation.

With respect to regional areas, another first for Don as Premier was the implementation of the Aboriginal Land Rights program and, if you visit regional areas now, Aborigines still remember Don Dunstan's name above any other member of Parliament in this State over a period of 40 to 50 years. Older Aborigines, whose second language is English, are able to understand when you mention Don Dunstan's name in relation to Aboriginal land and human rights. I was at a meeting at Hawker recently, and Aboriginal leaders were talking in their own language to their own people in relation to some of the problems concerning a mining development and, when Don Dunstan's name was invoked, you could see the interest within those Aboriginal groups develop, and I am sure his name was being used as a basis for recommendation for certain policies that were being reported back to them.

Don was able to put together a philosopher's approach to living and the arts. He had almost a spiritual or religious approach—and I know he rejected orthodox religion in his later years—to mixing his politics with his style of living. He was never bombastic, and he never tried to convince people by raising his voice. He would always use reason and argument to try to win his case. As he announced, one of the unfinished parts of Don's political ambitions related to changes to the Industrial Relations Act and the industrial democracy program that was commenced in the 1970s. He was putting together through the Industrial Democracy Unit a program of rights to information and the rights of individuals to negotiate with their employers based on access to information.

It was a coincidence that late last year and early this year I began putting together much of the material that was gathering dust in the Industrial Democracy Unit to try to get an industrial relations package together and a reform program for a member of Parliament's right to information and certainly Aboriginal groups and individual's rights to information when negotiating with mining companies and Governments to be able to protect their interests. I hope to continue that, and I hope that sometime later this year I will be able to put together a package of rights that can become a private member's Bill to continue the work undertaken in the Industrial Democracy Unit. Hopefully, all the work that did not transfer itself into a legislative framework package will not be lost.

As I said before, Don wove a policy program through nearly every other Ministers' portfolio with their acceptance. I am sure that Ministers of the day had input into that change and some carried their own agendas through into that policy network. Education, health, arts, regional development and regional arts are some of the stronger areas over which he had major influence. There was the consumer legislation and the other protective legislation that Peter Duncan assisted Don to implement. As I said, migrant welfare, social integration, Aboriginal affairs and land rights are some of the things on which Don put his thumb print. Don has said, 'I hope my death will be of some good.' In that context, we may see an amendment to the Consent to Medical Treatment and Palliative Care Act, and a new palliative care program may be added and perhaps even a draft Bill on voluntary euthanasia—and I am only guessing at something such as that.

I refer to a journalist to whom the Hon. Mr Davis refers often, Terry Plane. The Hon. Mr Davis generally refers to him in a negative way, but I am sure he will not mind my referring to Terry Plane's contribution in the *City Messenger*. In part the article states:

Don Dunstan changed the arts from a pastime to an industry. He made Adelaide the centre of Australian film production, he gave theatre—from State Theatre right through to experimental theatre—an enormous boost, he supported music, fine arts and craft.

Without him we would not have the Adelaide Festival, the Jam Factory, the Film Corporation or the Regency Park hospitality school. Sure, we'd have street cafes, but the thing is he saw how Adelaide could be—and should be—long before anyone else, and he did something about it.

Don Dunstan made South Australia the social laboratory of the nation.

Not everyone enjoyed that, but his work in Aboriginal rights, anti-discrimination laws for the protection of women and homosexuals, electoral reform, environment and heritage protection and consumer protection set an example for the rest of the country.

His attitudes on Aboriginal rights were far more enlightened than those of the current Federal Government, more than two decades on.

Gough Whitlam, leader of the most reformist Government in Canberra since World War II, once said his task was made so much easier because Don Dunstan had led the way in South Australia.

The great thing about Don Dunstan was that his actions were based on ideas, vision and his sense of social justice and equity. He was theatrical and that gave him a timing and delivery. He could express both his emotions and his intellect clearly.

I think that is a broad summary that accurately describes Don Dunstan. The only thing I think the article leaves out is the fact that, although these achievements are all attributed to Don, Don was able to motivate people. He was able to assist them in painting a vision. He worked with people to enable them to see the vision that he saw so that they were able to go out and make those changes.

One individual cannot have the impact that has been attributed to Don and have it happen in a time frame of one lifetime without many other people being motivated to work with that vision and implement it. I think that was Don Dunstan's great strength, particularly in working with Italian, Greek and Lebanese people in relation to the alfresco restaurant area. I pass on my condolences to his family and support the motion.

The Hon. SANDRA KANCK: I am pleased to support this condolence motion. I had what members would call a nodding acquaintanceship with Don Dunstan. My association with him was via the political protest movement over the past 18 years, frequently seeing him at peace rallies and, more latterly, in the past five years, I have joined him on platforms protesting against outsourcing, privatisation and the closure of assorted things that have happened in that time. During

Don Dunstan's heyday I lived in Broken Hill. I recall watching *This Day Tonight* on black and white television and the almost nightly debates between Don Dunstan and Steele Hall. Those debates stand out in my memory, and I would love to see some of them replayed at the present time.

I moved to South Australia at the end of the 1970s. When my husband and I told our friends that this is what we were doing, the people in New South Wales with whom we lived, our friends and our acquaintances, were green with envy that we were moving to South Australia, and the name that was invoked almost invariably was 'Don Dunstan'. Don Dunstan was a man of ideas who looked around for a vehicle to forward those ideas. We know that he had dalliances with both the Liberal Party and the Communist Party and, in the end, he saw that the Labor Party was the vehicle in which he could push his ideas forward.

The sorts of ideas that Don pushed, such as the advancement of women, Aboriginal people, electoral reform and homosexual law reform, are not ideas of either the Left or the Right. They were arguments that were of their time, and they were out front; and, in many ways, they remain out front. In fact, many of them were ideas that the Democrats now have as a very important part of their platform.

A few years ago I did some self-development work and, in one of the courses, we were asked to develop for ourselves a five year plan, a 10 year plan, a 20 year plan, a 50 year plan and a 200 year plan. Many of us really scratched our heads about formulating a 200 year plan. We went up to the course leader and said, 'But we will be dead by then' and his response was, 'Well, if you have done all right on the earlier plans, you will still be having an impact in 200 years.' I do not think many of us will have that sort of impact, but Don Dunstan is one of those people who will probably still be having an impact on South Australia in 200 years' time.

Not many people have the opportunity to become Premier of the State, and amongst those who do very few have the sort of vision that Don Dunstan had. I watched the *Stateline* program on Friday night and it brought a lump to my throat. That lump was not so much about his passing, because I do not believe that the man could have done more than he did: my regret was the fact that that vision was going and that, at this stage, we do not appear to have amongst the so-called leaders of our State any of that type of vision, and I really regret that.

It has become very easy in the mass media to use the word 'hero', which is often used to describe someone who has survived a disaster when everyone else has died. In my opinion the word is used very loosely. However, the word 'hero' is one that can accurately be ascribed to Don Dunstan, and I believe that is how history will record him.

The Hon. CARMEL ZOLLO: I rise to express my sadness at the loss of Don Dunstan, a great Australian and South Australian. More than any other Premier, Don Dunstan presided over a period of unprecedented social and legal reform in South Australia. He had a clear vision for quality of life for South Australians in virtually every field of human endeavour—a vision in which we could all share equally.

It would be remiss of me as a member of this Chamber and of Italian birth not to single out Don Dunstan's achievements in the area of multiculturalism. It was more than the leading role he played in getting rid of the White Australia Policy: with his premiership came a sense of belonging and diversity which the State had not seen before. Access and equity were formally enshrined in policy and legislation. That

was one of the main reasons that attracted me to join the Labor Party in the 1970s.

I grew up in the electorate of Norwood and remember being excited at casting my first vote for a person who had truly embraced South Australia's migrants. I well remember Don Dunstan's face breaking into a huge, great smile and his leading the clapping at a multicultural fundraiser before the State election when I mentioned that the Labor Party in South Australia was the first political Party to have endorsed women candidates of Italian birth. As has already been mentioned in relation to women, there were many firsts: the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act under his Government, the first women's adviser to the State and also in education, and the first woman Supreme Court judge, to name just a few.

I do not profess to have known Don Dunstan or his family on a personal level. Many years ago I worked with his son, Paul, on an important campaign, and to him I especially offer my condolences. I was also privileged several years ago to spend time with Don Dunstan at a great lunch and a long, lazy Sunday afternoon at the home of mutual friends. As well as discussing the origin, cooking and appreciation of the great food we were eating, we discussed many other issues. I remember him being sharp, witty and generous in his views.

It is difficult in expressing his achievements to find words that have not already been used today. Along with his commitment to multiculturalism, political reform and many other causes, Don Dunstan will long be remembered for his sincere and unwavering commitment to bettering the lives of indigenous Australians and indeed justice for all Australians. The arts, consumer protection and the environment are three other issues that also come readily to mind.

The Hon. Mike Elliott has spoken about the quality of life that we have in South Australia, and I do agree with him that, more than anyone else, Don Dunstan helped to achieve that quality. I agree with his family and friends that the best way to show our appreciation and perpetuate the memory of a wonderful man and human being, and indeed a great South Australian, is to contribute to the Don Dunstan Foundation which is being established at the Adelaide University. I urge everyone to contribute generously to this foundation. I add my condolences to his family, partner and all his friends, who will miss him with a heavy heart.

The Hon. L.H. DAVIS: Don Dunstan won the seat of Norwood when he was 26 years old, nearly 46 years ago in 1953, and he made the seat of Norwood his own for the next 26 years. From the start, he was always the architect and builder in the Labor Party. In the first 12 years of his parliamentary career he was in Opposition, and while Frank Walsh was Premier for the Labor Party for a period of two years from 1965 there was never any doubt that his Attorney-General, Don Dunstan, was the driving force in that Government.

Dunstan was a controversial and complex man. He was seemingly extrovert from reciting poetry on an elephant at the Adelaide Zoo, turning back the predicted tidal wave at Glenelg and the much publicised wearing of tailored pink shorts on the steps of Parliament House. My colleague the Hon. Roberts Lucas referred to the incident of the Premier in the mid 1970s appearing in front of the Hindmarsh Building Society's Head Office in Gawler Place to prevent a run on that society.

I was there at that time quite by chance, because I was due to take lunch with the Secretary of the Cooperative Building Society, which was its great rival. When I picked him up he

said, 'We're going to go past the Hindmarsh Building Society to see what is happening.' In fact, the queue went around the corner, from Gawler Place into Grenfell Street. It was an extraordinary queue. Much later, when I was having lunch with the Hindmarsh Building Society Board, when things had settled down one of the amusing incidents that came out of what was quite a dramatic day was the fact that several people in that queue were there to put money in rather than to take it out.

As someone who has lived in Norwood and saw and spoke to Don Dunstan from time to time, I did observe a certain shyness, notwithstanding the extroverted nature of his style as a Premier and a politician. As the front-of-house at his Norwood Parade restaurant, Don's Table, he was an effusive, enthusiastic and popular host.

Such was the force of his personality and reforming policies that when he was Premier Don Dunstan attracted a majority of votes in several elections in a State that had traditionally been regarded as very conservative. That, of course, is something which political commentators have noted in the many books and observations that have been made on the life and times of Don Dunstan.

To that extent, Don Dunstan was not unlike an earlier Premier, Sir Thomas Playford, who, like Dunstan, had adopted radical methods to reform South Australia. But Playford's reform was economic: he transformed South Australia's agrarian economy by developing manufacturing at a time when, in post Second World War Australia, there was a burgeoning demand for goods. Playford attracted both industry and migrants to South Australia. On the other hand, Dunstan's reforms were primarily social and cultural.

Dunstan and Playford were diametrically opposed in style, philosophy and attitude towards social and cultural issues, but, interestingly, there was a close and readily acknowledged bond between them. They spoke effusively about each other. On more than one occasion Dunstan mentioned how he would seek out Playford for advice on how to handle a particular issue. That is something that I think is worth remembering in the hurly-burly of the politics that we see today.

Dunstan was the Medici of the arts in South Australia. He established statutory authorities for State Opera, the State Theatre Company, the South Australian Film Corporation and the Jam Factory. He also saved Old Parliament House. Interestingly, there is a story, perhaps apocryphal, that it was the Second World War that saved Old Parliament House. There had been a suggestion from Tom Playford that it had reached its use-by date and should be torn down, but it was subsequently used for storage and offices during the Second World War. Dunstan recognised the historic significance of that building and restored it to its former glory. In the early 1970s he also presided over the completion of the Adelaide Festival Centre, which a previous Liberal Government had decided should be built in Elder Park.

He was passionate about lifestyle issues. He said that South Australia did not take enough advantage of its Mediterranean climate. The accuracy of that observation, which was made two or more decades ago, is borne out when one looks at the popular and successful Rundle Street East precinct, which is testimony to Don Dunstan's foresight.

He was also passionate about urban planning and heritage issues. South Australia, like all States, was slow to recognise the rich tapestry of history in the built heritage of the capital cities. It was the Dunstan Government that saved Edmund

Wright House, which is surely one of the architectural jewels of Adelaide.

Dunstan also pioneered the notion of ethnic politics, something which, of course, was later taken advantage of by Gough Whitlam. There is no doubt that Parties, at both State and Federal level, recognise the importance of ethnic politics, and Dunstan led the way in that area.

He was also a pioneer in understanding the potential of tourism. At a time when tourism promotion was very primitive in South Australia (we had what was known as the South Australian Government Tourist Bureau, a very bureaucratic organisation where marketing was spelt with a very small 'm'), Dunstan took it upon himself to make much more of this State's attractions to people who contemplated visiting South Australia.

It is almost 20 years to the day since Don Dunstan resigned from Parliament. In his retirement he continued to take a lively interest in the community. As members have already observed, he wrote many articles in the *Adelaide Review* and other magazines. He was always available for comment on controversial matters that were of interest to him. He continued to take an interest in community and charitable organisations such as Freedom from Hunger. I was interested to read something that I had not previously known, namely, that he drafted the Constitution for Meals on Wheels when it was first established in 1953 and was one of the co-founders of Meals on Wheels, which developed from an idea of the late Doris Taylor. Meals on Wheels, which was initiated in South Australia, has been copied around the world.

The Hon. Michael Elliott commented on the relationship between Dr Bruce Eastick, who was the Leader of the Opposition from 1972 to 1975, and Don Dunstan. When Don Dunstan retired, Dr Eastick spoke approvingly of his open door policy and the courtesy expressed by Premier Don Dunstan during Dr Eastick's time as Leader of the Opposition. That has been seen on several occasions at both Federal and State level, where courtesy has transcended the boundaries drawn by political differences.

There are many examples of this: Arthur Calwell and Robert Menzies often dined together privately; similarly, Tom Playford and Ben Chifley had a close relationship; Tom Playford and Mick O'Halloran, who was Leader of the Opposition for more years than he would care to remember, also had a very close relationship; and I understand that the Prime Minister John Howard and Kim Beasley also enjoy a warm personal relationship. That is something which I think is one of the good things about politics and which the public does not often see or appreciate. I would like to think that there are lessons in that for all of us today. Don Dunstan was a great South Australian, and I express my sympathies to his family and close friends.

The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS: I rise to make a brief contribution to this condolence debate. Other members have talked about Don's academic abilities and his interest in the arts. My memories begin back in the early 1970s when I was a young trade unionist. I was always inspired by Don Dunstan. At that time, the struggle within the trade union movement was fairly intense, and it was always a delight to me and other trade unionists to see Don Dunstan in debate on television: he was so articulate, and he put our case so well. I am sure that, like many other trade unionists at that time, I was given confidence and inspired by Don Dunstan and the legislative programs in which he was involved.

I came into the mainstream of the Labor Party in the early 1970s, which were halcyon days for Labor. We had Don Dunstan as Premier of South Australia and Gough Whitlam had won power federally. To attend a Labor Party conference at that time was something to cherish. People would almost kill to obtain the credential of a delegate to one of those conferences. On the Saturday, we would be inspired by the Premier Don Dunstan, who would enter the hall in his safari suit and walk down to the thunderous applause of the swooning and gasping teenyboppers and females who were present. He was indeed a cult figure—and rightly so.

On the next day, we would be treated to the awesome presence of Gough Whitlam. It was at one of those functions that I learnt what I believe is one of the most valuable lessons that one can learn about trying to achieve something in a public forum. As trade unionists, we were delighted with what was happening with the legislation. Don Dunstan introduced a measure which legislated against the unfair dismissal of an employee: even if he had worked for you for six months or one week or was a junior, you could not unfairly dismiss an employee.

All this legislation was coming through, and we were very enthusiastic, but sometimes you can get too enthusiastic. I remember an issue that the trade unions were pushing very hard, and Don Dunstan entered the debate. In the Party, Don had the ability to allow the factions or different groups to sort things out. Often he would get a result with which he was happy. Even at that stage, Don Dunstan was the third force within the Labor Party. If Don Dunstan came down on one side or the other, that was the side that always won. He used that personal power sparingly but wisely.

He entered this debate and said to the trade unionists, 'What you have is a fair idea, but you cannot implement it at this time because people are not ready for it.' This social reformer, this champion of change, who probably introduced more change in society as we know it, said, 'You can only change things at the pace at which the people will accept it. If you go too fast, you will leave them behind; if you go too slow, they will go over the top of you.' That is a lesson that I learnt. You cannot always do it. Sometimes the best idea in the world cannot be achieved at that time. That was a lesson in patience that I learnt from Don Dunstan which has stayed with me even today.

Another matter that other members have not referred to about Don Dunstan was his ability to fit in in any crowd. Members would probably recall the first instance when an unendorsed Labor candidate stood against an endorsed Labor candidate and subsequently won. That was the 'Ted Connelly affair', as we called it in Port Pirie. There was a long history about that. Without going into detail, history shows that Ted Connelly had come back into the Labor Party through the same forums which had excluded him.

We were doing an exercise in Port Pirie with Don Dunstan, who was doing one of his usual tours. He was not doing a heck of a lot. He had been to the Pitjantjatjara lands and all over the place, and he had done the odd political thing with the media. He picked up a white kangaroo and had it sent to the zoo to save its life. The kangaroo subsequently died, but that incident attracted a lot of press.

He was then engaged in an elephant race down the main street of Port Pirie with one of the local football identities. We were to go to a hotel to test the water, because people were not happy about what was happening at the time. As a younger bloke at that time—I think I was still playing football—I was told by Chris Schacht that it was my job to

go with Don Dunstan into the Globe Hotel, which was the workers' pub, and stand between him and to whomever he was talking in case a punch was thrown. I was not too keen on the idea.

The Hon. A.J. Redford: Does that say you were expendable, Ron?

The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS: You may find out one day why I was there! As we approached the door to the hotel I was accosted by a worker from the smelters who wanted to know about his dirt concessions or something else and Don slipped past me and went into the main bar. I am certain he was the only person in that bar wearing a white safari suit; the rest wore blue singlets and were pretty rough looking characters. Two guys—a waterside worker called Burly T, who is dead now, and someone else—were engaged in a conversation. Don walked between them and started chatting away, talking about what he had been doing. This chap pushed his felt hat back on his head and asked, 'Who the hell are you?' Don said, 'I'm Don Dunstan.' The chap with the hat said, 'We are going to do you.' I thought, 'Here we go!' and I started taking off my coat. Don said, 'What do you mean?' The chap said, 'Port Adelaide will knock Norwood off next week.' They then engaged in a conversation.

Don went from group to group and spoke on many matters. If you wanted to talk fishing, Don Dunstan could talk fishing. If you wanted to talk football, he could talk football. He was one of the best pub politicians I have ever seen, and I have been through a few pubs with a few politicians. There is only one guy better in a pub than he, and that is Bob Hawke, but he had a natural start in early life. Don Dunstan was the sort of person who could go into any group and strike up a conversation on any subject.

Other people have described Don's achievements but, at the end of the day, I can remember when he retired some 20 years ago. As an enthusiastic Labor Party supporter I felt a tremendous sense of loss on that occasion. I can remember thinking, 'Where the hell do we go now? What do we do? Whom do we have to replace him?' Fortunately for the Labor Party, when Don Dunstan was achieving all these things, he had behind him—and it is something that has not been mentioned, although the Hon. Terry Roberts touched on it today—the ability to pick horses for courses.

It is easy to soar like an eagle when you are surrounded by eagles. Whilst Don Dunstan flew the highest, he certainly hand-picked many of his Ministers, and the legislation they collectively put through was able to change the face of South Australia. After Don Dunstan had been retired for some 20 years, I had the good fortune to know him and I noted that he seldom became involved with Party matters. He did not throw himself into every debate. For instance, members such as the Hon. Carolyn Pickles would remember that, when Don Dunstan entered the debate, those supporting his point of view always prevailed. It was often cause for concern by people involved in the factional system within the Labor Party when they were told that Don Dunstan was supporting a particular line because they would know that they had lost the argument. However, he sparingly and wisely used that power.

Don Dunstan has gone now, finally, but despite my concerns in 1978 I am confident today that what he has left in South Australia will stand us all in good stead. I am confident that, if generations of Labor Party supporters follow the examples Don Dunstan has given us, we will survive and we will continue the good work that Don Dunstan started. On a number of occasions I was very pleased to be able to say to

people that I was a comrade of Don Dunstan. However, the greatest honour was to be called comrade by Don Dunstan. I pass on my sincere sympathies to his surviving family and hope that they are comforted by the expressions of public support in honour of the life of Don Dunstan.

The Hon. IAN GILFILLAN: I support the motion. I first met Don in the 1960s when he was Leader of the Opposition and also had been a member of the Anglican Synod. As a member of Synod, it was my intention to form a committee to pay attention to the matter of racism. At that time, it certainly was not the political flavour of the month with regard to South Australia's or Australia's history, and it was very hard going. However, Don granted me an interview after lunch on a certain day and he was late. He arrived for the interview, and it was quite clear that his hosts—the board of the *Advertiser*—had given him an extremely good lunch. I point out in fact that he had been into the lion's den, because the board of the *Advertiser* hated his guts. That feeling was not confined to the board of the *Advertiser* because many thousands of the privileged and vicious conservative members of the South Australian community continued to be spiteful, destructive and cruel and the purveyors of scandalous gossip about Don Dunstan's life, which I believe was a blot on the portion of the community who should have reflected more magnanimity to a person who was contributing enormously to reform in South Australia.

The result of the good post-lunch meeting I had with Don was that he joined with me and a small group to attempt to get the Anglican synod under the leadership of Bishop T.T. Reid. The group included Robin Millhouse, Bishop Renfrey and Colin Lawton, but we got nowhere. In fact, to its shame, the Anglican Synod, purportedly the voice of Christianity in South Australia, could not have cared less about racism in South Australia or anywhere else. That was until Don Dunstan took the podium to speak to this gathering of 500 people in the St Peters memorial hall. I had not heard Don in full oratorical flight before then, but it stands clearly in my memory as the greatest oratory I have ever heard. He moved those 500 people with passion, argument and conviction which turned the argument around, and we formed the committee virtually immediately following his contribution.

I would like to put on the record the quality for which I feel the greatest admiration for Don Dunstan. From time to time I met with Don at semi-social events and also on Kangaroo Island. I once asked him whether he would travel to Kangaroo Island and speak at a public meeting of Action for World Development, and he did so. He did an extremely good job in showing a vast amount of knowledge on the complications of international affairs and economic pressures of under developed countries. I was again impressed by the vast scope of his knowledge, awareness and care.

I must say to the Hon. Ron Roberts that, in our long drives on the roads of Kangaroo Island, I found Don Dunstan to be singularly short of small talk. I do not think he was an easy chatterer. He may have been when he had a particular target, but there were fairly long gaps in the conversation as we drove along the bumpy roads of Kangaroo Island until I hit on the subject of Ancient Greek history and literature. That set him off and, fortunately, I did not have to contribute much more than an occasional 'Yes' or 'No'. As has been acknowledged elsewhere, he was an extremely erudite and competent classical scholar in his own right.

It was Dunstan's passion and idealism which was the driving force and which enabled him to not only achieve but

also to inspire and affect many thousands of people if not millions. My opinion, which I have held for probably a decade, long before Don Dunstan was palpably ill, is that he is, arguably, the greatest politician of our time both at State and Federal level. I want to put on record the admiration I had for him, and I would like to feel that his family, friends and others who will miss him can celebrate what a great reputation he has among so many of us.

The Hon. G. WEATHERILL: I support the condolence motion. On the Saturday morning that Don passed away, I received a telephone call from one of his close friends who invited me to have a drink to Don with the family. I did not do that, because I thought it was a personal time for them and I preferred to stay away. However, that close friend of Don's told me that Don was thrilled to receive a telephone call early in the morning from the Premier who offered to assist in any way he could, and I am grateful for that on behalf of Don and his friends.

Recently, we held a JPSC meeting which Vini Ciccarello insisted upon attending. She wanted a bust made of Don Dunstan, similar to the bust of Playford which is outside the House of Assembly Chamber. JPSC agreed and referred the suggestion to Cabinet, which also agreed very quickly. I congratulate it for doing that.

Like the Hon. Ron Roberts, I also knew Don as a chatterer. Members have talked about his great achievements, but I recall one incident involving both Don and me. He was given the job as Chair of a committee which was inquiring into Aboriginal health. He told me that he intended travelling to the Riverland, and I told him that I was going there about the same time and suggested that we drive there together. I also asked him to speak at the ALP sub-branch meeting in the Riverland, and he agreed.

We arrived in the Riverland and, of course, I notified the branch that Don Dunstan would speak. When we arrived, the Greek community had three lambs on spits and the place was absolutely packed. As he said during his interview with George Negus, the friendship of the people made Don feel like he was one of the family. I always remember one old lady saying to him, 'Don, you are putting on weight and you had better do something about it.' She was patting his belly at the time, but that is how people felt they could relate to Don. I thought it was wonderful.

After Don had addressed the meeting I made a fatal mistake. One or two of the Greek men asked what we were doing at the conclusion of the sub-branch meeting. I told them that we would probably have a couple of drinks at the Berri Hotel where we were staying. We had a heavy program between us, and when we got to the Berri Hotel it was fairly late. When we arrived at a back room of the hotel, we were met by not only Greeks from the sub-branch but also Greeks who lived in the area. I thought, 'This will be a big night and we have to meet the nursing sister responsible for Aboriginal care in the Riverland at 9 o'clock the next morning.' At about 1.30 a.m. people were saying, 'Don, you must come to our winery; we must show you our wines.' I reminded Don that we had an appointment in the morning, but he wanted to go to the winery. He told me that we were free between 7 a.m. and 8.30 a.m., so at 7 a.m. the next day they collected us from the hotel and took us to the winery, and by 7.40 a.m. we were tasting wines and ports. By the way, we left that winery with a boot full of booze to bring back to Adelaide.

That is the type of person Don was. He was a lovely man. I knew Don for many years. Despite what the Treasurer said

earlier about Don's being able to get on with the media and everyone else, there is one thing that nobody has said: to have that control, power and discipline you must be very strong. Many people did not see that side of Don but, according to his Cabinet colleagues, he was very strong.

I remember Don telephoning me and saying, 'Do you know that Flinders University is getting rid of visual arts? What are you doing about it, George? Do something about it.' I said, 'Just a minute, I have not got that responsibility.' He said, 'Yes, you have. It has been handballed to you and you have had it for about a week.' I was in Opposition at the time, so I faxed the Hon. Mr Blevins and said, 'I want to put this on the agenda for the next meeting.' That was the forceful side of Don. What has been said about his loving people is very true. He was a great South Australian, and I feel for his family.

The Hon. T. CROTHERS: Just about everything has been said eloquently by so many speakers in respect of the late, great Don Dunstan and his passing. I will say just four things about Don Dunstan. I first met Don Dunstan many years ago when he had then embarked on the one vote-one value policy. Such was the inspired way that he dealt with it—and I was a fairly young man in those days—that he had us all out doing the rounds in respect of signing up voters for the Legislative Council whose franchise had, up until recent times, been restricted and narrow. But, under the very conservative membership of the Legislative Council at that time, unless you had 'LC' opposite your name on the electoral roll you did not get a vote.

The trick then perceived by Don—and this is an example of his inspiration—was to inspire many hundreds of us within the Labor Party and outside the Labor Party to work every Saturday and Sunday for many months. We would go out armed with a bundle of Legislative Council enrolment cards and approach people in various households. I recall getting few knock backs such was the capacity of Dunstan to lead the electorate of South Australia. That was one of his strengths. Before Dunstan would institute any reform, he would first debate the matter for 12 months or 18 months and lead the people in respect of what he was about to do so that they had a proper and full understanding of what his proposals entailed.

Secondly, I will tell you that Don Dunstan, for all his life and persistently, suffered from severe migraine headaches, a fact not known to many people, and it was a tribute to his courage and fortitude that he did not let it overcome him. I saw him at many meetings when I knew he had headaches, but he listened intently as ever. You had to know Don well to understand the severity of his problem with which he coped courageously and well.

One of Don Dunstan's sons (I will not name him) boarded with me for about 12 months, and at that time I got to know Don even better. I well remember a Sunday morning when we had quaffed a few ales the night before. I had just got out of the shower and at about 9 o'clock my front door bell rang. I had an old velveteen dressing gown, one sleeve of which was coming out of it. Members who know me know that I am not the most stylish of dressers, and I had ripped the sleeve out about a week before, thinking that I must buy myself a new one. As I got out of the shower I heard the front door bell ring. I was stilling wringing wet and in my birthday suit. I wrapped this dressing gown around me, and I must confess that I had bought it before I had put on a few kilos. I then

opened the front door and saw that it was Don Dunstan, as dapper as ever.

I said, 'What do you want, mate?' He told me whom he wanted to see and I said, 'No, he has gone.' He said, 'Can I come in?' I said, 'Yes, I will give you a cup of tea.' He said, 'I don't drink that.' I said, 'Would you like a little glass of wine?' He said, 'I would.' Sitting in the bottle was a little drop of white wine, which I gave him, but he would not have that. As much as he was able to put up with my one sleeve missing from my dressing gown, he sniffed the wine, put it down and said nothing, and I emptied it down the drain later.

It has been said by some speakers here today and by parts of the media that Don Dunstan was a man for his time. He was indeed, but I want to put on record that, such was the intellectual stature of the man, that he was a man for all times. We have some pretty smart people in this Council, but Don was an intellectual giant who made the rest of us look like pygmies.

Finally, I want to tell the story about Len King. As members know, Dunstan had been looking for someone who was erudite to help carry the burden of framing some of the legislation that he had in mind and then putting it through the House. Len King at that time was a Queen's Counsel, and a very able and capable one at that—indeed, one of the foremost in the ranks of QCs at that time in this State.

Don wanted him to run for Parliament and got Len King to agree. There was then the question of the rules of the ALP which stated that you had to be a member of the ALP for two years prior to running for preselection. It was ascertained that Len King just did not quite fit that bill, so the Party office commenced great searches of the rules and its archives, finally producing a solution to something that was standing in the way of progress. It is on the record that Len King was returned as the member for Coles and stepped straight into the Ministry as Attorney-General, subsequently becoming the Chief Justice of South Australia.

As I said, Don Dunstan was an intellectual giant. Not only is South Australia or Australia the worse for his passing, but this world is the worse for the passing of people of Don Dunstan's stature. In the end, Don Dunstan came out against economic rationalism and the globalisation of the economy, matters that I have pursued in all my time in our own Caucus when we were in government and even in this Chamber when we were in office. I now find it fitting to see people like Soros and other gurus now saying that we cannot have economic rationalisation and globalisation of capital unless we have rules to govern it; we cannot have any more South-East Asias or Brazils. Indeed, I would be very nervous if I were a Government today trying to sell off State assets when people with the far sightedness of Don Dunstan come out and oppose that root and branch. I would be very worried were I trying to do that at this time.

Truly, Don Dunstan had great foresight and he commanded that right up until his death. As I said, he was an intellectual giant who made some of the very smartest of people whom I have met, certainly with a greater intellect than I, in this Parliament, look like pygmies when we stand alongside the likes of Don Dunstan. I pay tribute to the man and all that he did, and I send my condolences to his family in their time of sorrow.

The Hon. NICK XENOPHON: I support the motion and extend my sympathy to Don Dunstan's family and friends. In the 1970s I saw Don Dunstan regularly at Greek community functions, and he was much loved in that

community, not simply because he mastered the art of Greek dancing but principally because of his pioneering commitment to and zeal for multiculturalism. It was not until last year that I was privileged enough to meet Don Dunstan and to have a long and satisfying conversation with him. He shared a number of memories and anecdotes of his time in politics, and his views on his dealings with the Legislative Council were particularly enlightening. He pointedly told me that, during the entire period of his Government when Bill after Bill of sweeping reforms was passed into law, never once did his Government have a majority in the Legislative Council, yet he was still able to implement his vision for reform.

In July last year he spoke at a meeting which I organised—the Don't Gamble our Community Away Rally. Despite his obviously frail health he spoke with all his renowned power and eloquence, with an undiminished passion for social justice. I will not restate all his considerable achievements which have already been well put by other honourable members today. Rather, I would like to refer to a piece in the *Age* published on the day of his death by Hugh MacKay. Titled 'True Heroes Raise the Standard', this article had nothing to do directly with Don Dunstan but was in many ways evocative of his spirit. In particular, I refer to the following two paragraphs:

Heroes don't only open new frontiers in the physical world, or in science: they also open new frontiers in our imagination. They represent the human capacity to prevail. They defend us against our tendency to be sucked down into despair, depression or even boredom. They raise our spirits by raising our sights.

True heroes do remarkable things, of course. But their heroism has the power to make us believe that we are all capable of doing something remarkable. Our admiration for the hero is mingled with a curious sense of feeling better about ourselves.

All of the above and more applies to Don Dunstan. He was a true hero of our State, and I along with so many others deeply regret his passing. However, I am confident that he will continue to inspire present and future generations of South Australians from all walks of life and ideologies in seeking to shape our State as a special place in which to work and live.

Motion carried by members standing in their places in silence.

[Sitting suspended from 4.28 to 5 p.m.]

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

The PRESIDENT: I direct that written answers to the following questions on notice be distributed and printed in *Hansard*: Nos 4-7, 9, 12, 16, 18, 30-36, 40-46, 48, 50, 52, 56, 69, 77, 82-84, 90, 96-98, 100-102, 104, 106, and 108-110.

SPEED CAMERAS

4. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:** Under the proposed scheme, how many points will motor vehicle drivers lose if they are caught by a speed camera for the following speeds—

- 1-14 km/h;
- 15-29 km/h;
- 30-44 km/h;
- 45 km/h and over?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: It is assumed the Scheme to which Mr Cameron referred was the National Driver Licensing Scheme, which is part of the National road transport reforms approved by the Australian Transport Council in December 1997.

Under this Scheme, the number of demerit points in the demerit point scheme is as follows:

- for exceeding the speed limit by less than 15 km/h, one point.
 - for exceeding the speed limit by 15 km/h or more but less than 30 km/h, three points.
 - for exceeding the speed limit by 30 km/h or more but less than 45 km/h, four points.
 - for exceeding the speed limit by 45 km/h or more, six points.
- Discussions are continuing in regard to the introduction of these measures in South Australia.

SPEEDING, OFFENCES

5. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:

1. How many motorists were caught speeding in South Australia between 1 July 1998 and 30 September 1998 by—
- (a) speed cameras;
 - (b) laser guns; and

- (c) other means; for the following speed zones—
- 60-70 km/h;
 - 70-80 km/h;
 - 80-90 km/h;
 - 90-100 km/h;
 - 100-110 km/h;
 - 110 km/h and over?

2. Over the same period, how much revenue was raised from speeding fines in South Australia for each of these percentiles by—
- (a) speed cameras;
 - (b) laser guns; and
 - (c) other means?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has been advised of the following statistics by the Police:

Speeding Offences Issued and Expiated During July-98 to September-98 (Speed Camera Offences)

	ISSUED		EXPIATED	
	Number	AMT \$	Number	AMT \$
Less than 60km/h	465	66 388	255	36 034
60- 69 km/h	23	4 613	15	3 000
70- 79 km/h	52 643	7 125 11	36 860	4 851 67
80- 89 km/h	8 087	1 304 260	4 818	761 767
90- 99 km/h	5 877	923 357	4 485	647 475
100-109 km/h	1 638	276 139	1 413	211 582
110 km/h and over	406	94 441	293	54 643
Unknown	44	7 512	22	3 651

Speeding Offences Issued and Expiated July-98 to September-98 (Non Speed Camera Offences)

OFFENCES DESCRIPTION	ISSUED		EXPIATED	
	Number	AMT \$	Number	AMT \$
EXCEED SPEED BETWEEN SCHOOL SIGNS 15-29 KPH	2	382	1	191
EXCEED SPEED BETWEEN SCHOOL SIGNS 30-44 KPH	1	305	0	0
EXCEED SPEED BETWEEN SCHOOL SIGNS BY UP TO 14 KPH	1	123	0	0
EXCEED SPEED CERTAIN HEAVY VEHICLES 15-29 KPH	65	15 168	26	6 022
EXCEED SPEED CERTAIN HEAVY VEHICLES 30-44 KPH	2	610	2	597
EXCEED SPEED CERTAIN HEAVY VEHICLES 45 KPH & OVER	1	305	1	305
EXCEED SPEED CERTAIN HEAVY VEHICLES BY UP TO 14KPH	49	7 546	32	4 808
EXCEED SPEED GENERAL 15-29 KPH	61	11 635	63	11 729
EXCEED SPEED GENERAL 30-44 KPH	21	6 405	10	2 959
EXCEED SPEED GENERAL 45 KPH AND OVER	3	915	3	902
EXCEED SPEED GENERAL BY UP TO 14 KPH	34	4 177	32	3 861
EXCEED SPEED PASSING SCHOOL BUS 30-44 KPH	1	305	0	0
EXCEED SPEED ROAD WORKS 15-29 KPH	202	38 582	155	29 197
EXCEED SPEED ROAD WORKS 30-44 KPH	35	10 649	26	7 826
EXCEED SPEED ROAD WORKS 45 KPH AND OVER	3	915	0	0
EXCEED SPEED ROAD WORKS BY UP TO 14 KPH	25	3 075	28	3 379
EXCEED SPEED SCHOOL ZONE 15-29 KPH	21	4 011	10	1 892
EXCEED SPEED SCHOOL ZONE 30-44 KPH	6	1 817	1	305
EXCEED SPEED SCHOOL ZONE BY LESS THAN 15 KPH	4	492	2	241
EXCEED SPEED TOWN 15-29 KPH	7 183	1 368 944	5 591	1 045 769
EXCEED SPEED TOWN 30-44 KPH	489	148 509	315	94 008
EXCEED SPEED TOWN 45 KPH AND OVER	48	14 640	24	7 190
EXCEED SPEED TOWN BY UP TO 14 KPH	4 588	563 777	4 007	483 376
EXCEED SPEED ZONE 15-29 KPH	3 731	711 188	3 035	568 645
EXCEED SPEED ZONE 30-44 KPH	413	125 900	286	85 381
EXCEED SPEED ZONE 45 KPH AND OVER	58	17 690	53	15 853
EXCEED SPEED ZONE BY UP TO 14 KPH	1 651	202 935	1 245	150 715
SPEED SIGN ERECTED ON OR NEAR BRIDGE BY UP TO 14 KPH	16	1 968	10	1 225
SPEED SIGNS ERECTED ON OR NEAR A BRIDGE 15-29 KPH	17	3 247	21	3 875
SPEED SIGNS ERECTED ON OR NEAR A BRIDGE 30-44 KPH	1	305	0	0

SPEED SIGNS ERECTED ON OR NEAR BRIDGE 45 KPH & OVER	0	0	1	292
SPEED W/IN 30 MTRS SCHOOL CROSSING BY UP TO 14 KPH	3	369	1	123
SPEED WITHIN 30 METERS OF SCHOOL CROSSING 15-29 KPH	1	191	1	183
SPEED WITHIN 30 METERS OF SCHOOL CROSSING 30-44 KPH	0	0	1	292
TOTAL	18 736	3 267 080	14 983	2 531 141

SPEEDING, COUNTRY

6. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:

1. In 1997-1998, how many motorists were caught speeding in country South Australia by—

- speed cameras;
- laser guns; and
- other means?

2. Over the same period, how much revenue was raised from speeding fines in country South Australia by—

- speed cameras;
- laser guns; and
- other means?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has been advised of the following statistics by the Police:

Speeding Offences Issued and Expiated During 1997-98
Speed Camera Offences (By Camera Location)

Country		Country	
Issued Number	Amt \$	Expiated Number	Amt \$
8 153	1 184 054	5 134	735 118

Speeding Offences Issued and Expiated During 1997-98

Non Speed Camera Offences (by Issuing Officer Location)

Country		Country	
Issued Number	Amt \$	Expiated Number	Amt \$
15 457	2 624 777	12 266	2 054 092

7. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:

1. During 1997-1998, how many motorists were caught speeding in metropolitan Adelaide by—

- speed cameras;
- laser guns; and
- other means?

2. Over the same period, how much revenue was raised from speeding fines in metropolitan Adelaide by—

- speed cameras;
- laser guns; and
- other means?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has been advised of the following statistics by the Police:

Speeding Offences Issued and Expiated During 1997-98
Speed Camera Offences (By Camera Location)

Metro		Metro	
Issued Number	Amt \$	Expiated Number	Amt \$
279 578	38 433 940	217 892	29 414 311

Speeding Offences Issued and Expiated During 1997-98

Non Speed Camera Offences (by Issuing Officer Location)

Metro		Metro	
Issued Number	Amt \$	Expiated Number	Amt \$
62 106	10 656 373	47 088	7 952 018

CHILDREN, OBESITY

9. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:

1. What is the State Government undertaking to address the problem of increased weight problems and obesity in children, as reported in *The Advertiser* on 14 October 1998?

2. What is the State Government undertaking to address the problem of the lack of importance placed on physical activity amongst South Australian pre-school, primary school and high school aged children?

3. How many children are considered to be obese or have weight problems in South Australia?

4. What plans does the Government have to ensure South Australian children do not end up with the same obesity problems as American children?

5. How much funding was spent on physical education programs for children aged between—

(a) 1-5 years, for the years—

- 1994-1995;
- 1995-1996;
- 1996-1997; and
- 1997-1998?

(b) 6-12 years, for the years—

- 1994-1995;
- 1995-1996;
- 1996-1997; and
- 1997-1998?

(c) 13-18 years, for the years—

- 1994-1995;
- 1995-1996;
- 1996-1997; and
- 1997-1998?

6. What is estimated to be spent on physical education programs in 1998-1999 for children aged between—

- 1-5 years;
- 6-12 years; and
- 13-18 years?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

1. The State Government recognises there is a trend towards some children becoming less fit and more overweight. This does not mean that weight problems and obesity are the norm. The Government is however, committed to promoting physical activity and a healthy diet with young people and is adopting a range of strategies to support healthy lifestyles.

It is worth noting that a range of Government Departments work together to provide quality physical activity programs for children and young people. The Department for Education, Training and Employment (DETE) is responsible for delivering physical education and sport through our schools. The Office for Recreation and Sport provides an array of physical activity programs for children and young people. The Department of Human Services funds specific projects designed to increase participation in physical activity by all South Australians and more specifically, young people. Local Government and Transport also provide opportunities for young people to be physically active, through the provision of walking trails, bike paths and skateboard ramps as some examples.

The State Government also works with a number of community and non-government groups in providing opportunities for young people to become active.

Planning and coordination of physical activity interventions or programs across departments is occurring through "Active Australia—A National Participation Framework". A component of this strategy addresses the needs of young people. The Active Australia State Working Party has been working in conjunction with representatives of government and non-government organisations to develop a State strategy for physical activity. This strategy should be completed within the next six months. The recommendations from this document are likely to further guide us in effective promotion of physical activity with all age groups, including young people.

Much of the work being done around physical activity occurs in schools, as this is clearly a setting in which most of the children and young people in the State can be reached.

As Minister for Human Services, I have recently endorsed the Food and Health Policy which should be released shortly. Children are the priority group and identified strategies include:

- providing support, where appropriate, for mechanisms which implement the National Nutrition Education in Schools project and curriculum;
- encouraging school canteens, managers and canteen committees to provide food for sale which complies with the Australian Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents and which is consistent with classroom nutrition education;
- encouraging appropriate teacher training to ensure the provision of sound information and advice by school teachers and recreational coaches;
- supporting the provision of programs which improve parents and young people's skills in food budgeting and shopping;

- supporting and encouraging community groups to address factors that have an impact on family food choices—for example, TV advertising and retail marketing.

Recently, the *Australian Guide to Healthy Eating* has been released and this includes recommended food intakes for adults and children. A series of training sessions for teachers and health workers will be sponsored by the Department of Human Services in the near future.

Eat Well SA is a Food and Nutrition project funded by the Department of Human Services' Health Promotion SA (formerly Living Health) for \$200 000 annually. It is a collaborative project between the Children's Health Development Foundation, the Department of Public Health at Flinders University, and the Women's and Children's Hospital. It is a statewide project focusing on increasing the consumption of healthy food by families of non-English speaking background.

Other nutrition projects being funded by Health Promotion SA (formerly Living Health) include:

- Gilles St Primary Good Nutrition Program;
- \$1 000 grant for teaching of practical nutrition through food preparation;
- Be a Healthy Nunga-Port Lincoln Community Health Centre;
- \$3929 grant for hands-on cooking classes of traditional and non-traditional cooking classes for Aboriginal community;
- 1999 School Canteen Expo;
- \$2 500 grant to Child Health Development Foundation to fund a Conference focusing on promoting healthy food choices in school canteens.

2. This question assumes there is a lack of importance placed on physical activity amongst children of varying ages. This is not the case. The State Government values physical activity as a strategy for maintaining and improving the health of children and young people. Health and Physical Education is a core learning area in the curriculum and is the only one to have 100 minutes per week mandated through years R-10 of schooling.

Physical Education is also recognised as a subject at School Assessed Subject and Public Assessed Subject levels of schooling.

In addition government departments conduct a range of programs to address children's physical activity needs. Examples include:

- Enjoy Being Active—A grant based scheme funded by Health Promotion SA (formerly Living Health) for \$56 000 over the next two years to assist schools to develop whole school and community approaches to promote physical activity and healthy eating. Grants of \$3 000 are provided to 6-8 schools per year to implement their physical activity projects.
- Active Schools Project—This is a DETE funded project to improve the quality of physical education and sport in primary schools.
- The Human Race—A physical activity program for the new millennium. This program is an information technology initiative which links physical activity, healthy eating, cultural awareness and information technology skills.

Programs such as Holiday Coaching Clinics, Modified Sport Program and Sportstart Programs are just a few of the many other innovative ideas in practice.

The State Government continues to commit funds to promoting physical activity. It is proud of the quality of the programs that have been developed in this State, many of which are models of best practice.

3. According to the most recent study in South Australia conducted by the University of South Australia, there is a trend towards overweight and obesity in a sub-group of children. When compared with results from the 1985 National Health and Fitness Survey, the 1997 study showed that most 10 and 11 year old children in South Australia are becoming heavier, taller and less fit. This of course does not account for what is happening to children and young people outside the 10 and 11 year age range.

Because there is limited research in the area, it is not possible to determine numbers of children who are considered to be obese or to have weight problems. Research which has been conducted in recent years has not categorised children and young people according to overweight and obesity, but has focused on general trends in changing height and weight.

The University of South Australia's study provided some insight into what is happening to children in this State. The results indicate the leanest and fittest 30 per cent of today's 10 and 11 year olds are as lean and fit as children in 1985. The remaining 70 per cent of children are progressively becoming more overweight and less fit.

It also appears that children in this study categorised with lower socio-economic status (as determined by school cards), had a higher incidence of overweight and obesity.

Clearly there is a need to ensure that relevant research is undertaken to provide information in guiding appropriate interventions with children and young people.

4. This information is provided in the answer to Question 1.

5. The breakdown of funding spent on physical education programs in age groups and years is not available. One of the difficulties in answering this question is in determining what 'physical education programs' means. Traditionally this might have reflected what occurred in school curricula but this is now too restrictive as a great deal of service delivery occurs outside the school curriculum and is most aptly classified as physical activity.

It is possible to provide a sense of how funds are spent in the delivery of physical activity to young people. The information provided does not incorporate salaries and on-costs for government employees. The following is a summary of some of the more recognisable 'programs' and operating budgets.

- DETE delivers physical activity through both the curriculum (Health and Physical Education) and sport. Expenditure in this financial year will amount to more than \$7 000 000. This is indicative of funding in the past several years. Some of the programs and commitments made by the department include:
 - Swimming and Aquatics Program (\$5 million), School Sports Associations—Primary and Secondary (\$900 000+), Sport and Grants to Schools Review, Promotion of Sport in Schools (\$750 000), Departmental Health & PE Coordinators (\$150 000), Active Schools Project (\$100 000), Specialist PE and Sport Schools (\$100 000), Sport Talent Groups – Primary School Program (\$75 000), Manager of Sport (\$75 000), Health and Physical Education curriculum officer (\$62 000), Teacher Training and Development Program (\$50 000), Aussie Sport Program R-12 (\$34 000), William Able program (\$6 000), National Junior Sport Policy Implementation (\$5 000), ABC-TV Physical Activity Video Promotion Project (\$6 000).
 - Costs associated with delivering these programs that are not so easily accounted for include:
 - every primary school teacher teaches Physical Education – there are 7 463 primary school teachers providing physical activity for children in over 500 primary schools in South Australia;
 - 455 Physical Education specialist teachers providing physical activity for children in over 100 secondary schools in South Australia;
 - school site expenditure, that is, gym/playing fields/grassed areas/ovals, etc.
 - range of both consumable and non-consumable equipment incorporated in school budgets.
 - The Office for Recreation and Sport Participation Program has an annual budget of approximately \$600 000. Half of this is money supplied by the Commonwealth, the remainder is State Government matched funding.
 - The Office for Recreation and Sport Participation Program runs programs which include:
 - Playshops and Sportstart programs, Sport it Program, Modified Sport Program, School expo program, Holiday Coaching Clinic program, Sportsearch program, Sport Camp program, Country Athlete Awards and Coaching Courses for schoolkids.
 - The Department of Human Services provides funding for physical activity through Health Promotion SA (formerly Living Health) Grants. Much of the funding is aimed at improving infrastructure – developing safer and better quality physical activity experiences for children (and adults). The Department also provides \$400 000 to the Children's Health Development Foundation. This group aims to improve the health of young people primarily through schools, concentrating its efforts on promoting physical activity and healthy diet.
- 6. The figures provided in the previous question reflect spending in this financial year and also in recent past years.

PILCHARDS

12. The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY:

1. Can the Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development advise how the testing program to find the cause of the recent pilchard fish kill was developed?
2. What are the preliminary findings of this testing program?

3. What further procedures will be carried out if results from this testing program prove to be inconclusive?

4. What protective measures will be implemented as a result of the recent fish kill?

5. How many imported pilchards have been tested as the possible source of the virus responsible for the fish kill?

6. From which sources were imported pilchards tested?

7. (a) Have imported pilchards been taken for testing from all South Australian tuna farms?

(b) If not, why not?

8. When was this testing carried out?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Deputy Premier has provided the following information:

1. The testing program to determine the cause of the pilchard mortality was developed by the Joint Pilchard Scientific Working Group convened under the auspices of the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD). The CCEAD is a committee of Chief Veterinary Officers from each of the States and the Commonwealth. The Joint Pilchard Scientific Working Group consists of experts in fish biology and fish health from South Australia and other states as well as the Commonwealth's Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry and AQIS. The working group is chaired by the Director of SA Fisheries, Dr Gary Morgan and has met twice in Adelaide on 16 & 30 October.

2. Results so far indicate that the pilchards are suffering a disease in their gills leading to death by suffocation. Diseased gill tissue has been examined by virologists at the CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory in Geelong. They have reported the presence of herpes virus in ultra-thin sections of gill tissue examined by electron microscopy. They have conclusively shown that the disease in the gills of affected pilchards is the same as that seen in the 1995 mortality event.

3. The Joint Pilchard Scientific Working Group at its last meeting on 30 October agreed a nationally coordinated research program directed to achieving the following objectives:

(a) Determination of the cause of the pilchard mortalities.

(b) Determination of the origins of the pathogen.

(c) Determination of the 'trigger' for the onset of the mortalities.

(d) Development of sensitive diagnostic tools for the pathogen.

(e) Development of a clear understanding of the epidemiology of the infection and its spread through the population, including any possible mitigation and/or preventative measures.

4. The Director of SA Fisheries issued a notice under Section 43 of the Fisheries Act (1982) on 14 October prohibiting the taking of pilchards from all South Australian waters until 31 October. This ban was extended until 20 November. On 15 October the Australian Fisheries Management Authority made a Temporary Order under subsection 43(2) of the Fisheries Management Act (1991) prohibiting fishing for pilchards in the Australian Fishing Zone in waters relevant to South Australia. The prohibition of fishing for pilchards was removed from 12 midnight 20 November 1998 in SA waters.

The Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS) is considering a ban on the re-ballasting of shipping in South Australian waters affected by the pilchard mortality.

5. Following the 1995 mortality AQIS submitted samples from consignments of frozen imported pilchards for virus testing between August 1995 until March 1996. No viral particles were found.

Since the current mortality began one block (20kg) of imported frozen pilchards has been submitted for pathology testing at the Veterinary Pathology Services laboratory at Glenside. No indication of disease was seen in approximately fifty pilchards which were examined. Bacterial cultures from gill, spleen, liver and kidney tissues were negative.

6. The imported pilchards that were tested originated from California.

7. (a) Imported pilchards have been tested from only one storage facility at Port Lincoln. When the pilchard mortality started there were very few tuna from last summer's catch still in the farms.

(b) All imported pilchards held at Port Lincoln at present are from California and the specimens so far tested are considered to be representative of all of the stock in storage.

8. The frozen imported pilchards were tested on 16 October.

ROADS, BLACK SPOTS

16. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. How much has been spent on 'black spot' road funding for metropolitan South Australian roads for the years—

- (a) 1995-1996;
- (b) 1996-1997; and
- (c) 1997-1998?

2. How much has been spent on 'black spot' road funding for non-metropolitan South Australian roads for the years—

- (a) 1995-1996;
- (b) 1996-1997; and
- (c) 1997-1998?

3. (a) During 1998-1999, which metropolitan South Australian roads will receive 'black spot' funding; and

(b) How much will be spent on each 'black spot'?

4. (a) During 1998-1999, which non-metropolitan South Australian roads will receive 'black spot' funding; and

(b) How much will be spent on each 'black spot'?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: 'Black spot' funding is provided by the Federal Government and covers the cost of road safety treatments at locations which meet strict criteria specified by the Federal Government with respect to the number of casualty accidents, and to address shortcomings identified in road safety audits.

1.

- (a) 1995-1996 There was no Federal 'black spot' program
- (b) 1996-1997 \$1 182 008
- (c) 1997-1998 \$372 829

2.

- (a) 1995-1996 There was no Federal 'black spot' program
- (b) 1996-1997 \$2 597 563
- (c) 1997-1998 \$1 098 528

3.

- The Parade: Fullarton Road to Osmond Terrace, Norwood—\$120 000
- Findon Road/Crittenden Road intersection, Findon—\$160 000
- Bolivar Road/Kings Road junction, Paralowie—\$100 000
- Kings Road/Andrew Smith Drive junction, Parafield Gardens—\$100 000
- Watahuna Avenue/Sycamore Crescent intersection, Hawthorndene—\$105 000
- Murray Street/Gawler Terrace intersection, Gawler—\$138 150
(Expenditures are estimates).

4.

- Sturt Highway: Kay Avenue/Jellet Road intersection, Berri—\$215 000
- Blackwood—Goolwa Road—\$300 000
- Kay Avenue/Vaughan Terrace intersection, Berri—\$220 000
- Jubilee Highway: Milton/Wandillo intersection, Mt Gambier—\$250 000
- One Tree Hill Road, Tea Tree Gully—\$122 000
- Nuriootpa—Angaston Road—\$186 150
(Expenditures are estimates).

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

18. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:** How many full-time equivalent positions under the Public Sector Management Act or other South Australian Acts, which are the responsibility of the Treasurer, and which are located outside of the Adelaide Statistical Divisions, have been lost in the period from 1 February 1995 to 30 September 1998.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The total number of full-time equivalent positions lost outside of the metropolitan area in the period 1 February 1995 to 30 September 1998 in both ETSA Corporation and SA Generation Corporation were 433.

The Department of Treasury and Finance advises that there were no full-time equivalent positions lost within the department in the period from 1 February 1995 to 30 September 1998.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING

30. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:** What type of advertising was undertaken by the Minister for Education, Children's Services and Training, or any of his officials, from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998 in relation to any Department or statutory authority within the Minister's portfolio and Ministry areas?

Was any of the advertising undertaken internally?
 If so, what was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?
 Was any advertising conducted by external agents or firms from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

If so, what is the name of the agency or individual?
 What was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?
The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Education, Children's Services and Training has provided the following information for the period 30-6-97 to 31-12-97:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Promotion of SSABSA service provided in Malaysia.	no	n/a	yes	Disted Kolej	Promotion of the South Australian Matriculation Program in Malaysia, \$3 538.
Advertising by individual schools to inform the community of courses, programs, activities and school features.	yes	variety of subjects via school newsletters, DECSpress, Notices of Vacancy and information brochures	yes	Schools place a variety of ads using local newspapers and printing firms. Some schools use infohold services through: Voicetel Communications, Promotions on Hold, Infohold. Marden Secondary School has used Val Morgan for cinema advertising.	Given the variety of approaches taken and the number of schools, it is not feasible to quantify the total extent of advertising in schools.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Promotion of training courses.	no	n/a	yes	AIS Media	Apprenticeship and Traineeship Training (User Choice), \$1 240.28
Promotion of event.	no	n/a	yes	Department of Primary Industries	advertise training forum, \$40
Marketing the employment of young people in apprenticeships or traineeships.	no	n/a	yes	AIS Media	Marketing the employment of young people in apprenticeships or traineeships, \$3 123.12
TAFE SA undertook corporate image building and individual course advertising.	yes	corporate image building and advertising individual courses—all creative work was undertaken internally and placed through AIS Media \$449 507	no	n/a	n/a
Promotional material for the Aboriginal Employment Education Development Branch.	yes	distribution of brochures, posters, caps and rulers, \$1600	no	n/a	n/a
Regency Institute of TAFE promotion.	no	n/a	yes	BusPak Pty Ltd	Promotional advertising on transit bus panels between Nov 1997 and Feb 1998, \$35 000

31. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:**

1. What type of advertising was undertaken by the Attorney-General, Minister for Justice and Minister for Consumer Affairs, or any of his officials, from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998, in relation to any Department or statutory authority within the Attorney-General's portfolio and Ministry areas?

2. Was any of the advertising undertaken internally?
3. If so, what was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?
4. Was any advertising conducted by external agents or firms from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?
5. If so, what is the name of the agency or individual?
6. What was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I have provided the following information for the period 30/6/97 to 31/12/97:

- Attorney-General's Department
1. See questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
 2. Yes
 3. Death Notices—\$42.90
 4. Yes

5. AIS Media

6. Not a campaign but merely a series of advertisements—
 'Problem with a State Government Health Service?'
 (prepared by the State Ombudsman) \$1 290.25
 'How your Ombudsman can help' \$162.92

South Australian Police Department

1. See questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
2. Not relevant
3. Not relevant
4. Yes
5. Charterhouse Advertising
6. SAPOL has undertaken advertising within The Advertiser newspaper for the purpose of recruitment and tendering processes.

SAPOL conducted advertising to inform the public of an extension to the firearms amnesty, which was a component of the National Firearms Buyback Scheme.

The advertisements appeared in newspapers from July 2 to July 11 1997, the August issue of The Australian Institute of Building

surveyors and the August and September editions of the Stock Journal.

The cost was approximately \$2 433.00

Department for Correctional Services

1. See questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

2. Yes

3. Advertising temporary and permanent job vacancies internally through 'notice of Vacancies' and in local newspapers cost the Department \$8 000.

4. Not relevant

5. Not relevant

6. Not relevant

Country Fire Service

1. See questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

2. Yes

3. Positions Vacant \$2 744.25

Tenders and Contracts \$1 917.67

Public Notices \$ 369.65

4. Yes

5. Paperoo Design Pty Ltd in association with Brenton Whittle Productions Pty Ltd.

6. CFS 'Wildfire' Prevention annual public education campaign. Cost \$48 888.48

State Emergency Services

1. No advertising was undertaken by the State Emergency Services in the period from 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997

2. Not relevant

3. Not relevant

4. Not relevant

5. Not relevant

6. Not relevant

SA Ambulance Service

1. See questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

2. Yes

3. AIS Media provided advertising for administrative purposes e.g. position vacancies and requests for tender, were undertaken during the same period. Accurate costs are currently unavailable without further investigation.

4. Not relevant

5. Not relevant

6. Not relevant

Advertising undertaken by SAAS is monitored by AIS Media, the Government's approved media agency.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

1. See questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

2. Yes

3. The SAMFS produced promotional and public relations material.

4. Yes

5. Kathy Roper Design

Concord Printing Pty Ltd

Jojak Advertising and Publishing

John's Screen Printing

6. Fire Safety Awareness Campaign

Brochures: The costs of living—The cost of a smoke alarm

Home fire escape plan \$3 791.00

Location of smoke alarms \$1 487.00

Poster: Role of a Firefighter \$4 980.00

Bumper Stickers: Matches and lighters are tools—

not toys

Smoke alarms save lives

Fridge Magnets: Emergency phone 000

Smoke alarms save lives

Matches and lighters are tools

not toys \$11 335.00

Proceeds from advertising on the posters are directed by Jojak Advertising and Publishing to cover the cost of the production only and there is no cost to SAMFS.

Office of Consumer and Business Affairs

Consumer education programs

1. Paid print and radio advertising for a number of consumer education campaigns conducted by the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs.

2. Yes

3. (a) Pre-Christmas campaign on the wise use of credit when making Christmas purchases. Cost: \$14 000.

(b) Advertising of the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs' 'Independence Pack'—a publication for persons

aged between 16 and 25, giving advice on credit, purchasing a motor vehicle and renting a flat. Cost: \$300

4. Yes

5. Ian Stevens and Associates

6. Advertising campaign for National Consumers Day. Theme—'Shopping in the Electronic Age'. Cost: \$7 500.

Advertising of vacant staffing positions

1. See questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

2. Not relevant

3. Not relevant

4. Yes

5. AIS Media

6. Print advertising for two vacant senior positions in the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs. Total cost: \$4 500

Liquor Licensing Commissioner

The only form of advertising The Office of the Liquor and Gaming Commissioner has undertaken between 30 June 1997 and 31 December 1997 is the Cause List in The Advertiser. This is the daily hearings before the Commissioner and is a free entry.

Public Trustee

1. Advertising is divided into 3 main groupings:

• Advertising Public Trustee services to the community. This was undertaken in metropolitan newspapers, and in newspapers with a very small amount of radio and television advertising in country and regional areas.

• Advertising (Legal) Estates in newspaper public notices and in the Government Gazette.

• Advertising employment (HR) opportunities (external) in newspapers.

2. All advertising was either placed, or prepared and placed through external agencies.

3. N/A

4. All advertising was conducted through external agents or firms.

5. Those firms were:

• THEM Advertising Pty Ltd (SA)

This agency prepared the creative work and the advertisement materials

• Advertising Investment Services

This agency is the South Australian Government sole contracted agency to place government agency advertising with the media. Public Trustee conforms fully with this requirement.

• Document Management Services SA

This agency places notices in the Government Gazette.

6. The nature and costs of the campaigns were as follows:

• Advertising Public Trustee services to the community

The advertising conducted was to advise the South Australian community at large as to Public Trustee's range of services, promote individual services such as Will making and Powers of Attorney. Advise people within the community of where and how to access these services, and promote Public Trustee as a provider of these services. Costs were \$58 300.00

• Advertising (Legal) Estates

This advertising was conducted in newspapers' public notices and the Government Gazette to advise the community of the estates that Public Trustee is administering. It is a legal obligation. Costs were \$12 220.00

• Advertising Employment (HR) Opportunities—External

This advertising was conducted in newspapers to gather external applicants for positions where were unable to be filled from Government resources. Costs were \$1 800.00

32. The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:

1. What type of advertising was undertaken by the Deputy Premier and Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development, or any of his officials, from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998, in relation to any Department or statutory authority within the Deputy Premier's portfolio and Ministry areas?

2. Was any of the advertising undertaken internally?

3. If so, what was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

4. Was any advertising conducted by external agents or firms from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

5. If so, what is the name of the agency or individual?

6. What was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Deputy Premier and Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development has provided the following information for the period 30/6/97 to 31/12/97:

1. Specific event/program promotional information was advertised.

2. Yes

3. Fruit Fly Campaign, \$10 800.00

4. Yes.

5 and 6. AGC Media—Promotion of St Barbera’s Day, \$2 800.00

33. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:**

1. What type of advertising was undertaken by the Minister for Government Enterprises and Minister for Information Economy, or any of his officials, from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998, in relation to any Department or statutory authority within the Minister’s portfolio and Ministry areas?

2. Was any of the advertising undertaken internally?

3. If so, what was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

4. Was any advertising conducted by external agents or firms from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

5. If so, what is the name of the agency or individual?

6. What was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Government Enterprises and the Minister for Information Economy has provided the following information for the period 30/6/97 to 31/12/97:

1. Advertising conducted by the Department of Administrative and Information Services is generally not of a campaign nature and supports the functions of its business units rather than the promotion of particular programs. As such advertising undertaken during the period in question related to:

- contracting and tendering processes
- motor vehicle disposals
- Forestry SA operations
- sale of homes
- personnel recruitment
- seminars
- seminars and events—provision of information on Government workplace legislation

In addition to the above, the Office for Government Information and Communication Services, a unit within DAIS, undertook radio commercials and press advertising.

SAGRIC International does not run any advertising campaigns or engage external advertising agents. The company does however place advertisements in newspapers from time to time to hire contract staff for projects.

WorkCover undertook the final stages of its Child Safety on Farms campaign during the period in question. A radio and newspaper campaign was conducted in country media in July and August, to highlight the issue of safety of children on farms. In addition, a small number of advertisements, including positions vacant and tender requests, were placed by the Corporation during the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997.

Television, radio and press advertising were undertaken to promote the SA Lotteries brands of Saturday Lotto, Monday Lotto, Tuesday Oz Lotto, Powerball, Instant Scratchies and Keno.

Ports Corporation South Australia continued to undertake its program of campaign advertising through its testimonial range of advertisements in local, national and international publications.

Advertising on the television, radio press, at point of sale and outdoor venues such as bus rears and bus shelters were undertaken by SA TAB during the period in question.

During this period, ETSA only undertook contra radio and print advertising. Primarily the latter involved daily and weekly newspapers. On some occasions (very few) specialised magazines were used.

The Land Management Corporation undertook no advertising during the period in question.

SA Water, on occasions undertakes campaign advertising to promote its services to the community and to industry. This type of advertising is separate from non-campaign advertising which is essential to the continuation of the business (requests for tenders, community notifications etc).

During the period from 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997, SA Water undertook specific advertising campaigns for the following purposes:

- promotion of efficient water use practices by consumers;
- to raise awareness of its role, in conjunction with United Water and North West Water, in the development of export of export opportunities for the local water industry.
- to raise awareness of the commitment of both SA Water and United Water to published service standards.

Optima Energy conducted two press advertising campaigns during the period in question. Both campaigns were placed through the Government’s master contract with Advertising Industry Services.

2. and 3. The Department of Administrative & Information Services, along with other agencies in the Government Enterprises Portfolio utilised The Public Sector Notice of Vacancies published by the Office for the Commissioner for Public Employment to advertise job vacancies.

In addition to the foregoing, DAIS used the Notice of Vacancies to advertise the following:

- lunchtime seminars conducted by Workplace Services (the former Department for Industrial Affairs)
- Driver Training and Education Program conducted by Fleet SA.

All of the advertisements for ETSA’s Aerial Line Patrols and Power Interruption Notices are produced internally. A summary monthly cost for each of these are detailed as follows:

Aerial Line Patrols	
July	\$3 889.00
August	\$3 280.35
September	\$4 120.36
October	\$1 686.03
November	-
December	-
Interruption to Power Supply	
July	\$335.46
August	\$105.92
September	\$236.80
October	-
November	\$219.68
December	-

With the exception to the ‘Notice of Vacancies’, SAGRIC, Land Management Corporation, WorkCover, SA Lotteries, Ports Corp, SA TAB, SA Water, and Optima Energy undertook no internal advertising.

4, 5, 6. Department of Administrative and Information Services

Division	Subject nature of campaign	Advertising Agency	Cost
ForestrySA	Slashing Firebreaks, Pruning etc	AIS Media	\$8 400
Business Services	Recruitment Services	Charterhouse	\$3 071
	Recruitment Services	Kelly Services	\$1 195
	Recruitment Services	Morgan and Banks	\$3 500
WorkPlace Services	<i>Positive Employment Initiative.</i> A training package used to promote good human resources management practice.	Cadden Communications	\$1 040
	EnterPRIZES ’97. An award scheme recognising the efforts of SA businesses in negotiating innovative and successful workplace agreements	Cadden Communications	\$960

Office for Govt Information & Communication Services	“IT Works”—a communication program aimed at helping the South Australian community and government agencies better understand the developing role of IT in SA, particularly in relation to the impact IT is having on the development of an information empowered society.*	Stokes Advertising Pty Ltd	Est cost for 12 month campaign is \$521 000 Approx, \$205 429 was spent up to end of 1 Dec '97
--	--	----------------------------	--

- * Themes covered in this IT campaign include to date:
- ‘Now you can book your tickets using your PC’—Bass Online,
 - ‘We first saw South Australia on the computer at home in Arlington, Virginia, USA’—South Australia Central,
 - ‘Our sewing classes can help save someone’s life’—telemedicine,
 - ‘Now we’re driving in the fast lane’—Emergent Software, information technology ensuring commercial innovation.
 - ‘It’s love at first site for buyers of wine’—virtual gateway to wine industry www.
 - Wineaustralia.com.au, representing a key industry in the market place of the future.

SAGRIC
During the period in question, SAGRIC did not run any advertising campaigns or engage external advertising agents.

Land Management Corporation
During the period in question, Land Management Corporation did not run any advertising campaigns or engage external advertising agents.

WorkCover
Subject nature of campaign: Child Safety on Farms
Advertising Agency: AIS Media
Costs: \$53 000

SA WATER
Details of campaigns conducted by external agents are as follows:

Campaign Title	Subject nature of campaign	Advertising Agency	Cost
Turning Water into Gold	To raise awareness of SA Water’s role, in conjunction with United Water and North West Water, in the development of export opportunities for the local water industry	Davies Hutchens & Blackburn Pty Ltd	\$1 500
WaterWell	Promotion of efficient water use practices by consumers, including Water and Gardens Alive	Davies Hutchens & Blackburn Pty Ltd	\$15 000
Our Commitment	To raise awareness of the commitment of both SA Water and United Water to service standards	Davies Hutchens & Blackburn Pty Ltd	\$1 600
SA Ports Corporation			
Subject nature of campaign:	‘Why Ship Through Adelaide’ promoting the use of Ports Corp South Australia’s ports.		
Advertising Agency	The Right Mix & AIS Media		
Costs (approximate)	\$119 900 (for period in question)		

Lotteries Commission

Subject nature of campaign: All advertising undertaken by SA Lotteries is designed to increase awareness of the key brands so as to maximise returns to the State Hospital Fund.

Advertising Agency:
- Clemenger Adelaide
- Young and Rubicam

Costs for brand related advertising for the period in question are:

Brand/Product	Cost \$		
Saturday Lotto	545 848	Keno	64 252
Monday Lotto	63 825	Soccer Pools	87
Tuesday Oz Lotto	208 122	Super 66	4 637
Powerball	388 613	Corporate	24 630
Instant Scratchies	550 818	Total	\$1 850 832

ETSA Corporation

Subject nature of campaign: All advertisement other than Aerial Line Patrol and Power Interruption notices are produced externally

Advertising Agency: DH & B produced the advertisements and they were placed through AIS Media

Costs: A summary of what was advertised along with the production and placement costs is as follows:

Month	Category	Placement	Production
July	Sponsorship Rams	Part of package	\$ 1 505.00
	All Electric	\$ 2 092.00	\$ 150.50
	Sponsorship—Soccer Fed	Part of package	\$ 327.88
August	National Energy Market	\$ 1 266.63	
	Look Up & Live	\$ 465.68	
September	National Energy Market	\$ 6 064.60	\$1 537.25
	Sponsorship—Netball	\$ 1 852.31	\$ 155.88
	Hot Water Helpline	Contra radio	\$ 1 096.50

	Sponsorship—World Solar Cycle Champ	Contra radio \$ 4 053.20 press Prog.—part of package	\$ 983.63 \$ 1 773.75 \$ 1 118.00
	Sponsorship—Lighting	Contra radio	\$ 1 456.63
	Sponsorship—Netball	Contra radio	\$ 1 456.63
	Sponsorship—Contax	\$ 1 852.31	\$ 284.88
	Sponsorship— Aust. Ballet		\$ 1 480.28
	Look Up & Live	\$ 16 261.33	\$ 884.73
	All Electric	Part of HIA sponsorship package	\$ 177.38
October	Small Business	Part of Messenger sponsorship package	\$ 849.23
	All Electric)		\$ 1 080.38
	Heat/Cool)		\$ 59.13
	Cooking)	\$ 2 949.11	\$ 59.13
	Hot Water)		\$ 59.13
	Insulation)		\$ 59.13
	National Energy Market	\$ 4 403.80	\$ 247.25
	Tree Planting	\$ 5 282.14	\$ 1 039.53
	Recruitment	\$ 1 986.61	\$ 376.25
	Pt. Linc. Office Re- location	\$ 253.89	\$ 146.20
	Recruitment	\$ 1 986.61	\$ 215.00
	Look Up & Live	\$ 506.65	\$ 102.13
	Recruitment	\$ 1 504.80	\$ 118.25
	Recruitment	\$ 1 524.81	\$ 118.25
November	National Energy Market	\$ 6 069.67	\$ 277.35
	Summer Cooling	\$ 6 699.95	\$ 303.15
	Advertising on ETSA Property	\$ 3 213.57	\$ 303.15
	Tree Planting		\$ 94.60
December	Christmas	\$ 3 161.37	\$ 2 150.00
	National Energy Market	\$ 3 202.03	\$ 139.75
	Bushfire	\$ 4 926.66	\$ 4 926.66
	Summer Cooling	\$ 3 542.50	
	Tree Trimming	\$ 402.89	

OPTIMA:

Subject nature of campaign:	A six week campaign in the Australian Financial Review and the Business Review Weekly was undertaken in June/July 1997 to promote Optima's new trading name and corporate identity which was launched in mid-June.
Costs	\$44 799.00
Subject nature of campaign:	Optima Energy undertook a limited press advertising campaign to promote its naming rights sponsorship of the 1997 Opera in the Outback.
Costs	\$17 935

SA TAB

SA TAB conducted a number of advertising campaigns from 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997, all of which was placed with Killey Withy Punshon Advertising Pty Ltd.

Details on this advertising is as follows:

- Subject nature of campaign
- Spring campaign
- Melbourne Cup-Pack
- Learn to Win Day
- Bet Early campaign
- Caulfield Cup Promotion
- Television Tags
- Club Phonebet campaign
- Night Code Promotion
- Boxed Trifecta Promotion
- Footybet campaign
- Christmas Handicap
- TAB/RIDA press campaign

Total advertising expenditure for these campaigns was \$1 107 935

34. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:**

1. What type of advertising was undertaken by the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning, Minister for the Arts and Minister for the Status of Women, or any of her officials, from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998, in relation to any Department or statutory authority within the Minister's portfolio and Ministry areas?

2. Was any of the advertising undertaken internally?

3. If so, what was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

4. Was any advertising conducted by external agents or firms from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

5. If so, what is the name of the agency or individual?

6. What was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: I provide the following information for the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997.

1. Two types of advertising are conducted, campaign advertising

and non-campaign advertising. Campaign advertising is developed to inform or educate the public regarding services, projects or policies of SA Government agencies. Non-campaign refers to advertising developed to fulfil immediate short term needs of Government agencies eg recruitment or tender notices.

2. Yes.

3.

Subject Nature	Cost \$
TRANSADELAIDE	
TransAdelaide's Saturday Advertiser Column	11 218
Royal Adelaide Show Services	12 623
Service Changes	1 552
O-Bahn Feature	547
National Public Transport Day	446
Christmas Shopping Services	738
Gleneig Tram Service	1 047
NightMoves	10 271
ARTS SA	
ArtLab	845
Carrick Hill	1 806
Art Gallery—Exhibitions	96 964
Art Gallery—General	17 335
SA Museum	5 815

URBAN PLANNING	
Tender Plan Amendment	3 781
Strategic Directions	542
South Coast Urban Growth	1 177
Capital City Project	1 814
Smithfield Quarry Landfill	981
Dev Act, Anomaly Amend	908
Riverlink Interconnection & Amend	2 500
Industry Planning Bulletin	462
Gleneig Foreshore Proposal	1 048
Native Vegetation Thank you	261
Hindmarsh Soccer Stadium	1 297
Transmission Line	833
Dev Act Public Consult.	437
South Coast Info Days	192
Native Vegetation	552
Swimming Pool	629
Southern Gawler	680
IWS Northern Balefill	680
Strathalbyn Residential	680
TRANSPORT SA	
Rural Drink Drive	104 515
Metropolitan Adelaide Speed Campaign	156 620
Tenders, Recruitment, Public Notices	80 414
	Total 522 210

4. Yes.

5 & 6.

Agency/Individual	Subject	Cost \$
	Transport SA	
Davis, Hutchens and Blackburn.	Southern Expressway	130 424
	Special Vehicle Number Plates	5 119
	Arts SA	
Clemenger Adelaide	Carrick Hill	25 484
Advertising Investment Services Pty Limited	State Library	
Tony Smark & Assoc.		
University & Higher Education Employment Bulletin		5 634
	History Trust	
Clemenger Adelaide	Maritime Museum	30 900
	National Motor Museum	115 022
Advertising Investment Services Pty Limited	Arts SA	12 780
	Office for the Status of Women	
Yellow Pages	Women's Information Service entries	1 136
Adelaide Advertising Services	Answer Shop, WIS Rural and Remote Access Program	195
	Passenger Transport Board	
Them Advertising	Fare Changes	12 575
	Royal Show Services	25 039
	InfoCentre Opening	1 567
	Bus Diversions	7 405
	Christmas Pageant	11 165
	Marion Interchange Info Program	7 391
	InfoCentre Summer Opening	13 111
	Access Cabs	14 213
Davis, Hutchens and Blackburn	Taxi Promotion	7 073
Schrader Baker (fully sponsored)	New Year's Eve Special Services	45 650
	CityFree Services	45 722
	Ticker tape parade Crows Victory	1 567
	Total \$519 172	
	Less fully sponsored programs	\$92 939
	Total \$426 233	

35. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:**

1. What type of advertising was undertaken by the Minister for Human Services, or any of his officials, from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998, in relation to any Department or statutory authority within the Minister's portfolio and Ministry areas?
2. Was any of the advertising undertaken internally?
3. If so, what was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?
4. Was any advertising conducted by external agents or firms from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?
5. If so, what is the name of the agency or individual?
6. What was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Human Services has provided the following information for the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997:
Introduction

The Department of Human Services was not established until October 1997, part way through the time frame specified in the question. Information in this response covers the Department of Human Services (housing and community services areas) and the South Australian Housing Trust, the South Australian Community Housing Authority and the South Australian Health Commission as the three statutory authorities which form part of the human services portfolio.

The answers relate to these entities and the relevant agencies which existed before the portfolio was created (i.e. the Department of Family and Community Services and the housing area of the Department of Housing and Urban Development) for the period specified in the question.

As 'advertising' and 'advertising campaign' have not been defined in the question, they have been taken to mean advertisements placed in newspapers or journals relating to staff recruitment, information on departmental programs and requests for submissions. The response does not cover brochures or other educational material that is disseminated from the department from time to time. Nor does it include tenders, or information published in newspapers to draw Trust tenants' attention to changes of telephone numbers or housing policies (for example) and other routine information. 'Internal' advertising has been defined as referring to internal advertising in relation to employment.

1. Advertising was undertaken for staff recruitment, information on departmental programs and related issues, and requests for submissions.

2. Yes.

3. Internal advertising relates to staff recruitment. It was undertaken by way of the *Notice of Vacancies* and advertisements of short term placements via the e-mail system and administered by the Human Resources area of the department. Costs for the *Notice of Vacancies* were borne by the Commissioner for Public Employment and costs for other internal advertising were absorbed by divisions of the Department of Human Services as part of their normal budgeting processes. They did not fall into the definition of an advertising campaign, and costs cannot be isolated.

4. Yes.

5. The names of the agencies were—

AIS Media.
Charterhouse Advertising.
Morgan and Banks.
Them Advertising.

6.

- Staff recruitment (South Australian Health Commission)—\$9000.
- Staff recruitment (Department of Human Services: housing)—\$6413.
- Promotion of health related issues, for example, breast screening, cervical cancer, and immunisation: (Health Commission)—\$104 000.
- Requests for submissions for research grants (Health Commission)—\$2500.
- Call for nominations for regional health conference panels (Health Commission)—\$5500.
- Advertising costs to promote changes to adoption legislation, including newspaper advertisements and additions to the State Government website (Department of Human Services: community services)—\$3121.
- Grants for Seniors under the Home and Community Care Program included advertisements in metropolitan and rural newspapers with advertising costs of \$8000 (Department of Human Services: community services).

- The Office for Families and Children placed commercials on television and radio to promote the Parents Helpline with advertising costs of \$7500.

36. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:**

1. What type of advertising was undertaken by the Minister for Environment and Heritage and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, or any of her officials, from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998, in relation to any Department or statutory authority within the Minister's portfolio and Ministry areas?

2. Was any of the advertising undertaken internally?

3. If so, what was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

4. Was any advertising conducted by external agents or firms from 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

5. If so, what is the name of the agency or individual?

6. What was the subject nature of each campaign and the cost?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Environment and Heritage and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs has provided the following information for the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997:

1. During the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997 both campaign and non-campaign advertising was undertaken by the Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs. The non-campaign advertising addresses the agency's communication commitments to provide information to the public regarding public notices, employment vacancies, promotion of products, services, public sites and events. Non-campaign advertising also included licensing and water planning information. Campaign advertising was undertaken in relation to two departmental projects.

2. Yes. Most advertising was undertaken internally by AIS media, the SA Governments master media agency.

3. Two advertising campaigns were facilitated by AIS media for the Department—

- Channel Nine television undertook a campaign to promote the 'Environment and Recreation Trail' at a cost of \$5 065.

- Buspak Advertising Group promoted 'The Parks Agenda' through bus advertising at a cost of \$12 660.

Non-campaign advertising was undertaken by each of the former Groups of the Department—

- Natural Resources Group—public information, promotion and employment (vacant positions)—\$36 300.

- Resource Information Group (RIG)—promotion and information about RIG products and services—\$2 300.

- Botanic Gardens of Adelaide and the State Herbarium—public information and promotion—\$4 000.

- Office of Environment Protection—Environment Protection Act Licensing information—\$8 619.

- Water Resources Group—public information relating to Water Resources Act and Water Boards required by legislation—\$39 190.85.

- Corporate Services Group—public information and promotion—\$5 508.

During the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997 the Department of State Aboriginal Affairs (DOSSA) became part of the portfolio. DOSSA was involved with public information on Aboriginal heritage issues.

4. Yes. External non-campaign advertising was undertaken by the Office of Environment Protection.

5. Speakman Stillwell.

6. Speakman Stillwell undertook staff recruitment at a cost of \$31 619.

CONSULTANTS40. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:**

1. Has the Minister for Education, Children's Services and Training, or any of his officials, engaged the services of any public relations firm or individual during the period 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

2. What is the name of the firm or individual?

3. What was the nature of the service provided?

4. For how long was the service provided?

5. How much was paid for each service?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

The Minister for Education, Children's Services and Training has provided the following information for the period 30-6-97 to 31-12-97.

1. Yes.

II	III	IV	V
Tanendi Consultancy	publicity and information programs offered by the Aboriginal Employment Education Development Branch	1/7/97—31/12/97	\$9 400
The Self-Ryder Group	project management to identify image and positioning of TAFE SA in relation to employers/industry	20/5/97—30/11/97	\$15 000
Hilditch Design	concept and visuals for bus campaign Regency Institute of TAFE	four weeks	\$4 750
Strategic Public Relations	research and writing of the ANTA Training Award submission : Regency Institute of TAFE	50.5 hours	\$2 297.65
Strategic Public Relations	research, writing and editing editorial of feature for Australian Training Review March 1998 edition—Regency Institute of TAFE	13.25 hours	\$1 327
Danvers Consulting	text copy for Electrical Engineering promotional package—Wired to Your Future—Regency Institute of TAFE	3 weeks	\$1 800
5AD Broadcasting Company	Promotion of 7 divisions of Regency Hotel School through radio in half hour segments—Regency Institute of TAFE	7 months	\$11 200
Southern Television	Promotion of Regency Hotel School—Regency Institute of TAFE	14 weeks	\$30 800
EDS/Tourism Commercials	promotion of Regency Hotel School—Tasting Australia—Regency Institute of TAFE	4 days	\$15 000
JWPM Marketing Management and Consulting	Assisting Public Relations and Marketing Unit in promoting the amalgamation of existing Douglas Mawson and Western Adelaide Institutes of TAFE to both external and internal markets. Launch and promotion of new corporate image and official launch to industry.	4/7/97—30/7/97	\$26 690
Shadia Design	production of brochure for TAFE/Universities (Uni Connection)	November 1997	\$1 485

41. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:**

1. Has the Attorney-General, Minister for Justice and Minister for Consumer Affairs, or any of his officials, engaged the services of any public relations firm or individual during the period 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

2. What is the name of the firm or individual?
3. What was the nature of the service provided?
4. For how long was the service provided?
5. How much was paid for each service?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The following information has been provided for the period 30-6-97 to 31-12-97:

Attorney-General's Department

1. Yes
2. (a) Ellson Productions Pty Ltd
(b) Ball Donnellan
3. (a) Video production—Crime Prevention presentation
(b) Professional Services—SANFL Crime Prevention Project
4. (a) Not relevant
(b) During the period 1 September 1997 to 30 September

1997.

5. (a) \$4 700.00
(b) \$257.00

South Australian Police Department

1. The South Australian Police Department has not engaged the services of any public relations firm or individual during the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997.

2. Not relevant.
3. Not relevant.
4. Not relevant.
5. Not relevant.

Department for Correctional Services

1. Yes.
2. The Communications Network
3. To print a quarterly magazine made available to staff, other Government Departments, other Correctional jurisdictions and interested parties. The Department provides the layout, photographs and copy.

4. During the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997.
5. This costs between \$1 700.00 and \$1 800.00 per edition.

Country Fire Service

1. Yes

2. (a) SA Government Advertising Investment Services Pty Ltd (AIS)

(b) Paperoo Design Pty Ltd in association with Brenton Whittle Productions Pty Ltd.

3. (a) SA Government Advertising Investment Services provided advertisements for positions vacant (2), tenders and contracts, public notices (2) and the Wildfire Public Education Campaign.

(b) Paperoo Design Pty Ltd developed, in conjunction with the CFS, the design and production of the CFS Wildfire Prevention public education/media programs.

4. (a) During the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997.
(b) During the period August 1997 and October 1997.

5. (a) \$12 968.95
(b) \$34 451.00

State Emergency Services

1. State Emergency Services has not engaged the services of any public relations firm or individual during the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997.

2. Not relevant.
3. Not relevant.
4. Not relevant.
5. Not relevant.

SA Ambulance Service

1. SA Ambulance Service did not engage the services of any public relations firm or individual in the period 30 June 1998 and 31 December 1997.

2. Not relevant.
3. Not relevant.
4. Not relevant.
5. Not relevant.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

1. Yes.
2. During December 1997 the SAMFS appointed Newmaker Media Services.

3. To produce a one minute community service driver training video on 'Giving Way to Emergency Vehicles'.

4. The video production took one day plus editing time.
5. The cost was \$6 242.00.

Office of Consumer and Business Affairs

1. Yes

- 2. Harrison Market Research Pty Ltd
- 3. To provide expert advice on the establishment of a program to measure the effectiveness of customer service delivery. To undertake an independent review of the effectiveness of a consumer education program provided by the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs, utilising video conferencing technology.

\$17 280.00
\$10 090

- 4. Six days
- 5. Total of \$3 650.00

Office of the Liquor and Gaming Commissioner

- 1. The Office of the Liquor and Gaming Commissioner did not engage the services of any public relations firm or individual in the period 30 June 1998 and 31 December 1997.

- 2. Not relevant.
- 3. Not relevant.
- 4. Not relevant.
- 5. Not relevant.

Public Trustee

- 1. The Public Trustee did not engage the services of any public relations firm or individual in the period 30 June 1998 and 31 December 1997.

- 2. Not relevant.
- 3. Not relevant.
- 4. Not relevant.
- 5. Not relevant.

42. The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:

- 1. Has the Deputy Premier and the Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development, or any of his officials, engaged the services of any public relations firm or individual during the period 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

- 2. What is the name of the firm or individual?
- 3. What was the nature of the service provided?
- 4. For how long was the service provided?
- 5. How much was paid for each service?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Deputy Premier and Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development, has provided the following information for the period 30-6-97 to 31-12-97:

- 1. Yes
- 2. Turnbull Porter Novelli
Michels Warren
Carol Hannaford
Juliette Sloane, Public Relations Consultant
- 3.
 - Planning, designing awards and sponsorship related activities in relation to PISA Food and Fabric Awards
 - Production and Printing of Energy Matters newsletter for off grid electricity consumers.
 - Content, layout, publication and distribution of 'Regulation Roundup' newsletter.
 - Layout advice—Gas 'Certificate of Compliance' (CoC)
Revise Electrical CoC
Eleven 'Safe Energy Savers' TV spots on 'Adelaide Today'
Provide advice on Office of Consumer and Business Affairs flyer promoting licensing and use of Coc's
Prepare content, layout and publication of flyer on Christmas lighting.
Assistance in development and release of Small Business Energy Savers Kit.
Assistance in development of artwork for 'Bright Sparks' CD ROM for schools Energy Safety Campaign.
 - Coordination of St Barbara's Day Celebration Open Day.
- 4. 6 months
6 weeks
6 months
3 months
- 5. \$10 523.09
\$6 690.00

43. The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:

- 1. Has the Minister for Government Enterprises and Minister for Information Economy, or any of his officials, engaged the services of any public relations firm or individual during the period 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

- 2. What is the name of the firm or individual?
- 3. What was the nature of the service provided?
- 4. For how long was the service provided?
- 5. How much was paid for each service?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Government Enterprises and Minister for Administrative and Information Services has provided the following response:

- 1.&2. The Department for Administrative and Information Services has engaged the services of the following public relations firms and/or individuals between 30 June 1997 and 31 December 1997:

Cadden Communications	
Corporate Profile	
JB Jarvis and Associates	
KINHILL	
Project Media	
Rann Communications	
Stephen Middleton	
Technical & Presentation Services	
3. These firms were engaged to assist with the graphic design, printing and publishing of departmental internal and external newsletters and promotional materials and for the preparation of media releases and media coverage relating to the launching of significant departmental initiatives.	
4. Cadden Communications	July & December 1997
Corporate Profile	July, August & December 1997
JB Jarvis & Associates	September to December 1997
KINHILL	September 1997
Project Media	November 1997
Rann Communications	July to December 1997
Stephen Middleton Public Relations	July to December 1997
Technical & Presentation Services	December 1997
5. Cadden Communications	\$2 000
Corporate Profile	\$2 240
JB Jarvis & Associates	\$5 869
KINHILL	\$1 386
Project Media	\$5 675
Rann Communications	\$7 055
Stephen Middleton Public Relations	\$18 465
Technical & Presentation Services	\$6 448

44. The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:

- 1. Has the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning, Minister for the Arts and Minister for the Status of Women, or any of her officials, engaged the services of any public relations firm or individual during the period 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

- 2. What is the name of the firm or individual?
- 3. What was the nature of the service provided?
- 4. For how long was the service provided?
- 5. How much was paid for each service?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

- 1. Transport SA, Passenger Transport Board, TransAdelaide and Arts SA engaged public relations firms during the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997.

II.—V.	NAME	SERVICE	TIME PERIOD	COST
	TRANSPORT SA			
	Burson-Marsteller	Route numbering of arterial roads—brochures; signs; publicity	July—Dec. 1997	\$23 846.00
	Turnbull, Porter, Novelli	Upgrade of Sturt Highway—brochures; signs; publicity	Dec. 1997	\$2 900.00

	“	Farm machinery Registration & Licensing legislative changes—brochures; publicity; public meetings	July—Sept. 1997	\$7 329.00
	“	Upgrade of Burra-Morgan Road—brochures; signs; publicity	July—Sept. 1997	\$10 057.00
	“	Transport SA environment strategic plan—launch	Dec. 1997	\$1 812.00
	Michels-Warren	Berri Bridge—advertising; publicity	July 1997	\$5 348.00
	“	BikeSouth—Share the Road campaign	Nov.—Dec. 1997	\$16 081.00
	“	Adelaide-Crafrers project—newsletter; publicity	July—Dec. 1997	\$14 468.00
	“	Stuart Highway heavy load public awareness campaign	July 1997	\$2 427.00
	“	Customer Service Charter—brochures, booklets, public awareness program	July & Sept. 1997	\$12 091.00
	O'Reilly Consulting	Southern Expressway community consultation; newsletter; media liaison	July—Dec. 1997	\$42 853.63
	PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD			
	Brooks Public Relations	Temporary assistance during PTB's Media Advisor Leave	30 June to 18 July & 11 December to 24 December	\$9 037.00

I.

	TRANSADELAIDE			
	Ball Donnellan	Media training for senior managers and key staff. Development of a communications plan for major incidents and presentation of same to the TransAdelaide Executive. Advice on the management of sensitive media issues. Corporate publications evaluation	June—Dec. 1997	\$15 772.45
	ARTS SA			
	Steve Dicks (MediaMotion)	Editing assistance and supervision of design for The Adelaide Review and assistance in editing one other publication	August, October & December 1997 July 1997	\$10 532.75

45. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:**

1. Has the Minister for Human Services, or any of his officials, engaged the services of any public relations firm or individual during the period 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

2. What is the name of the firm or individual?
3. What was the nature of the service provided?
4. For how long was the service provided?
5. How much was paid for each service?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Human Services has provided the following information for the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997:

1. Yes.
 - 2.-5.
- SA HealthPlus engaged DDB Needham to undertake an enrolment and marketing strategy in July 1997 (\$7 800) and from August to December 1997, at a cost of \$6 500 per month.
 - Public and Environmental Health Services engaged DDB Needham to undertake promotional media relations for public health services at a cost of approximately \$15 000.
 - The Office of the Chief Nurse engaged Burke Public Relations to develop two video segments for the Channel 7 Workstation program to promote nursing as a career in South Australia at a cost of \$6 000.
 - The Office of Families and Children commissioned Christopher Rann & Associates, at a cost of \$1 620, for editing and processing of regular Sunday mail articles on family issues in Flair Section.
 - Kate Hanneman Marketing and Publicity was employed from 11 August to 1 September at a cost of \$1 288 in order to provide a general media service to Family and Community Services (FACS) while its public affairs manager was on leave.
 - Care 21 engaged Michels Warren, at a cost of \$10 000 to design letterhead, write an information booklet and press releases and organise media coverage for the launch of Care 21. Care 21 is an

aged care coordination trial delivered in northern Adelaide. It is being funded by the Commonwealth as part of the COAG Reform Agenda for health and community services. The cost of the public relations consultancy is also being met by the Commonwealth.

- Prime Placements and John Bridgeland were engaged in providing writing and editing services for the Housing Group, particularly the SA Housing Trust. Tasks included the editing of the Housing Trust's annual report, a number of smaller projects and office duties while a permanent position was vacant. The costs were \$18 102 and \$2 150, respectively.
- HomeStart Finance engaged Hamra Management to coordinate a Christmas charity promotion at a cost of \$250.

46. **The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS:**

1. Has the Minister for Environment and Heritage and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, or any of her officials, engaged the services of any public relations firm or individual during the period 30 June 1997 to 30 September 1998?

2. What is the name of the firm or individual?
3. What was the nature of the service provided?
4. For how long was the service provided?
5. How much was paid for each service?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Environment and Heritage and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs has provided the following information for the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997:

1. During the period 30 June 1997 to 31 December 1997 the services of public relations specialists have been engaged by the Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs on four occasions.

2. The following firms were engaged to undertake public relations activities—

- Kate Hannemann Marketing and Publicity;

- O'Reilly Consultants and Pinnacle Promotions;
- Trans Corporate Communications Services.

3. Kate Hannemann Marketing and Publicity was engaged to provide publicity and promotions liaison with 'Environment and Recreation Trail' sponsors and media advice for the DEHAA and the Environment Protection Authority.

O'Reilly Consultants and Pinnacle Promotions provided event and communications management for the National WaterWeek Program in October 1997.

Trans Corporate Communications Services was engaged to provide the Department with strategic advice on improving Departmental communications.

4. Kate Hannemann Marketing and Publicity was engaged from 18 July 1997 to 29 August 1997 to support the Environment and Recreation Trail and from 21 July 1997 to 8 August to provide media advice.

O'Reilly Consultants and Pinnacle Promotions provided their services from February 1997 to November 1997.

Trans Corporate Communications Services was engaged from 12 May 1997 to 15 September 1997.

5. Kate Hannemann Marketing and Publicity received \$2 075 for publicity and promotions for the Environment and Recreation Trail and \$3 000 for provision of media advice.

O'Reilly Consultants and Pinnacle Promotions received \$20 000 for the period from February 1997 to November 1997.

Trans Corporate Communications Services received \$6 000 from 1 July 1997 to 15 September 1997.

MURRAY STREET

48. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. What progress has been made on the promise in the 1993 Liberal Party Transport Policy that a Liberal Government would negotiate with the Noarlunga Council and local residents to realign Murray Street to divert traffic to cross the Onkaparinga River without having to enter Port Noarlunga?

2. How much will the realignment cost?

3. (a) When will it begin; and

(b) When will it be completed?

4. How many cars currently use Murray Street on their way to cross the Onkaparinga?

5. What is the estimate of the number of cars diverted from travelling through Port Noarlunga due to the realignment of Murray Street?

6. How will this realignment divert traffic from having to enter Port Noarlunga when Murray Street passes through the middle of Noarlunga itself?

7. (a) What consultations have been held with local residents on the Murray Street realignment; and

(b) Was the stated route their preferred course?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

1.-3. The project to bypass the Port Noarlunga township is in two parts—

- upgrading of the section Murray Road/Dyson Road for safety and amenity enhancement. \$1.1m has been allocated for 1998-99. Construction on Murray Road is scheduled to commence in January 1999 and be completed by the end of June 1999.

- bypassing of the township itself by the upgrading of Gray Street/Gawler Street in two stages—

Stage 1 is an upgrade of the existing Gray Street road alignment with improvements to the traffic management (including roundabouts) in order to direct through traffic past the township—plus a minor upgrade to the existing Saltfleet Street bridge to improve pedestrian and cycle access. Estimated cost—about \$2 million.

Construction is anticipated to commence in the 1999-2000 financial year, subject to other priorities on the transport network. The completion date will depend on funding arrangements, but is currently projected as 2001.

Stage 2 is future replacement of the existing Saltfleet Street bridge, estimated to cost \$5 million. Due to the estimated lifespan of the existing bridge, it is not anticipated that this work will commence prior to 2008.

4. The most recent traffic count was undertaken in 1995 and showed that the average number of vehicles using Murray Road each day was approximately 13 700, most of which (about 90 per cent) pass through the Port Noarlunga centre and cross the Onkaparinga River.

5. The proportion of vehicles that will be diverted by the project is conservatively estimated to be two thirds of the vehicles that currently travel through the Port Noarlunga centre.

6. Road users travelling west along Murray Road or north along Saltfleet Street will have the option of continuing their travel into the Port Noarlunga centre or using the proposed Gray Street/Gawler Street upgrade.

7. (a) Extensive consultations including public meetings, workshops and numerous discussions with residents have taken place throughout the planning phase of this project. Further consultation is being undertaken to complete the planning of Stage 1 in order to resolve the details of the works to bypass the town.

(b) The concept of bypassing the Port Noarlunga township has generally been accepted. While some Murray Road residents may prefer traffic to be directed elsewhere, this has proved to be impractical.

RAILWAYS, OVERLAND

50. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. Is the Minister satisfied with the current waste removal arrangements, as used on the 'Overland' train carriages operated by the Great Southern Railway, which allows human faeces to be dumped on to rail tracks?

2. In the interest of public health, will the Government require Great Southern Railway to install retention tanks on its 'Overland' rail carriages as a matter of urgency?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The current waste removal arrangements on The Overland have applied for decades. I have drawn this matter to the attention of the new owners and operators of the railway, Great Southern Railway. The State Government however has no investment in The Overland, or the interstate track, which is owned and managed by Australian Rail Track Corporation (a Commonwealth Authority).

DRIVERS' LICENCES

52. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. In 1998-99, how much revenue is estimated will be raised by the new \$10 administration fee on licence renewals?

2. In 1998-99, how much revenue is estimated will be raised by the new \$10 administration fee for newly married women to have their licence changed to show their married name?

3. In 1998-99, how much revenue is estimated will be raised by the new \$10 administration fee for drivers who have passed tests for other classes of vehicles and need to re-classify their licences?

4. In 1998-99, how much revenue is estimated will be raised by the new \$10 administration fee for drivers who no longer are compelled to wear spectacles and have their licences changed?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

1. It is estimated that \$2.63m will be raised in 1998-99 as a result of a \$10 administration fee on driver's licence renewals.

2. It is estimated that \$20 000 will be raised in 1998-99 as a result of a \$10 administration fee on the issue of duplicate licences, arising from a change of name by marriage.

3. It is estimated that \$40 000 will be raised in 1998-99 as a result of a \$10 administration fee on the issue of duplicate licences, arising from a change of licence class.

4. A \$10 administration fee would be payable on a duplicate driver's licence obtained by a licence holder who was no longer required to wear spectacles when driving—but this situation would be extremely rare. It is not correct that a duplicate driver's licence would need to be obtained if a licence holder changed from wearing spectacles to wearing contact lenses. The condition 'Corrective Lenses', which appears on the reverse of a driver's licence, makes no distinction between spectacles and contact lenses. Therefore, it would not be necessary for the licence holder to obtain a duplicate driver's licence in these circumstances.

PVC TUBING

56. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. Has the Minister for the Environment and Heritage examined the research undertaken by Hugh Pedersen of the University of South Australia into the toxicity of PVC tubing?

2. Will the Minister issue a warning to those involved in using PVC tubing for the purpose of hydroponics in light of the research?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Human Services has provided the following information:

1. Yes, I am aware of the research undertaken into the toxicity of PVC tubing.

As outlined in the article: 'Is PVC poisoning your plants?' published in the University of South Australia *Uninews* Number 3 in March 1998, research has been undertaken by a number of staff and an Honours student at the University of South Australia's School of Pharmacy and Medical Sciences.

Flexible PVC tubing from a Queensland supplier was cut into small pieces and added to an aquarium containing aquatic organisms such as algae, marine fleas, etc. All the organisms showed toxicity effects of varying degrees.

Water was also flushed through the flexible PVC tubing to grow lettuce seedlings in a hydroponics laboratory. After a four week exposure period it was found the root system and the plants were reduced in size compared to plants grown in water not exposed to the PVC. However, with subsequent flushing of the PVC tubing with water, the toxicity effect was reduced.

In another experiment, the PVC tubing was connected to pumps which filtered an aquarium. Marine specimens such as sea anemones, marine algae and mussels all died after being introduced to the aquarium.

It was discovered that leaching of a substance from the flexible PVC tubing was causing toxicity to both marine plant and animal species. However, it was difficult to determine specifically which substance was causing this toxicity. The manufacturer or supplier would also not provide information about the constituents of the PVC tubing.

PVC plastics can contain heavy metal salts such as lead, cadmium and copper salts which are used as fillers and UV protective agents. Industrial organic plasticisers known as phthalates are also found which can act as plastic softeners in PVC flexible tubing. There is some controversy as to the toxic effects of phthalates and more research is required in this area.

According to Dr Tim Smeaton from the School of Pharmacy, low concentrations of heavy metal salts and phthalates in the water can induce toxic effects in plants and animals. Some of the toxic effects shown in this research study may have been caused by the chemicals found in PVC tubing. However, not all tubing tested produced the same results. Toxicity effects on marine organisms were shown in one batch of black flexible PVC tubing. However, based on this limited data it is difficult to extrapolate the toxicity effects of marine organisms back to humans. Other flexible tubing from a different manufacturer showed little or no toxicity. Furthermore, toxicity effects were not associated with non-flexible or rigid PVC tubing used in water systems. The results from this research are preliminary at this stage and only one batch of the PVC tubing was tested. More research would be required to test different batches of PVC tubing from different manufacturers before any direct conclusions could be drawn.

2. Given the fact these results are from a preliminary study and only one batch of PVC tubing was tested, it would be inappropriate to issue a warning at this point in time. Since the overriding requirement for food producers is to sell safe food, the responsibility is for producers to ensure all the materials used in manufacture are safe. The Public and Environmental Health Service will maintain a watching brief on the issue. When more data is available, the need for a statement on any public and environmental health risks involved will be considered. Further research and testing would be required and more data would need to be collected before issuing a statement on any public and environmental health risks involved.

ELECTRICITY, PRIVATISATION

69. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. In the event of the Electricity Trust of South Australia (ETSA) being sold—

(a) Where does this leave past and present workers who have been diagnosed with an asbestos work-related disorder in respect to existing and future compensation claims against ETSA?

(b) Will the State Government be liable for compensation?

(c) If not, why not?

2. In the event of ETSA being sold—

(a) What will be the position of ETSA workers who have been retained by the new owners and then at some later date are diagnosed with an asbestos-related disorder?

(b) Will any of these workers have their compensation claims compromised because of the sale agreement between ETSA and the new owner?

(c) If not, why not?

3. In the event of ETSA being sold—

(a) Will there be ongoing health monitoring and medical expenses paid by the State Government for those workers diagnosed with an asbestos-related disorder?

(b) If not, why not?

4. In the event of ETSA being sold—

(a) Who will be responsible for the removal of asbestos that may still exist on any plant and equipment when the new owners take over ETSA?

(b) Will it be the State Government's responsibility to pay for removal of the asbestos?

(c) If not, why not?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: Firstly, it is important to note that the following response represents the current policy, as determined during the disaggregation process, and will be reviewed as part of the Sale Due Diligence process. While the following answer is detailed and specific, the general policy principles upon which the response is based are as follows:

- If the worker's asbestos related injury arose prior to 30 September 1987: where there is an existing claim or a claim yet to be made, the liability for this claim will remain a liability of ETSA.
- If the worker's asbestos related injury arose post 30 September 1987: where the disorder has been diagnosed, the liability of an existing claim was transferred to the new subsidiary on 12 October 1998 (and hence, to any new owner/lessee) where the person is employed.
- If the worker's asbestos related injury arose post 30 September 1987: where the disorder is diagnosed at a later date, the responsibility for any future claim would be dependent upon where the disorder arose. For example, if the disorder arose when the person was an employee of the Government, then responsibility would reside with ETSA Corporation or if the disorder arose when the person was an employee of the new subsidiary (from October 12 1998) the responsibility would reside with the new subsidiary and hence, to any new owner/lessee of that entity.

The effect of the application of these general principles to the position of any worker of ETSA Corporation (or a successor entity) who has been exposed to asbestos is, relatively, simple. Specifically:

- a worker who has an entitlement arising under the legislation as it existed prior to the commencement of the WorkCover Scheme retains that claim and nothing which has occurred by way of disaggregation or may occur by way of privatisation will affect that claim. Claims arising prior to the WorkCover Scheme (ie prior to 30 September 1987) are primarily monetary in nature (ie claims for damages, reimbursement of medical expenses, etc). Those claims will continue to be dealt with by the relevant entity which was the employer at the relevant time (ie The Electricity Trust of South Australia, now ETSA Corporation). Those liabilities would become liabilities of the Crown in the event of the dissolution of ETSA Corporation;
- if a claim arising out of exposure to asbestos has occurred since 30 September 1987 (ie gives rise to a claim under the WorkCover Scheme) then the worker's monetary rights and entitlements are similarly not affected by disaggregation or any subsequent privatisation;
- the WorkCover Scheme places a significant emphasis on the rehabilitation and return to work of injured workers. Because this obligation can best be managed by the existing employer of an injured worker, the transfer orders which established the disaggregated industry model have ensured that claims suffered by current workers whilst the WorkCover Scheme is in effect have been transferred to the entities which now employ those workers and are intended to be transferred to any entity which purchases the business and therefore becomes the employer of those workers. This will ensure that workers are in the best position possible to exercise their rights to require a proper rehabilitation and return to work programme is applied to their claims (including asbestos claims);
- claims by workers under the WorkCover Scheme who have left the employment of ETSA or SAGC prior to disaggregation remain with those entities because there is no relevant return to work opportunity in those cases. The monetary entitlements of those workers are unaffected by the disaggregation or any subsequent privatisation process.

In summary, in a monetary sense, injured workers generally have not been disadvantaged by the disaggregation process nor will they be disadvantaged in any subsequent privatisation. In the context of their ability to pursue a rehabilitation and return to work they are

advantaged by the fact that WorkCover Scheme claims have been transferred to the new entities in disaggregation process and are intended to be transferred to their new employers after any privatisation.

It is important to note that the Government does not intend to sell the ETSA Corporation ('ETSA'), a statutory authority established under the Electricity Corporations Act. Therefore, all of the questions below are answered on the assumption that the subsidiaries of ETSA or otherwise comprising separate business units of ETSA, or the asset held by them, are sold or otherwise disposed of.

Question 1.

- (a) Both past and present workers diagnosed with an asbestos work-related disorder may institute a claim for compensation against ETSA, if the injury arose while the worker was employed by ETSA.

If the injury arose prior to 30 September 1987, the claim would either be a common law claim (instituted by the District or Supreme Courts) or a claim under the Worker's Compensation Act 1971 (instituted in the South Australian Industrial Relations Court). It is currently intended that any such claims, which have already been instituted against ETSA, will not be transferred to the purchasing entities but will remain a liability of ETSA.

Any claims not yet instituted against ETSA would need to be commenced, if ETSA is the employer from whom the worker's injury arose. These potential claims would remain liabilities of ETSA. In the event that ETSA is wound up prior to compensation being paid, the normal position is that any residual liabilities of ETSA would be transferred to the Crown. The Crown would then be responsible for paying any compensation for which ETSA would have been liable.

If the injury arose after 30 September 1987, the worker would need to institute a claim against ETSA under the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986*. ETSA, as an exempt employer, would be liable for any compensation payable under that Act. In the event that ETSA is wound up prior to compensation being paid, then the liabilities would be transferred to the Crown.

The Government currently intends that existing ETSA workers, who are transferred to the purchasing entities and who have current claims under the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act, will have their workers compensation claims transferred to the purchasing entities. If the new entities are exempt employers, then those entities will be liable for any compensation payable. If the new entities are not exempt employers, the WorkCover Corporation would be liable to meet any claims for compensation and the entities would be liable to pay levies to the WorkCover Corporation.

- (b) The State Government will not be directly liable for compensation for any liability retained by ETSA. However, if ETSA is wound up then, in the ordinary course, ETSA's residual liabilities would be transferred to the Crown.
- (c) ETSA is liable for the compensation not the State Government. As mentioned above, if ETSA is wound up, then the residual liabilities would be transferred to the Crown.

Question 2.

- (a) Workers who have been transferred, to the purchasing entities and are diagnosed with an asbestos related disorder after they are transferred, will need to make a claim for compensation against the entity from whom the asbestos related disorder arose. This will be a common law claim, a claim under the Workers Compensation Act or a claim under the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act (depending on whether the injury arose prior to or after 30 September 1987, refer to question 1 part (a)). If the asbestos related disorder arose whilst the worker was working with ETSA, ETSA would be responsible for compensation. However, (as previously mentioned) in the event that ETSA is wound up prior to compensation being paid then any residual liabilities would be transferred to the Crown.

If the injury arose whilst the worker was employed with the purchasing entity, the purchasing entity would be responsible for compensation if it is an exempt employer under the Workers Rehabilitation Act. If the entity is not an exempt employer, then WorkCover Corporation will be responsible for payment of compensation.

- (b) It is not intended that any workers would have their compensation claims compromised as a result of the sale agreement between ETSA and the new owner.

- (c) The workers compensation claims will be made either as common law claims, claims under the Workers Compensation Act or claims under the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act against entities which are able to meet such claims. An entity is not able to contract out of such liabilities.

Question 3.

- (a) The ongoing health monitoring and medical expenses will be the responsibility of the entity with which the worker was employed when the injury arose. This excludes workers with existing claims under the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act who are transferred to the purchasing entity. With regard to future claims, if the injury arose while the employer was employed by ETSA, ETSA will be responsible for ongoing monitoring and medical expenses. In the event that ETSA is wound up and the employee requires payment of ongoing health monitoring and medical expenses then, in the ordinary course, such liabilities of ETSA would also be transferred to the Crown.

If the injury arose while the worker was employed by the purchasing entity, the purchasing entity would be responsible for ongoing health monitoring and medical expenses. If the worker is transferred to a purchasing entity and has a current claim under the Worker Rehabilitation and Compensation Act, the purchasing entity would also be responsible for the ongoing health monitoring and medical expenses.

- (b) As outlined in section (a), the responsibility of ongoing health monitoring and medical expenses will lie with the entity with which the worker was employed when the injury arose and not the State Government.

Question 4.

- (a) It is the Government's present intention that the new entities would be responsible for the removal of asbestos that may still exist on any plant and equipment, when any new entities take control of the assets. Under Section 23(A) of the Occupational, Health, Safety & Welfare Act, an employer is responsible for ensuring that workers have a safe place to work. Therefore, an employer is responsible for the removal of asbestos that may still exist on any plant and equipment.
- (b) It is not the Government's intention to pay for the removal of asbestos.
- (c) As described in section (a) the new entities would be responsible and therefore, bear the costs of removal.

PORT ADELAIDE FLOWER FARM

77. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:

- How much did it cost to prepare and print the December 1997 Report of the Auditor-General into the Port Adelaide Flower Farm?
- How many working hours went into the December 1997 Report of the Auditor-General into the Port Adelaide Flower Farm?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Auditor-General has provided the following information:

- The total costs incurred by the Auditor-General's Department in conducting this examination and the subsequent tabling of the report were \$446 000.
- Information as to the number of hours involved in the preparation of the report is not available. The examination covered legal, horticultural and financial aspects associated with the Flower Farm. In carrying out the examination, the Auditor-General engaged experts in the respective fields to assist him. A number of these engagements involved a contract fee only. In addition, it is not possible to quantify the considerable time spent by the Auditor-General and his senior officers after hours and at weekends in respect of their involvement with this examination.

OVINE JOHNES DISEASE

82. The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY:

- Can the Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development advise as to any measures planned to compensate Kangaroo Island farmers for loss of livelihood as a result of the recent outbreak of Ovine Johnes Disease?
- How much money has been allocated from the Budget for this compensation?
- How will this compensation be divided amongst those Kangaroo Island farmers with Ovine Johnes Disease positive flocks?
- Can the Minister confirm that Kangaroo Island farmers are being required to pay for the testing of Ovine Johnes Disease (at a cost of \$400 per 50 sheep) prior to sale of their sheep flocks?

5. Can the Minister confirm that this requirement extends to those farmers on Kangaroo Island whose flocks tested negative to Ovine Johnes Disease?

6. Is the Minister aware of a plan to declare south-eastern States a single 'protected zone' from Ovine Johnes Disease?

7. Can the Minister advise as to South Australia's status in relation to this plan, given the recent outbreak on Kangaroo Island?

8. What are the implications for sheep trade, both intrastate and interstate, if South Australia is declared to be exempt from the 'protected zone' status?

9. What testing for Ovine Johnes Disease, if any, is conducted at South Australian abattoirs, particularly those that slaughter older sheep?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development has provided the following information—

1. The South Australian sheep industry, through the Sheep Advisory Group has advised willingness to pursue eradication of Ovine Johnes's Disease wherever it is known to occur by destocking infected properties under industry-funded compensation. Whether this is an appropriate long-term strategy for Kangaroo Island will be determined in consultation with the South Australian sheep industry, directly-affected farmers on Kangaroo Island and the wider Kangaroo Island community, when the disease status of Kangaroo Island, and other high risk areas of South Australia, are determined.

In the meantime, compensation is not available to owners who voluntarily destock to eradicate Ovine Johnes's Disease, except those property owners who were instructed to plan to destock before the wide spread was apparent and those owners who wish to be and are accepted into national Eradication Trials.

2. There has been no budgetary allocation for compensation. Disease eradication is a program developed for the benefit of the South Australian sheep industry, with agreement from that industry to provide the funds for compensation.

3. Compensation is payable to those flocks that qualify on a per-head basis at the rate of \$30 per ewe, \$20 per wether or lamb and \$150 per ram. These rates were recommended by the South Australian Ovine Johnes's Disease Committee, based on figures provided by the Australian Animal Health Council in November 1997.

4. In recognition of the unknown extent of spread of Ovine Johnes's Disease on Kangaroo Island, eradication has been deferred until surveillance indicates whether the disease can be eradicated or not. In the meantime, it is appropriate to address the risk of properties on Kangaroo Island that are unknowingly infected being a source of further spread of disease.

In order to protect the wider sheep industry and Kangaroo Island producers from further spread of Ovine Johnes's Disease from Kangaroo Island, sheep being despatched from Kangaroo Island must be sent either direct to an abattoir for slaughter, or direct to an approved feedlot and thence to an abattoir for slaughter, unless the owner of the Kangaroo Island flock can provide assurance that the flock of origin is not infected. That assurance must come from a declaration of no known or suspected Ovine Johnes's Disease and testing at least 50 older sheep in the flock.

Flock owners are not required to test their flock, unless they wish to offer their sheep for grazing on mainland properties.

5. Owners of flocks that have already tested negative to Ovine Johnes's Disease may not have to repeat the testing at their own cost, if at least 50 sheep on their property have been tested within the previous 12 months.

6. There have been early discussions between Chief Veterinary Officers on the relative disease status for Victoria, South Australia and the Western Division of New South Wales. These discussions are in recognition of the history of sheep trading and movements within that zone and may provide an opportunity for jointly

developing similar disease status that will allow continuation of current industry activity.

Victoria and South Australia have independently sought declaration of their respective States as Control Zones, to facilitate control of spread into and within their jurisdictions. These are yet to be approved.

7. South Australia had been developing a submission for declaration as a Protected Zone, on the basis of no known disease in South Australia and an industry commitment to eradication of any sporadic occurrence. The detections of disease on Kangaroo Island will have implications for that submission, as will detections on mainland South Australia through enhanced surveillance.

If disease continues to be undetected on mainland South Australia, the submission for Protected Zone status will proceed. Whether Kangaroo Island is included in that Zone will depend upon the development of a whole-of-island Ovine Johnes's Disease strategy in light of understanding of the extent of Ovine Johnes's Disease on Kangaroo Island. With compulsory eradication of Ovine Johnes's Disease, Kangaroo Island can be included in the Protected Zone. Deferred eradication would see it's status remain as Control Zone.

8. The intention of zoning is to recognise different levels of risk, on the basis of prevalence and management of disease and to provide a regime for managing that risk.

An important tool in that risk management is movement controls. Any trading or movement across zone boundaries, either between or within States, must comply with minimum levels of assurance against spread, as defined in the nationally-agreed Standard Definitions & Rules for Ovine Johnes's Disease.

Those levels of assurance can vary from simply a voluntary vendor declaration to high levels of testing (400-500 sheep per flock), depending on the relative zone status.

9. There is currently no abattoir surveillance for Ovine Johnes's Disease in South Australia.

Abattoir monitoring is not seen as being cost-effective, because:

- usually only small numbers of sheep in an infected flock are actually infected,
- few of the infected sheep have changes that are so obvious as to be detectable at abattoir examination,
- changes due to Ovine Johnes's Disease are indistinguishable at abattoir from changes due to other common sheep diseases, such as worms,
- there are difficulties in tracing particular sheep at abattoir back to their flock of origin.

Victoria and Western Australia are currently undertaking trials of abattoir monitoring as part of a national program. Victorian claims of success in detection have yet to be confirmed by testing the monitoring against large numbers of infected sheep passing through an abattoir, pending a suitable opportunity. If validated, the Victorian model could be adopted in South Australia.

SPEED CAMERAS

83. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. During 1997-1998—

(a) what were the twenty South Australian roads and/or highways which raised the most revenue from speed cameras; and

(b) how much was raised at each location?

2. On these roads or highways and for the same period, how many motor vehicle accidents occurred in which people were injured and/or were killed?

3. For the same period, how many times were speed cameras placed on these roads or highways?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has been advised by the Police that the 20 speed camera locations that raised the most revenue in 1997-98 and associated casualty crashes at those locations are as follows:

Suburb	Road	Dir	Issued	Revenue \$	No. of Times Worked	Casualty Crashes
CRAFERS WEST	WAVERLEY RIDGE RD	SW	7,588	\$886,374	88	4
BROOKLYN PARK	BURBRIDGE RD	E	7,747	\$821,989	141	8
NORTH ADELAIDE	PARK RD	SE	6,362	\$748,661	91	6
PASADENA	FIVEASH DR	NE	5,810	\$696,867	102	8
BLAIR ATHOL	GRAND JUNCTION RD	W	6,683	\$675,626	90	17
HACKHAM	MAIN SOUTH RD	S	4,659	\$631,265	50	19

THE LEVELS	MAIN NORTH RD	N	4,814	\$562,706	87	14
URRBRAE	MOUNT BARKER RD	W	1,657	\$562,093	10	11
ADELAIDE	WAKEFIELD RD	W	4,766	\$491,139	118	11
PARAFIELD GARDENS	PORT WAKEFIELD RD	S	4,630	\$473,620	97	11
O'HALLORAN HILL	MAIN SOUTH RD	S	3,677	\$456,629	100	30
PARAFIELD GARDENS	SALISBURY HWY	SW	3,902	\$413,381	85	15
BELLEVUE HEIGHTS	SHEPHERDS HILL RD	W	3,079	\$389,539	68	5
INGLE FARM	MONTAGUE RD	NW	3,435	\$378,942	63	14
INGLE FARM	MONTAGUE RD	SE	3,219	\$374,466	58	14
OLD REYNELLA	REYNELLA BY-PASS RD	SW	4,281	\$367,278	62	7
BOLIVAR	PORT WAKEFIELD RD	N	3,832	\$364,088	62	17
BEVERLEY	PORT RD	NW	3,486	\$358,740	87	13
CRAFERS WEST	MOUNT BARKER RD	W	2,589	\$352,657	40	5
SEACLIFF PARK	OCEAN BLVD	NW	2,620	\$328,994	60	5

ELECTRICITY, TRADING

84. The Hon. SANDRA KANCK:

1. During the recent gas crisis in Victoria, was any electricity traded to Victoria from South Australia via the interconnect?

2. If so—

- (a) which entity/entities traded the electricity;
- (b) what was the total value of the electricity traded; and
- (c) what was the highest price paid per megawatt hour?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

1. No. During the period in question, assumed to be that period for which gas supply rationing was in effect in Victoria (25 September 1998 to 7 October 1998), no electricity was exported to Victoria from South Australia. This is understandable given the relatively mild conditions prevailing at the time and the fact that no Victorian gas-fired generation units were required during the period, the bulk of Victoria's power supply being sourced from coal-fired and hydro-electric (ie Snowy Mountains) generation.

2. Not applicable.

ARTS, RURAL FUNDING

90. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:

1. How much has the State Government spent on Arts funding for rural South Australia?

2. Can the Minister please provide a detailed breakdown on Arts funding for rural South Australia including—

- (a) rural community arts projects;
- (b) State Theatre Company;
- (c) State Opera Company;
- (d) State Ballet Company; and
- (e) rural youth arts projects?

3. How much is spent per capita on rural Arts by the State Government?

4. How much does a ticket cost for people in rural South Australia to performances of—

- (a) State Opera Company;
- (b) State Ballet Company; and
- (c) State Theatre Company?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

1. Arts SA provides funding for the arts across the arts portfolio and many of the grant funded programs are spent or have an impact on rural South Australia.

In South Australia the South Australian Country Arts Trust is the lead agency which is responsible for the delivery of arts programs and services in rural South Australia. SACAT's charter also includes the operation of the four regional arts theatres/complexes.

There are, however, a number of other significant programs which are funded outside of the SACAT programs. These include funding to public libraries, funding for local museums and some youth programs.

Accordingly, an estimate of arts funds which might be categorised as applying directly to rural South Australia for 1998/99 is—

	1998-99 est. payment \$
South Australian Country Arts Trust	
· Operational	2,797,000
· Debt Servicing	1,598,000
· Building Maintenance	100,000
· Regional Arts Fund (Commonwealth funds through SACAT)	375,000
Arts SA—Cultural Facilities program (estimate)	100,000
Arts SA—Project Grants to rural artists/organisations 1998	166,000
South Australian Youth Arts Board—Youth Grants	136,000
Additional Grant to 'Come Out' for rural Australian programs	50,000
Carclew Youth Arts Programs	80,000
History Trust	
· Museums Accreditation and Grants Program	75,000
· Community History Program	12,500
Libraries - Subsidies for Public Libraries	2,142,000
- Proportion of support costs of PLAIN	460,000
Total	8,091,500
It should be noted that the above does not include funds for touring South Australian companies. In 1999 State Theatre will tour 'The Department'. This will occur in the 1999-2000 year and therefore there are no costs included in this estimate.	
2.	1997-98
Rural community arts projects (SACAT)	\$734,000
State Theatre Company (did not tour in 1997-98)	N/A
State Opera Company	\$460,000
Meryl Tankard Australian Dance Theatre (did not tour in 1997-98)	N/A
Rural youth arts projects—	
· SACAT	\$75,000
· SAYAB grants	\$136,000
· Carclew	\$80,000
	291,000
3. Total Estimate arts expenditure on rural SA 1998-99	\$8,204,000
Rural Population est.	350,000
Per Capita	\$23.44

4.	Adults \$	Friends \$	Conc. \$	Families \$	
State Opera Company	1997/98	35	30	25	86
Meryl Tankard Australian Dance Theatre	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Theatre Company	1995/96	27	25	19	N/A

STOCK RUSTLING**96. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. How many instances of cattle or stock rustling have been reported in South Australia for the year 1997-98?

2. Will the Government consider re-establishing the Police 'Stock Squad' in order to cut down on the number of livestock being stolen?

3. If not, why not?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has advised that 328 stock theft reports were recorded by South Australia Police (SAPOL) for the year 1997-98.

Currently, there is no intention by Government to re-establish a 'Stock Squad' within SAPOL.

The recently established Local Service Areas have a provision for the development of an intelligence unit designed to provide relevant information necessary to assist local police in reducing the number of stock thefts within their areas.

In addition, the SAPOL Crime Support Service has provision within its structure to establish Task Forces to investigate specific targeted offences (for example, life stock theft) that may be occurring across Local Service boundaries and a core of criminals are suspected of committing these offences.

PORTRUSH ROAD

97. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON: When will the Government fix the stretch of Portrush Road between Magill and Greenhill Roads which is undulating, pot-holed and cracked?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The funding of any improvements to Portrush Road rests with the Federal Government. With the Federal Government's agreement Transport SA is currently investigating options for improving Portrush Road as part of the Adelaide Better Roads Project.

A public consultation process will be undertaken in 1999 to investigate options available. A recommended scheme will then be developed and presented to the Federal Department of Transport and Regional Services, for approval of the proposed concept and funding. Subject to Federal approval, design work will commence with construction expected to take place over a three year time frame. The timing of the construction works will depend on the funding commitment from the Federal Government - however, at this point in time, it is anticipated construction is most likely to commence sometime in the 2001-02 financial year.

POLICE, PUBLIC TRANSPORT**98. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. What is the average number of police officers patrolling metropolitan public transport on—

- (a) weekdays;
- (b) weekends; and
- (c) public holidays?

2. Will the number of police officers on public transport be cut by as much as two-thirds during the day and 50 per cent at night?

- 3. (a) If so, when will a decision be made; and
- (b) When will it be implemented?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has been advised by Police of the following—

1. What is the average number of police officers patrolling metropolitan public transport on—

- Week days;
- Weekends; and
- Public Holidays ?

Taking into account a 13 month period the average number of police officers patrolling public transport during week days has been 22. The same amount of officers has also been present during weekends as members are on the same recurring 3 week roster. No reductions are made for weekends.

Taking into account a nine public holiday period the average number of police patrolling public transport is 26. During New Year's Eve and Sky Show celebrations all available staff are rostered.

The new workload-driven rosters will maintain an average of 16 patrol members working on public holidays excluding New Year's Eve and Sky Show.

2. Will the number of police officers on public transport be cut by as much as two thirds during the day and 50 percent at night?

No. Staffing levels for high work load periods and low workload periods will be constantly adjusted to ensure that a balance between workload and staffing levels is achieved. New Years' Eve sees an increase in staffing levels whereas on Christmas Day, staffing levels are reduced.

3. If so, when will a decision be made, and when will it be implemented?

The draft public holiday and hours of work rosters were promulgated to Transit Division supervisors and the work place consultative committee for comment and discussion. As a result, a projected 6 month roster was produced. It is proposed that the new workload-driven roster will commence on 7/1/99 and be reviewed after a 6 month period. In the event of intelligence advising more staffing required on a given public holiday, staffing will then be appropriately rostered.

Additional Information

Eleven public holidays are presented in each year. The Transit Division's largest policing events occur on public holidays for New Year's Eve and Sky Show when full staffing is present.

A review was conducted of the previous 12 months public holidays to validate taskings attended to during the normal two shifts (0930-1700 and 1700-0130). An average of taskings was also established for a 4 year period with the exception of Christmas and Proclamation days, which are based on three years.

The following taskings occurred.

1998	Day	Night	Total	4 Year Average	
				Day	Night
Public Holiday					
New Years Day	1	1	2	4.25	5
Australia Day	4	11	15	4.5	12.75
Good Friday	7	6	13	4.5	7.25
Easter Saturday	7	6	13	6.25	7.75
Easter Monday	8	5	13	6.75	5.5
Anzac Day	3	5	8	7.25	6.5
Adelaide Cup Day	8	3	11	6.5	5.75
Queens Birthday	2	4	6	4.5	4.5
Labour Day	4	4	8	3.75	6.25
Christmas Day	NA	NA	NA	1.25	1.75
Proclamation Day	NA	NA	NA	2	4.75
TOTALS	44	45	89		

Patronage on public holidays is low. This, coupled with the taskings shown above indicates that a high level presence on public transport varies according to the occasion. It is recognised that there must be a reactive group to attend to taskings that may occur. This has been incorporated in the proposed public holiday roster.

Transit Division and metropolitan Local Service Areas provide support to each other when taskings are high. Therefore the public can be reassured that a police response to an incident will occur.

TransAdelaide advise that all 3000-class trains (which make up the majority of the TransAdelaide fleet) are fitted with surveillance cameras. The remaining fleet of trains comprise the 2000-class trains. It is anticipated that early in the New Year this class will be replaced with the 3000 class and hence fitted with surveillance cameras at that time.

PEDESTRIAN ROAD FATALITIES**100. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. Will the South Australian Police crackdown on 'J-walking' in the City of Adelaide, as reported on page 3 of the *Advertiser* dated 1 December 1998, be the Government's only response to the current high level of pedestrian road fatalities?

2. How many pedestrians have been killed on Adelaide City roads for the years—

- (a) 1994-1995;
- (b) 1995-1996;
- (c) 1996-1997; and
- (d) 1997-1998?

3. How many pedestrians were fined for 'J-walking' on Adelaide City roads for the years—

- (a) 1994-1995;
- (b) 1995-1996;
- (c) 1996-1997; and
- (d) 1997-1998?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has been advised by Police that special police operations are established from time to time to attempt to reduce the level of pedestrian fatalities and injuries. The operation

referred to by The Hon. T.G. Cameron was combined with a pre-Christmas campaign concentrating on pedestrian related offences, compliance with traffic lights and the wearing of safety belts by drivers within the Adelaide City area.

It is expected that pedestrian laws are continually enforced by Traffic personnel, Bicycle patrols and general patrols during their usual course of duty.

The following statistics apply to pedestrians killed on Adelaide city roads and pedestrians fined for 'J-walking' on Adelaide city roads over the last four year period:

Pedestrians* Killed on Adelaide city roads 1994-98	
1994-95	5
1995-96	0
1996-97	1
1997-98	3
1/7/98-29/12/98	1

*Please note that statistics do not differentiate between persons crossing the road, those being run over whilst lying on the road or drunk/disorderly persons falling onto the road.

Offences Issued during Feb. 1997 to Nov 1998
'J-Walking' on Adelaide city roads

Offences Description	Feb. 1997 to June 1997	July 1997 to June 1998	July 1998 to Nov. 1998
Disobey rules as to walking on road	1	2	0
Pedestrian disobey duties at pedestrian Xing/traffic lights	2	4	12
Pedestrian disobeying traffic lights or signs	24	46	21
Pedestrian fail to comply signs near road	5	4	5
Walk without due care attention or consideration	6	25	6
Total	38	81	44

Please note—Offences location not recorded prior to February 1997.

PROSTITUTION

101. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:

1. How much State Government revenue has been collected from prosecutions for offences in relation to prostitution for the years—

- (a) 1993-1994;
- (b) 1994-1995;
- (c) 1995-1996;
- (d) 1996-1997; and
- (e) 1997-1998?

2. How much revenue has been collected from court costs associated with offences in relation to prostitution for the years—

- (a) 1993-1994;
- (b) 1994-1995;
- (c) 1995-1996;
- (d) 1996-1997; and
- (e) 1997-1998?

3. How much revenue has been collected from convictions in relation to prostitution for the years—

- (a) 1993-1994;
- (b) 1994-1995;
- (c) 1995-1996;
- (d) 1996-1997; and
- (e) 1997-1998?

4. How many women have been convicted for offences relating to prostitution for the years—

- (a) 1993-1994;
- (b) 1994-1995;
- (c) 1995-1996;
- (d) 1996-1997; and
- (e) 1997-1998?

5. How many men have been convicted for offences relating to prostitution for the years—

- (a) 1993-1994;
- (b) 1994-1995;
- (c) 1995-1996;
- (d) 1996-1997; and
- (e) 1997-1998?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I have been provided the following

information from the State Courts Administrator about revenue collected from the prosecution of prostitution-related offences in South Australia, and the Office of Crime Statistics in relation to women and men convicted for offences relating to prostitution.

- 1. (a) 1993-1994: \$30
- (b) 1994-1995: \$538
- (c) 1995-1996: \$4,265
- (d) 1996-1997: \$8,006.50
- (e) 1997-1998: \$10,248
- 2. (a) 1993-1994: \$320
- (b) 1994-1995: \$1,686
- (c) 1995-1996: \$12,114.40
- (d) 1996-1997: \$22,467.50
- (e) 1997-1998: \$29,550.10
- 3. (a) 1993-1994: \$940
- (b) 1994-1995: \$1,709
- (c) 1995-1996: \$12,395.60
- (d) 1996-1997: \$24,220.40
- (e) 1997-1998: \$33,603.70

Caveat

It should be noted that the amounts shown for 1993-1994, 1994-1995 and 1995-1996 are unreliable and considerably understate revenue received due to the fact that criminal cases were archived for all matters finalised before 1/1/1996. That is, the payments were deleted from the database for these matters. The only payments available for these periods were for matters that were not finalised as at 1/1/1996.

4. and 5. For the purposes of this extract, prostitution offences include:

- Soliciting
- Procuring
- Owning/managing brothel and
- Living off earnings of prostitution.

Table 1

Prostitution Related Offences: Number of individual offenders convicted by financial year

Financial Year	Number of		Number of Individuals
	Females	Males	
1993-94	36	6	42
1994-95	32	3	35
1995-96	26	8	34
1996-97	42	7	49
1997-98	35	6	41

Table 1 details, for each financial year, the number of discrete individuals convicted in the Magistrates Court of a prostitution-related offence. (Note that the counting unit used is the individual, not the case. That means that if the same individual is convicted of prostitution on more than one occasion during the year, they are still only counted once per year. However, if the same individual is convicted in on year and then again in a subsequent year, he/she is counted separately in each of those years.) These figures show that:

- the number of females convicted per year exceeded the number of males convicted;
- despite annual fluctuations, there has been no increase in the number of convictions for either males or females over this five year period; and
- for both males and females, the number of convictions are extremely low.

Table 2

Prostitution Related Offences: number of offences convicted by financial year

Year	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
1993-94	51	7	58
1994-95	41	4	45
1995-96	33	13	46
1996-97	53	11	64
1997-98	60	16	76
Total	238	51	289

Note:

The data provided here differ from those published in the annual Crime and Justice Report. This is because the Crime and Justice Report deals with only the major charge convicted in each case. The data here relates to all prostitution charges convicted.

Table 2 provides information on the number of prostitution related offences for which a Magistrates Court conviction was recorded. (According to the counting rules used here, if one person is convicted of multiple prostitution-related offences during the one

year, each offence is counted separately.)

During the five year period, there was a total of 238 convictions for prostitution related offences involving females and 51 involving males. For females, this number varied from 33 (in 1995-96) to 60 (in 1997-98). The number of male prostitution offences has increased from 7 in 1993-94 to 16 in 1997-98.

The average number of offence convictions per individual is summarised in Table 3. As shown, the average number of convictions for males has increased over this period. However, female averages remained relatively stable for the first four years, with a slight increase in the last year depicted.

Table 3

Average number of convictions for prostitution-related offences, 1993-94 to 1997-98

Financial year	Females	Males
1993-94	1.4	1.2
1994-95	1.3	1.3
1995-96	1.3	1.6
1996-97	1.3	1.6
1997-98	1.7	2.7

Table 4

Prostitution Related Offences: number of offences convicted by type of offence per financial year

Provides a breakdown of the number of offences convicted by the type of offence involved. As shown, in each of the years depicted, the majority of prostitution-related offences involved owning/managing a brothel. In the five year period, there was only one conviction for living off the earnings of prostitution and only a small number of soliciting and procuring offences.

Financial Year
1993-94

Offence	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Soliciting	0	0	0
Procuring	2	4	6
Owning/Managing brothel	48	3	51
Living off earnings of prostitution	1	0	1
Total	51	7	58

Financial Year
1994-95

Offence	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Soliciting	3	0	3
Procuring	1	4	5
Owning/Managing brothel	37	0	37
Living off earnings of prostitution	0	0	0
Total	41	4	45

Financial Year
1995-96

Offence	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Soliciting	1	3	4
Procuring	0	0	0
Owning/Managing brothel	32	10	42
Living off earnings of prostitution	0	0	0
Total	33	13	46

Financial Year
1996-97

Offence	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Soliciting	3	1	4
Procuring	0	2	2
Owning/Managing brothel	50	8	58
Living off earnings of prostitution	0	0	0
Total	53	11	64

Financial Year
1997-98

Offence	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Soliciting	3	0	3
Procuring	4	2	6
Owning/Managing brothel	53	14	67
Living off earnings of prostitution	0	0	0
Total	60	16	76

DRIVERS, ELDERLY

102. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. Will the Government ensure that further research into the

ramifications of senile dementia on driver safety is carried out following the recent report that senile elderly drivers were still driving because of unsatisfactory controls (the *Advertiser*, 2 December 1998, page 24)?

2. How many drivers aged 70 years and over have lost their driver's licences due to senile dementia for the years—

- 1994-1995;
- 1995-1996;
- 1996-1997; and
- 1997-1998?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

1. The article in *The Advertiser* on 2 December 1998 reported on evidence provided by a medical practitioner to the Joint Committee on Transport Safety.

The Committee is currently taking evidence on matters regarding the training and testing of drivers. As the investigation is still in its initial stages, the Committee is not in a position to table any recommendations.

In the meantime, the guidelines for the assessment of elderly drivers are contained in the Austroads publication "Assessing Fitness to Drive", which has been distributed to health professionals throughout Australia. The guidelines request the medical practitioner, when conducting an examination of an elderly driver, to examine the driver's ability to carry out the following processes—

- attention;
- concentration;
- thought processing;
- problem solving; and
- memory.

2. Statistics are not kept on the reasons why persons are no longer the holders of a driver's licence.

PARKING FINES

104. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. How many parking fines in total were issued by Local Government Councils during 1997-1998?

2. How much revenue in total was collected by Local Government Councils for parking fines during 1997-1998?

3. How many parking fines were issued by each individual Local Government Council for parking fines during 1997-1998?

4. How much revenue was collected by each individual Local Government Council for parking fines during 1997-1998?

5. How many \$30 parking reminder notices were issued by the State Government in 1997-1998?

6. How much in total was collected from these \$30 parking reminder notices during 1997-1998?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Local Government has been advised as follows.

1. Councils are not required under any relevant legislation to supply this information to the Minister for Local Government. It will be necessary for the honourable member to apply to each Council for this information.

2. Under the Local Government Act and the accompanying Local Government (Accounting) Regulations 1993, Councils are required to submit their financial statements to the Minister by 30 November each year. The current statements for the year ended 30 June 1998 are being processed and the answer to the honourable member's question will be provided when the information is complete. To date, \$5.7 million has been identified. Total parking fine revenue for the year 1996-97 amounted to \$6.3 million.

3. Councils are not required under any relevant legislation to supply this information to the Minister for Local Government. It will be necessary for the Honourable Member to apply to each Council for this information.

4. As mentioned, particulars of parking fine revenue of each Council for 1997-1998 has not yet been processed. It will be made available to the honourable member when the information is complete.

5. and 6. Parking reminder notices, as well as parking expiation notices, are issued pursuant to the Expiation of Offences Act 1996, administered by the Attorney-General. It will be necessary for the honourable member to apply to the Attorney-General for particulars of parking reminder notices issued by State Government ie by members of the police force.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

106. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. Will the Attorney-General please list, in order, the twenty South Australian roads which have incurred the most motor vehicle accidents during 1997-1998?
2. How many motor vehicle accidents occurred on each of these roads?
3. How many times were speed cameras placed on each of these roads during 1997-1998?
4. How many motorists were caught for speeding by speed cameras on each of these roads during 1997-1998?

5. How much revenue was collected as a result of speed camera fines on each of these roads for 1997-1998?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services and the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning have provided the following response—

1. The top 20 roads on which motor vehicle crashes were reported during 1997-98 are listed in Table 1.
2. A total of 1550 vehicle crashes were reported on these road sections as detailed in column 4 of the Table with South Road (Grand Junction Road to Seaford Road) having the highest figure of 247 reported crashes.
3. A total of 3 533 as detailed in column 5 of the Table.
4. A total of 79 492 expiation notices were issued as detailed in column 6 of the Table.
5. Estimated total revenue was \$12.2 million over these 20 roads as detailed in column 7 of the Table.

Table 1 Vehicle Crash Statistics and Speed Camera Statistics 1997-98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TSA Road Number	Road Name	Description	Reported Crashes 1997-98 *	Speed Camera Placements	Expiation Notices Issued	Approx Revenue \$ **
6203A	South Road	(Grand Junction Rd-Seaford Rd)	247	160	2755	358000
5610A/7200B	Main North Rd	Fitzroy Tce to Gawler Bypass	164	552	16482	2142000
4489A	North East Rd		115	113	3547	461000
6601A	Marion Road		88	109	2283	297000
6461A	Goodwood Rd		78	86	1258	164000
5218A	Grand Junction Rd		77	278	12199	1586000
85406A	Salisbury Highway		75	153	4516	587000
4500A	South-East Highway	Glen Osmond-Tailem Bend	74	9	338	44000
6155A	North Terrace		64	74	786	102000
5648B	Port Rd		61	512	14 496	1885000
6604A	Brighton Rd		56	59	636	83000
6146A	Fullarton Rd		55	71	1012	132000
6185A	Greenhill Rd		55	208	2984	388000
6580A	Henley Beach Rd		52	174	3099	403000
7200C	Sturt Highway	End Gawler Bypass to Victorian Border	51	52	541	70000
5627A	Prospect Rd		50	46	418	54000
6586A	Burbridge Rd		50	218	8060	1048000
6215A	Cross Rd		48	160	2378	309000
3500A	Pt Augusta-Adelaide	Pt Augusta-Gepps Cross	45	284	10992	1429000
5833B	Tapleys Hill Rd		45	215	5208	677040
Totals			1550	3533	79492	12219040

* 1997/98 Statistics provisional

** based on average revenue from an expiation notice

LEGAL AID

108. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. How many people in South Australia were refused legal aid funding by the South Australian Legal Services Commission during the years—
 - (a) 1993-1994;
 - (b) 1994-1995;
 - (c) 1995-1996;
 - (d) 1996-1997; and
 - (e) 1997-1998?
2. How many people in South Australia were refused legal aid funding by the South Australian Legal Services Commission for family court cases during the years—
 - (a) 1993-1994;
 - (b) 1994-1995;

- (c) 1995-1996;
- (d) 1996-1997; and
- (e) 1997-1998?
3. How many people in South Australia were refused legal aid funding by the South Australian Legal Services Commission for criminal cases during the years—
 - (a) 1993-1994;
 - (b) 1994-1995;
 - (c) 1995-1996;
 - (d) 1996-1997; and
 - (e) 1997-1998?
4. How many people in South Australia were refused legal aid funding by the South Australian Legal Services Commission for other cases during the years—
 - (a) 1993-1994;
 - (b) 1994-1995;

- (c) 1995-1996;
 (d) 1996-1997; and
 (e) 1997-1998?

5. Considering the Federal Government has slashed \$1.3 million from the legal aid budget for South Australia over the past year, what is the State Government doing to balance this shortfall?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I provide the following response—
 Question On Notice No. 108 Parts I-IV, inclusive, seeks statistics as to the number of people refused legal aid. Because a person may seek aid for more than one matter in their application, and be refused aid for one or more of these and granted aid for others, Legal Aid Commissions do not keep statistics as to the number of people refused aid. Instead, statistics are kept on the number of applications and the number of matters processed.

This response therefore refers to the number of applications in which aid has been refused, not the number of people to whom legal aid was refused.

Financial year	Applications Processed			Refusal rate
	Refused	Approved	Total *	
(a) 1993-1994	3412	13 701	17 294	19.73%
(b) 1994-1995	3683	15 133	19 192	19.19%
(c) 1995-1996	3420	15 517	19 452	17.58%
(d) 1996-1997	3208	13 106	16 773	19.13%
(e) 1997-1998	2613	12 723	15 609	16.74%

*This total also includes applications which were unverified or pending or withdrawn at the report date.

2.

Financial Year	Family Law Applications Processed			All Applications Refused	
	Refused	Approved	Processed*	Refusal rate as to family law applications processed	Refusal rate as to all applications refused
(a) 1993-1994	1467	3200	4749	30.89%	43.00%
(b) 1994-1995	1492	3112	4734	31.52%	41.08%
(c) 1995-1996	1320	3086	4561	28.94%	38.60%
(d) 1996-1997	1217	2596	3968	30.67%	37.94%
(e) 1997-1998	1099	2786	3915	28.07%	42.06%

* This total also includes applications which were unverified or pending or withdrawn at the report date.

3.

Financial Year	Criminal Law Applications Processed			All Applications Refused	
	Refused	Approved	Processed*	Refusal rate as to family law applications processed	Refusal rate as to all applications refused
(a) 1993-1994	1074	9980	11 131	9.65%	31.48%
(b) 1994-1995	1274	11 049	12 571	10.13%	35.08%
(c) 1995-1996	1279	11 525	13 091	9.77%	37.40%
(d) 1996-1997	1460	9870	11 606	12.58%	45.51%
(e) 1997-1998	1190	9342	10 698	11.13%	45.54%

* This total also includes applications which were unverified or pending or withdrawn at the report date.

4.

Financial Year	Other (Criminal Law) Applications Processed			All Applications Refused	
	Refused	Approved	Processed*	Refusal rate as to family law applications processed	Refusal rate as to all applications refused
(a) 1993-1994	871	521	1414	61.60%	25.53%
(b) 1994-1995	866	972	1887	42.89%	23.84%
(c) 1995-1996	821	906	1800	45.61%	24.00%
(d) 1996-1997	531	640	1199	44.29%	16.55%
(e) 1997-1998	324	664	996	32.53%	12.40%

* This total also includes applications which were unverified or pending or withdrawn at the report date.

5. The State Government has continued to honour its obligations to fund the Legal Services Commission pursuant to the 1987 State Commonwealth Funding Agreement. Since taking office in 1993 this Government has provided \$20.7 million in funding to the Commission from State revenue (*cf.* the previous Labor administration provided \$7.7 million in the period 1987 to 1993). In addition, the State made available to the Legal Services Commission an additional sum of \$883 067 from the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund surplus in the 1997-98 financial year.

Staff are closely monitoring the Commission's ability to maintain services at current levels, and the Legal Services Commission, in conjunction with my own staff, are pursuing a number of initiatives aimed at reducing the overall costs of the State's criminal justice system for the benefit not only of the Commission but of all

stakeholders in the system.

PARLIAMENT, SUPERANNUATION

110. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:** How much, in dollar figures, would the State Government save each year, in total, for all members combined, if State members of Parliament were unable to access their superannuation until aged 55 years?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: It is estimated that the State Government cost of funding the Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme would be reduced by 4.8 per cent of members' salaries if all accrued benefits were preserved until age 55 years. Based upon members' current salaries used for superannuation purposes, this equates to approximately \$300,000 per annum.

The funding cost, which is based on an actuarial assessment of the anticipated number of members that will become entitled to receive a pension prior to attaining age 55 years, can be different from the actual value of benefits being paid at any particular time.

For the 1998-99 financial year, the expected Government cost of pensions payable to former members under the age of 55 years, is in the order of \$342,000.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES REVIEW COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT: I lay upon the table the second report of the committee on the management of the West Terrace Cemetery by the Enfield General Cemetery Trust which was authorised to be printed and published pursuant to section 17(7)(b) of the Parliamentary Committees Act 1991.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Treasurer (Hon. R.I. Lucas)—

Australian Financial Institutions Commission—Report, 1996-97

Reports, 1997-98—

ETSA Contributory and Non-Contributory Superannuation Schemes

Department of Education, Training and Employment—Children's Services

Department of the Premier and Cabinet—Addendum to the 1997-98 Annual Report

Regulations under the following Acts—

Public Corporations Act 1993—Adelaide Entertainment Corporation

Southern State Superannuation Act 1994—Lyell McEwin Employees

Superannuation Act 1988—Lyell McEwin Employees

Seventh Australian Masters Games Corporation Charter, 1998-99

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

Reports, 1997-98—

Citrus Board of South Australia

Commissioner for Equal Opportunity

Freedom of Information Act 1991

National Crime Authority

Soil Conservation Boards

Regulations under the following Acts—

Animal and Plant Control (Agricultural Protection and Other Purposes) Act 1986—Exemptions

Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988—Warrants to Seize Goods or Land

Legal Practitioners Act 1981—General

Meat Hygiene Act 1994—Fees and Codes

Unclaimed Goods Act 1987—Variations of Values

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986—

Scales of Charges—Medical Practitioners

Scales of Medical and Other Charges

Rules of Court—

District Court—District Court Act—Amendment

No. 21—Victim Impact Statements

Supreme Court—Supreme Court Act—

Admission of Practitioners

Victim Impact Statements

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

Liquor Licensing Act 1997—

Cases where Licence not Required

Dry Areas—

Long Term—

Naracoorte

Port Adelaide

Short Term—Various

By the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning (Hon. Diana Laidlaw)—

Reports, 1997-98—

Arid Areas Water Resources Planning Committee

Coast Protection Board

Dog and Cat Management Board

Environment Protection Authority

Eyre Regional Water Resources Planning Committee

Murray-Darling Basin Commission

Racing Industry Development Authority

Water Well Drilling Committee

Regulations under the following Acts—

Commercial Motor Vehicles (Hours of Driving) Act 1973—Fee for Log Book

Controlled Substances Act 1987—

Tetrahydrocannabinol

Environment Protection Act 1993—Prescribed

National Scheme Laws

Harbors and Navigation Act 1993—

Fishermans Bay-Nildottie

Jet Skis

Local Government Finance Authority Act 1983—

Council Purchasing Co-operative

Road Traffic Act 1961—Road Events—Fees

Water Resources Act 1997—

Prescribed Area and Periods

Upper Willunga Catchment

Rules—

Racing Act 1976—Harness Racing—Partnerships

Southern Region Waste Resource Authority—

Constitution and Rules

Corporation By-laws—

Mitcham—No. 7—Cats

Holdfast Bay—

No. 1—Permits and Penalties

No. 2—Moveable Signs

No. 3—Council Land

No. 4—Waste Management

No. 5—Caravans and Camping

No. 6—Lodging Houses

No. 7—Fire Prevention

No. 8—Creatures

Response by the Minister for Human Services to the Statutory Authorities Review Committee's Report into Timeliness of Annual Reporting by Statutory Authorities

Development Act 1993—

Report by the Minister for Transport and Urban

Planning on the Interim Operations of the Waste

Disposal (Land-Fill) Development Plan Amend-

ment

Report by the Minister for Transport and Urban

Planning on the Interim Operations of the City of

Charles Sturt—Hindmarsh and Woodville (City)

and Henley and Grange (City) Development

Plans—Local Heritage Plan Amendment

Report by the Minister for Environment and Heritage on South Australia's Progress in Implementing the State Water Plan 1995, South Australia—Our Water, Our Future—September 1998.

MOTOROLA

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN (Attorney-General): I seek leave to make a ministerial statement on the Software Centre inquiry.

Leave granted.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The report of Mr J.M.A. Cramond, which I will seek leave to table shortly, has its origin in events which occurred five years ago and statements made four and a half years ago in the House of Assembly (both before the last State election in 1997) while the now Premier was the Minister for Industry, Manufacturing, Small Business and Regional Development.

From the report it is clear that there was no conspiracy to mislead the Parliament about the Motorola deal, as claimed by the Opposition. In particular, there is no finding that Mr Olsen ever had any intention to mislead the Parliament. Furthermore, in respect of the relevant statements of the Premier which were the subject of inquiry, Mr Cramond says:

As far as I can discern Parliament has not acted upon or made any decision on reliance on these statements of Mr Olsen. (Page 11) The inquiry by Mr Cramond was formally established by me as Attorney-General by letter dated 10 December 1998. That letter set out terms of reference and gave some instructions with respect to procedural matters. The letter is an annexure to the report. I acknowledge the work of Mr Cramond and his efforts to complete the report for tabling today. That was no easy task, particularly as it included the Christmas/New Year period. The tight reporting date has meant that Mr Cramond could not report on all the terms of reference, particularly issues relating to good and proper public administration. Nevertheless, the report clearly points to problems in that regard which the Government has noted and will address.

In assessing the report it is necessary to read the whole report in order to put all Mr Cramond's findings into their proper context. For example, Mr Cramond issues this warning in relation to the analysis of the questions asked of Mr Olsen:

I acknowledge at the outset that there are dangers inherent in analysing each word made by a member in the course of Parliamentary debate as though it was contained in a statute or as though it had been as carefully chosen as one might when drafting a legal document. (Page 42)

It is important, therefore, to understand the way Mr Cramond saw his task. In chapter 7, in addressing the questions asked of Mr Olsen on 21 September 1994, 26 and 27 August 1998 and 18 November 1998, he says:

I summarise the issues that I am asked to determine as follows.

In each case I am asked to determine whether as matter of fact the statement:

'was false in the context of the question asked;
was misleading in the context of the question asked.'

I proceed on the basis that to determine those issues I must apply an objective test. I must determine as a matter of fact what was the scope and the context of the question asked. I must then determine whether the answer given was in the context of the question as a matter of fact, false or misleading.

I am also asked to determine as a matter of fact what was Mr Olsen's state of mind when he made each statement. Did he believe that what he said was true? Did he believe that his statements represented the facts in respect of the question asked?

To determine these issues, I must apply subjective tests. I must determine what Mr Olsen himself believed to be the scope and context of the question and then determine whether he believed that his answer was true.

I am further asked to find in each case whether any statement found not to be correct was a material misstatement in light of the question asked, and whether any such statement in fact led Parliament into error.

As far as I can discern Parliament has not acted upon or made any decision on reliance on these statements of Mr Olsen. I interpret the reference to leading Parliament into error as meaning leading it to hold an erroneous belief. So interpreted, that requirement adds little to the question of whether any statement was misleading. I do not have the means to determine whether, in fact, Parliament or any member believed or disbelieved what Mr Olsen has said.

So there are several issues to be addressed:

- what really were the facts on the one hand and, on the other, although they were the facts as determined objectively, what did Mr Olsen believe the facts to be?
- Looking at those facts as determined objectively, were they misleading and, if they were, was the misleading a material misstatement and intentional?

These issues are important for another, but more important, reason and that is to determine whether or not in Mr Cramond's view Mr Olsen misled the House of Assembly and, if so, to what extent. But while exploring what 'misleading' a House of Parliament means both in content and consequences is important, it does raise the valid question whether it depends upon a Minister's belief as to the facts

(that is, a subjective test) or what the facts were as they may subsequently objectively be determined to be.

The practice is now clear in all Australian Parliaments and, indeed, generally in Westminster Parliaments, that Ministers discharge their duty to the Parliament in this respect so long as they do not knowingly mislead it. Otherwise, it would be impossible for Ministers in our Westminster system to provide any information to the Houses of Parliament or their committees with any confidence because even though the Minister tells it as the Minister believes it to be he or she may nevertheless be open to challenge if, in fact (or objectively), others scratch around and find material which may show the Minister was wrong in that belief—that is, he or she believed the answers to be true, but in fact they are not. It is important to note from the submission of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Rann, to Mr Cramond, which is annexed to the report, that his focus is on the deliberate or intentional misleading of the Parliament and that, I submit, correctly identifies the only circumstances in which any member may be sanctioned.

I turn now to the findings by Mr Cramond. In order to assist readers identify the issues and his findings 'at a glance' a summary has been prepared, not by Mr Cramond I should add, although I have asked him if there was any error in the summary of findings and he has indicated that there is not. I seek leave to table the summary.

Leave granted.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: It may be helpful to make some observations—

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. R.R. Roberts interjecting:

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: You will get plenty of opportunities to read it. It may be helpful to make some observations on the table which extracts the findings from the report, identifying in the first column in an abbreviated form the statement referred to. The second column relates to whether or not the statement was objectively true or factual. Two statements are shown not to have been true—the first on 21 September 1994—

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order! The Attorney-General is on his feet.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:—in relation to the statement that there were no informal discussions. The first column shows 'No' without any comment because Mr Cramond found the statement was objectively 'false' or, in other words, in error. Indeed, these matters were fully disclosed to the House of Assembly in August last year. It was then clear that there had been discussions and that the Premier had written to Motorola in April 1994. The Premier dealt with that on 27 August 1998. Mr Cramond found that his answers on 27 August 1998 were true. It is not so surprising then that Mr Cramond should find that the answer given in 1994 to an Estimates Committee that there were no discussions was objectively untrue, but as you can see in the last column of the summary Mr Cramond found Mr Olsen believed his statement in September 1994 was true when he made it. The second statement found not to be objectively true is in relation to the processes of government on 26 August 1998. In respect of that second statement, although it was not objectively true, Mr Cramond found that it was a 'mere error in expression'.

It should also be noted that there has been no finding that Mr Olsen intended to mislead. The table should be read in conjunction with the report which I now seek leave to table.

The Hon. Carolyn Pickles interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order! If the Leader of the Opposition would stop interjecting, I will ask whether leave is granted. Leave granted.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I am confident that the Premier will respond to the findings in the report. There are three statements of Mr Cramond to which I wish to draw specific attention. He says at page 29 in relation to the Government Radio Network contract procedures:

I am satisfied that the Ministers and officers have at all times diligently and conscientiously sought to obtain the greatest benefit for the State at the most competitive price

And he also says in relation to 'coat tailing' on the New South Wales decision in relation to the use of Motorola products at pages 29 and 30:

That (the 'coat tailing') did occur but only after an in depth analysis of the process used in New South Wales and of its results. . . The evidence I have read, however, satisfies me that the process was not to the disadvantage of this State. Indeed, it achieved a beneficial price structure for the equipment which it might otherwise not have achieved. This, it seems to me, was the only aspect of the matter which was not conducted on a strictly competitive basis. In relation to the remarks of the Auditor-General, Mr Cramond says:

The question whether the letter of 14 April 1994 amounted to a pre-emptive offer potentially in conflict with the State Supply Act is a separate issue from the above. I have interviewed the Auditor-General, Mr MacPherson, and his deputy, Mr O'Neill. I have also read the transcript of Mr MacPherson's evidence given to the Economic and Finance Committee. It is not within my terms of reference to fully explore this issue. Suffice it to say that the Auditor-General advises me that had he known of the existence of clause 17 of the contract of 23 June 1994, he would not have made the reference in his 1995 report to Parliament. He would merely have counselled the agency concerning the prudence of writing such a letter. (At pages 28 and 29).

While it is not for me to determine the way in which the House of Assembly should deal with this report and the issues it addresses, I suggest that the report confounds the Opposition's campaign on the allegations of a conspiracy to mislead the Parliament and that, having noted the report which has been tabled, it is time to close this chapter, look to the future and allow the Premier and the Government to now get on with the job they were elected to do.

CRAMOND REPORT

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS (Treasurer): I seek leave to table a ministerial statement made in another place by the Premier on the subject of the Cramond report.

Leave granted.

QUESTION TIME

MOTOROLA

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Attorney-General a question about Motorola.

Leave granted.

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES: I refer the Attorney-General to an article in the weekend *Sydney Morning Herald* titled 'ICAC asks why police pay extra for "flawed" radio desk'. The story refers to the tender process involved in the New South Wales Government contract with Motorola, which

is now the subject of three inquiries, including an investigation by the Independent Commission Against Corruption. It is claimed Motorola's communication consoles do not comply with tender specifications and cost nearly \$800 000 more than another local rival.

Furthermore, on 30 September last year the Auditor-General told the Economic and Finance Committee that the equipment supplied by Motorola for the South Australian Government's radio network coat-tailed tender arrangements in New South Wales, and the Attorney has alluded to this in his ministerial statement. Given the developments in New South Wales, will the Attorney table the results of probity checks put in place by the South Australian—

The Hon. K.T. Griffin: Sorry, what checks?

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES: Probity—a word this Government perhaps doesn't understand.

The Hon. K.T. Griffin: Speak clearly, that's the thing.

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES: I'm very sorry; I have a sore throat. Given the developments in New South Wales, will the Attorney table the results of probity checks put in place by the South Australian Government following a decision to coat-tail its own tender process for the \$247 million whole of Government radio network with that of the New South Wales Government's radio network?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I will take the question on notice. I have already made reference to what Mr Cramond had to say about it and what the inquiry of the Auditor-General resulted in. That is in the ministerial statement: I do not think I need to read that again.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: Let me take the question on notice. I did not quite pick it all up as the honourable member was asking it. In relation to coat-tailing on the New South Wales decision about Motorola products, as I have already said I made specific reference in my ministerial statement as to what Mr Cramond discovered only because I think that was a significant finding.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: In terms of the probity issues to which the honourable member has referred in her question, I will take it on notice and bring back a reply.

CRAMOND REPORT

The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Attorney-General a question on the Cramond report.

Leave granted.

The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY: On page 53 of his report Mr Cramond states:

My report refers to a number of instances which adversely reflect on good government. I would have preferred to have extracted those passages, analysed them further and presented them in a more comprehensible segment of the report. Time, however, has not permitted this to occur.

How does the Government intend to ensure that those instances which adversely reflect on good government are properly investigated?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I think it is fairly clear if you read the body of the report. That is why I said in my ministerial statement that you should read the whole report and not just leap to conclusions by looking at one or two bits and pieces, and Mr Cramond himself said that in terms of analysing questions it is important not to analyse them as

though they were statutes of the Parliament. There are a number of issues raised in the commentary of the report about public administration. I guess that if I had not brought this report in today all hell would have broken loose. Mr Cramond had just seven weeks, including Christmas and New Year—

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: —to put this report together. If there had been no report I and perhaps Mr Cramond would have been the butt of criticism. He has referred to the fact that he did not have time to interview people in America, but he did that by correspondence and question and answer in writing. So there was a time problem about it.

I have been very careful not to have detailed discussions with Mr Cramond about these issues. One has to be careful to ensure that there is integrity in the process and it is seen to be free of criticism. Now that the report is tabled that is an issue that I will consider and I will bring the honourable member a response.

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: I seek leave to give a brief explanation before asking the Attorney-General a question about the Cramond report.

Leave granted.

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: Mr President—

The Hon. K.T. Griffin interjecting:

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: To answer the interjection, we have only just got the report. The report on page 11 (fourth paragraph) states:

As far as I can discern Parliament has not acted upon or made any decision on reliance on these statements of Mr Olsen. I interpret the reference to leading Parliament into error as meaning leading it to hold an erroneous belief. So interpreted, that requirement adds little to the question of whether any statement was misleading. I do not have the means to determine whether, in fact, Parliament or any member believed or disbelieved what Mr Olsen has said.

That is a new interpretation of misleading Parliament by an individual member, as far as I am concerned. If an outside body or individual is investigating a member's statement in relation to misleading Parliament and if that interpretation is used in the future then I believe that any member can deliberately mislead Parliament and get away with it. My questions are:

1. Does this statement mean that only the privileges committee can determine the question of individual members of Parliament misleading Parliament after consulting with each member to get an interpretation of what they believed was being said?

2. What other method of inquiry does the Attorney-General believe can establish such a case?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: That reference by Mr Cramond is picked up from the terms of reference, which is under tab A in the report (second paragraph of subclause (2)) as follows:

You are requested to inquire into and report on whether any of the statements of the then Minister for Industry, Manufacturing, Small Business and Regional Development (now Premier) identified in (1), were not correct, whether any misstatement was a material misstatement in light of the question asked, whether any such misstatements in fact led Parliament into error and whether he at the time believed the statement to be a true representation of the facts in issue.

As I interpret it, what Mr Cramond was doing was addressing the issue: what does leading Parliament into error actually mean? What he is saying is that he has interpreted the reference to leading Parliament into error as meaning leading it to hold an erroneous belief. It may be that in that sense the Parliament may have acted erroneously on a statement by

enacting legislation, for example, or taking a course of action that might otherwise not have been taken. But what he is actually saying is, 'I do not have to look carefully at what leading Parliament into error really means because it does not add anything much, if anything, to the question: was the statement misleading?' That paragraph focuses upon that distinction between leading Parliament into error and what that means and whether any statement was misleading.

As I have said in the ministerial statement, it is an issue of determining whether Mr Olsen knowingly misled the Parliament, and I have made reference to that. If you look also at the following section 7 on page 11, Mr Cramond deals with the issue of what is a 'material' misstatement.

The Hon. T.G. Roberts: He hasn't asked what does 'is' mean; he hasn't gone that far.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: That's right. But that is part of the difficulty. You know what it is like in the hurly-burly of the political environment when you ask a question. I have heard enough explanations in this Chamber to know that we do not always string them together in language that we all understand. We all tend to—

The Hon. T.G. Cameron: Speak for yourself!

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I will speak for myself and all Ministers in the sense that I have heard lots of answers that do not necessarily join up. I am as much at fault as anyone because, when you are on your feet trying to remember the detail of a question, sometimes you forget a bit here or you miss a bit there or you add a bit, and sometimes you get into hyperbole which requires you to—

Members interjecting:

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: Well, you have to do these things on the run. It is not a matter of sitting down like Parliamentary Counsel and drafting a statute and getting the meaning right. You endeavour to be factual in the way in which you deal with answers, similar to members, presumably, in the way in which they deal with explanations and questions. However, my observation over the past 21 years is that there is a lot more in the explanations than might generally be necessary to explain the question.

Members are trying to make a political point. That distinguishes members of this Council from members of the House of Assembly. I do not have a problem with that: we have used it in Opposition just as much as members opposite use it now. Ultimately, we are in the hands of the President in terms of ensuring that members keep to the straight and narrow when they ask a question and that Ministers give at least a reasonable explanation relevant to the question.

GOVERNMENT ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The Hon. J.F. STEFANI: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Attorney-General, representing the Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development, a question about the demand management of energy consumption by the Government.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J.F. STEFANI: The South Australian Government is a large consumer of many goods and services, including electricity. My questions are:

1. Will the Minister advise the total yearly energy consumption in dollar terms throughout all South Australian Government departments and agencies for the year 1997-98?

2. Has the South Australian Government established a program to reduce its energy consumption in Government

occupied buildings, thus reducing demands on the State's power generation plants?

3. Will the Minister consider the implementation of an energy-smart demand management program across all Government departments and agencies with appropriate incentives to achieve savings in energy consumption as well as reduce carbon dioxide emissions?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I will refer the honourable member's questions to my colleague in another place and bring back a reply.

FIREARMS COLLECTORS CLUBS

The Hon. IAN GILFILLAN: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Attorney-General, representing the Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services, a question about firearms collectors clubs.

Leave granted.

The Hon. IAN GILFILLAN: The Firearms Act provides that a firearms licence may be denied or cancelled and a firearm seized by the police if the holder is 'not a fit and proper person'. There is no limit to the grounds on which a person may be deemed to be 'not fit and proper'. The grounds listed in section 5 of the Act include: if you have failed to carry or store firearms safely; if you have been convicted of any actual or threatened violence, any firearms offence, any fraud or deception; or if you have been the subject of a domestic violence restraining order.

Gun club officials must not only be 'fit and proper', like all shooters, but they also may have the added responsibility of being authorised to act as official witnesses when weapons are bought and sold. Office holders of firearms clubs also have an obligation to notify the Firearms Registrar if any member of their club 'is suffering from a physical or mental illness, disability or deficiency that is likely to make the possession of a firearm by the member unsafe.'

An official from a firearms collectors club who contacted me was most concerned that the good name of most firearms collectors was in danger of being tarnished by a few people on the fringe of this particular club activity. He feels that too few checks are being carried out on those who are entrusted with these club responsibilities. He informed me of one firearms collectors club which meets in a suburban RSL hall where alcohol is served and which allows firearms to be traded in that public venue. I am told that no security checks are undertaken on these occasions and that no-one knows whether firearms carried onto or off the premises are transported safely or while loaded.

Furthermore, one of the office holders of this club is a person who has been asked to leave another firearms club after fraudulently using his office to gain gun club membership for another person. I was informed that this person was also using the forum of his previous gun club publicly to urge defiance of the recent national gun buy-back and to suggest that high powered semi-automatic firearms should be stored illegally by burying them on country properties until they are needed.

This person runs an organisation called the 'Society for the Prevention of Illegal Disarmament', a group which subscribes to the theory that Parliaments such as this are conspiring to prevent citizens from exercising their God-given right to own and use high powered firearms. This person is in a position of responsibility in a firearms collectors club, which has been officially recognised by the Minister.

I should point out that firearms collectors are in a special category amongst gun owners. They have access to class C and class H firearms to which most others are denied. Statistics provided by the Government also indicate that almost every licensed firearms collector is also licensed to shoot. It would therefore make sense if firearms collectors clubs were subject to more scrutiny than other firearms clubs because their members, by definition, have access to an arsenal of weapons. With this in mind, I wrote to the Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services late last year and asked:

What checks, if any, are carried out on recognised firearms clubs or their office holders to ensure continued compliance with the Act? I also drew the attention of the Minister to the fact that the number of firearms collectors clubs has grown in recent years from eight to 13. The answer was that such checks are done only 'when considered necessary'. Minister Brokenshire also said:

Due to the number of clubs and limited resources in the Police Firearms Section, there is no set time period for the ongoing inspection checks.

It should be noted that this applies to not all firearms licence holders but merely to responsible office holders, those few who, more than any other shooter or gun collector, ought to be 'fit and proper persons' to hold their positions of trust. I ask the Minister:

1. Will he ensure that adequate resources are made available so that the under-resourced Police Firearms Section can conduct regular checks on office holders of firearms clubs?

2. Will the Government assure the public that gun clubs in this State, especially collectors clubs, are being run only by those who are deemed 'fit and proper persons' according to the Act?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I will refer those questions to my colleague in another place and bring back a reply.

BUSES, COUNTRY

The Hon. J.S.L. DAWKINS: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning a question about country bus fares.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J.S.L. DAWKINS: I understand that since 25 January this year bus fares in the Adelaide Hills have been cheaper and that from 1 February country bus concession fares have been halved for all full-time tertiary and secondary students over the age of 15. I note that the President of the Mayo Branch of the Australian Democrats has praised the Government in the *Mount Barker Courier* of 20 January this year and also the member for Kavel (Hon. John Olsen) for the new fare structure.

However, I am advised that not everyone in the Adelaide Hills is happy and that residents in the Mylor and Echunga areas now seek lower bus fares. My question is: will the Minister clarify the basis for cutting fares to Mount Barker and indicate whether similar fare cuts will be introduced for other parts of the Adelaide Hills?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: I thank the Australian Democrats in this area for acknowledging this initiative. The Hon. Sandra Kanck has been persistent in calling for the Government to implement measures to reduce fares in the Adelaide Hills based mainly on an argument that I also advanced when in Opposition: that is, that the distance by train from Adelaide to Mount Barker is shorter than the distance from Adelaide to Gawler, yet a commercial fare

applies from Aldgate to Mount Barker. In her opinion, that seemed unjust, and it certainly is something that I have sought to address over a number of years. It is good that this matter has finally been addressed to the benefit of people living in Mount Barker and Lobethal. It was addressed in their interests because of the spinal argument that had been used for Gawler and its railway service.

In a way, I anticipated that not all would be pleased because some were arguing that the whole of the area serviced by the Hills Transit contract should receive subsidised fares. I would never support such an argument, because we would have a subsidised fare system for all fare paying passengers probably up to 100 kilometres from Adelaide. As much interest is being shown, this issue could leapfrog or snowball, and it is quite hard to keep operating costs under control when patronage is not as great as we would all wish.

I have alerted the local member Mr Wotton, whose electorate of Heysen includes Mylor and Echunga, that we will be taking close note of the interest in patronage we anticipate from Lobethal and Mount Barker, the costs overall and also the need for extra buses. We have provided one extra bus at this stage, but there may be a need for two. When we have assessed those results with Hills Transit, we will certainly consider the issues for Mylor and Echunga but not until that time.

MOTOROLA

The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for Information Services a question about the Motorola contract.

Leave granted.

The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY: Last week, the Minister revealed that the Government radio network contract, which was originally forecast to cost between \$150 million and \$200 million, would now cost nearly \$248 million. The South Australian Government did not call tenders for the Motorola contract but instead coat-tailed its tender arrangements with the New South Wales contract with Motorola. Last year, the New South Wales Government called for tenders for a contract to supply communication consoles for the police radio service, which was subsequently awarded to Motorola. According to media reports, the police awarded the contract to Motorola in October last year, even though its bid was at a higher price than a rival bid because Motorola had offered a discount on another contract to supply two-way radios. That New South Wales contract has since been referred to the Independent Commission Against Corruption for investigation. My questions to the Minister for Information Services are:

1. Is the \$50 million to \$100 million blowout in the cost of the Government radio network associated in any way with the coat-tailing arrangements made with the New South Wales Government contract that it signed with Motorola for its radio equipment?

2. Why did the South Australian Government agree in 1996 to coat-tail its tender arrangements for the purchase of equipment for the whole of Government radio network, based on arrangements in New South Wales which had not then been finalised and some of which were not tendered until last year?

3. Was Mr Cramond aware that the New South Wales contract had been referred to ICAC when he released his report?

The Hon. R.D. LAWSON: The honourable member's explanation contains a fatal error when he suggests that the South Australian Government radio network was not awarded as a result of tenders being called. Tenders were called for the Government radio network. Two companies, Telstra and AAPT, submitted competing bids. Those—

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. R.D. LAWSON: The honourable member's question related to the Government radio network contract in South Australia. He suggested that there was no tender process. I am demonstrating that there clearly was a tender process, and there was keen competition for that contract. It was thoroughly assessed and all prudential measures were examined and attended to on the decision to award the Government radio network contract to Telstra.

The honourable member chose to describe last week's announcement as a blowout of costs. In fact, what happened last week is that the Government decided to award the contract to Telstra and also to include in its estimate of costs a complete capture of all the costs it is anticipated will be incurred over the seven years of this contract. This meant that for the first time included in the estimates are matters such as the cost of training and an allowance for contingencies—the sort of contingencies one would expect on any project of this size, complexity and duration. Matters such as foreign exchange hedging were included in the final estimate of \$247.7 million. So it was not a blowout of costs but an inclusion or capture of all the costs anticipated to be incurred. The honourable member's first question, namely, 'Is the so-called blowout associated with the coat-tailing arrangements?' really falls to the ground, because it is based upon a false hypothesis, namely, there was a blowout.

The second element of the honourable member's question relates to the coat-tailing agreement that had occurred at a time when I did not have ministerial responsibility for this portfolio, so I will take that aspect of the question on notice and bring back a reply as soon as possible. The honourable member's final question related to Mr Cramond's awareness of the alleged events in New South Wales regarding the Motorola contract in that State. Once again, I will take that question on notice and make inquiries, perhaps of the Attorney, and bring back a reply if that is possible.

HACC FUNDING

The Hon. CAROLINE SCHAEFER: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for the Ageing a question about funding for aged care.

Leave granted.

The Hon. CAROLINE SCHAEFER: Recent newspaper reports suggest that there is a crisis in the provision of home and community services in South Australia, particularly as they apply to the elderly. We are all aware of the great value of HACC services. They allow older people to stay in their own homes and out of nursing homes for a much longer period than would otherwise be possible. Therefore, it is disturbing to read that the annual HACC funding plan has not yet been approved, and this is delaying vital funding. Will the Minister assure us that this plan will be approved soon, and is it correct that aged care is in cash crisis, as the *Advertiser* suggests?

The Hon. R.D. LAWSON: I am aware of the honourable member's interest in the Home and Community Care program, which I have said on previous occasions in this

House is an admirable program and one which the South Australian Government is committed to support and expand. In the 1996 report 'Ageing: a 10 year plan' we made a commitment to increase our level of funding in the HACC program to national averages over the life of that plan. I am glad to report to the House that we are on track to do that.

It was unfortunate that on 20 January the *Advertiser* carried on the front page the very large headline 'Aged care cash crisis' on a day on which the Tour Down Under had its fantastic commencement. It is a great event which is a tribute to the organisers and to those in Government who took a chance with it and agreed to have it. That wonderful news was pushed off by what I thought was a scare mongering story of the *Advertiser* and, in addition, a story that it had previously run earlier in the year.

Whilst it is correct to say that there is demand on the HACC program, inevitably there will be a demand on programs of that kind with an ageing population and with the hospital system putting through more people with faster discharge rates. As I mentioned, the Government has increased its contribution to that program each year. Last year our expenditure was about \$70 million, and that went up by \$2.6 million, or more than 3 per cent, this year, in times of low inflation. The Government in the due budgetary process will be looking at this and many other programs to ensure that it meets its ongoing commitments.

The honourable member asked whether the annual HACC plan was delaying any part of the program. Under the Commonwealth-State agreement there is a requirement for the State to produce an annual plan, but the plan relates not to the substantive part of the funding (let us say, \$70.5 million, which rolls over) but only to the growth funding in the program, and the agreement envisages that the plan will identify areas of particular need.

Late last year I was presented with the draft plan which for this year adopted a methodology not previously adopted here, nor, so far as I am aware, in any other HACC plan in other States. The methodology was a rather mathematical one which identified the potential clients in particular regional areas and then stated that, in order to have equity across the whole State, this particular region must receive an additional 7.5 per cent from this year's funds and the next region 7.5 per cent. So, there was a mathematical formula. Irrespective of the waiting lists in particular regions (if there were waiting lists), irrespective of the demands and services, and irrespective of the advice from the people on the ground about where particular needs were, it was suggested that we adopt this mathematical approach.

I do not believe that is the appropriate way to distribute funds of this kind. Obviously, one has to take account of geographical disparities, but I believe that it is taking economic rationalism to the degree of madness to say that we will determine in advance where allocations of funding will go down to the nearest one half of one per cent. In those circumstances, I therefore sent the report back for redrafting. That redrafting has been achieved and I have approved the plan. The Home and Community Care sector will undergo a consultation process later this month, and I will make a decision on final allocations after receiving those recommendations.

There is no doubt that well within the scope of this financial year we will allocate the additional \$1.1 million that can be determined in this annual plan. That is because I have already made a decision that a 1.5 indexation factor will apply across all agencies. So, it involves only \$1.1 million,

and I can assure the House that it will be appropriately applied. I can also assure the House that the description of 'crisis' is an inappropriate and scaremongering one.

RETIREES, SELF FUNDED

In reply to **Hon. IAN GILFILLAN** (29 October 1998).

The Hon. R.D. LAWSON: In addition to the answer given on 29 October 1998, the following information is furnished.

1. The current concession rates offered to eligible South Australians are as follows:

Sewerage	\$95 per household approx. p.a.
Water	\$180 per house hold approx. p.a.
Council	\$150 per house hold approx. p.a.
Electricity	\$70 per household approx. p.a.
Gas	\$6.60 based on average use p.a.
M.V. registration	\$47 based on new 4 cylinder car p.a.
Drivers license	\$50 on 5 year license
Transport	50% off all public transport tickets
Ambulance	50% reduction in fee if medically justified
Dental	Free emergency work; discount on denture work

Notes

- Gas usage has been averaged, according to information provided by Boral.
- MV Registration is based on an average size car over 12 months, as provided by Motor Vehicle and Registration.

2. South Australians holding a Pensioner Concession Card issued by the Department of Social Security or a "Gold Card" or Pensioner Concession Card issued by the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) are eligible for all concessions provided by the State government.

Since 1993 it has been a requirement of the Commonwealth government that States make no distinction between full and part-rate pensioners for concessions eligibility purposes. In other words, it is not permissible for the State government to allow one level of concessions to full-pensioners and a different rate to part-pensioners.

In addition, South Australians over 60 years of age who are not employed for more than 20 hours per week are eligible for a Seniors Card, which is not means tested. Transport concessions are available to holders of a Seniors Card.

3. Those who do not meet the criteria for the Pensioner Concession Card (which is issued to all recipients of a full or part Aged Pension) are not eligible for concessions other than public transport. This is because the Aged Pension is means tested to ensure that those in need of financial assistance receive support.

4. Yes. Eligibility and payment rates for the Aged Pension (and therefore entitlement to the Pensioner Concession Card) are assessed by an income and assets test as determined by the Commonwealth Government. If a self-funded retiree couple earns less than \$1 370 per fortnight and the value of their assets (not including the family home) does not exceed \$377 500 then they are eligible for all State Government concessions.

5. No. The eligibility criteria for State Government concessions is based on the financial ability of people to support themselves in their retirement, not simply the age of the recipient. In order to ensure that eligibility is based on the relative needs of individuals, it is assessed through an income and an assets test

The Government is committed to ensuring that those who are less able to provide for themselves in their retirement can maintain a level of independence according to their need.

DRIVER TRAINING

The Hon. T.G. CAMERON: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for Transport a question about high school students and driver training.

Leave granted.

The Hon. T.G. CAMERON: The 1998 spring edition of *Motoring Directions* details a new approach to driver training and licensing that has been launched in the Northern Territory. The program's introduction recognised that young drivers are amongst the highest risk group of road users and

that high quality initial training therefore has strong potential to reduce the risk of this group and to improve road safety.

Sponsored by the Territory Insurance Office, the program includes all high school students in years 11 and 12. The program differs from others in Australia in so far as it involves the cooperation of educational institutions and commercial driving instructors. The participants in the program undertake six hours of theory instruction, which is provided in schools by licensed driving instructors. The theory course covers road law, driver attitudes, accidents, drink driving, defensive driving, car control and basic vehicle maintenance.

On completing the theory course students sit for two tests, one for the issue of a learner's permit and the other to obtain \$280 worth of vouchers towards the cost of eight hours practical driving tuition. Strict guidelines cover the implementation of the course by schools to ensure that the high quality of the program is maintained, and all instruction is provided by qualified driving instructors. Schools must advertise to allow commercial driving schools the opportunity to provide the practical driving lessons. All Northern Territory high schools are encouraged to participate, and by June 1998 some 8 000 students had undertaken the program.

My question to the Minister is: considering the rise in the South Australian road toll in 1998 and that young people are amongst the highest group of road users, will the Government examine and consider the introduction of a similar driver training scheme in South Australia?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: I am not sure what the honourable member is suggesting. I do not believe that there is any relationship between the road toll for this year and the number of young people who are driving on our roads.

The Hon. T.G. Cameron interjecting:

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: In framing the question, I felt the honourable member may have been putting that.

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: No, I am not touchy. I wanted to ensure that the honourable member does not unwittingly weave a picture that is not correct. The honourable member would be aware that this Parliament has established the Joint Committee on Transport Safety, the first term of reference for which is the matter that the honourable member has addressed in his question concerning driver training and testing. The Hon. Sandra Kanck, the Hon. Carolyn Pickles and I serve on that committee representing this place, and we have met many people over the past couple of months in terms of submissions.

I would be very pleased, as would the Hon. Sandra Kanck, to learn more about the Northern Territory scheme—whether we simply take from the information that the honourable member has provided to the Council today or whether the honourable member appears before the committee. Perhaps the honourable member is suggesting that we go to the Northern Territory and see this scheme; I am not sure. A range of options may be available to enable us to receive the information.

Much of the evidence we have received has related to the need for education and driver safety in schools. I do not think in terms of the rules of the joint committee I can canvass those issues further, but I am confident that we would welcome the information.

JOBS WORKSHOPS

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS (Treasurer): On behalf of the Minister for Employment, I seek leave to table a copy of a ministerial statement made in another place relating to jobs workshop ideas.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: That document, a copy of which will be provided to all members, might be a useful resource for members for tomorrow's jobs debate.

EMPLOYEE OMBUDSMAN

In reply to **Hon. A.J. REDFORD** (9 December 1998).

The Hon K.T. GRIFFIN: I provide the following response:

There are essentially three groups that are involved in the exercise of a prosecutorial discretion.

1. The Director of Public Prosecutions and acting under the Director's direction—the Police. The Director of Public Prosecutions under the Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1991 (the Act) has the power to lay charges of indictable or summary offences against the law of the State (section 7) and the Director is entirely independent of directional control by the Crown or any Minister or officer of the Crown (section 9). It is true that most of the prosecution work in this State is conducted through the Director's office or by police prosecutors who are governed by his policies and directions. In those instances the Director and the police act within the guidelines and policies promulgated by the Director in relation to the exercise of prosecutorial discretion.

2. Bodies acting with the advice of the Crown Solicitor. The Crown Solicitor acts for various government departments and agencies in relation to prosecutions under a wide range of legislation and in all instances advises the client agency in accordance with the same prosecutorial guidelines and directions as endorsed by the Director of Public Prosecutions. Agencies, of course, have their own strategic approaches depending upon the area of law enforcement in which they operate.

3. Bodies acting with the advice of private legal practitioners. The third group of prosecutions are instituted by bodies which instruct private law firms such as Local Government and the RSPCA. Whilst the DPP has a supervisory role in respect of such prosecutions, the exercise of prosecutorial discretion lies with the agency concerned and is, in practise, exercised in accordance with that agency's policy and the legal advice which is received.

There is certainly a common policy between the Director, the police and the Crown Solicitor's office and it's clients as to the prosecutorial discretion. Other prosecuting bodies would be expected to have regard to guidelines and directions endorsed by the DPP, but there is less practical supervision of such matters.

It should be noted that the practical application of such guidelines would be expected to differ according to the area of law enforcement and the nature of potential offences.

KUMARANGK LEGAL DEFENCE FUND

In reply to **Hon. A.J. REDFORD** (10 December 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: I have had the conduct of Kumarangk Legal Defence Fund Incorporated examined in relation to section 53 of the Associations Incorporation Act 1985.

Provided that an invitation is made in the circumstances set out in the section, section 53 operates so as to enable an incorporated association to invite any person who is not a member to invest or deposit money with the association. There are two essential requirements, one being that the Corporate Affairs Commission must have approved of the invitation being made. The other is that prior to or at the time of making any such invitation the association must provide to the person, who is not a member, a disclosure statement that contains the information required by the section.

Any failure to meet either of these requirements renders the transaction void and the money deposited or invested is recoverable from the association as a debt. This feature provides the principal sanction of the section. It places such an association at risk with an immediate obligation to repay the money regardless of the terms and conditions under which the deposit or investment was purported to have been made.

In relation to an association that has met the two essential requirements and thus may not face the same level of risk of

voidance, the section provides an offence for any person who authorises or causes a disclosure statement to be issued which contains a false or misleading statement or omits any matter or thing that was required to be included.

The Commission has not approved of the Kumarangk Legal Defence Fund Incorporated making an invitation to persons who are not members to deposit or invest money. If it is engaging in that conduct the resultant transactions will in consequence be void.

From the information provided it is unclear whether the financial assistance being sought by Kumarangk Legal Defence Fund Incorporated is in the nature of an investment. If it is of that nature and although the transactions themselves might be void it does not follow that the conduct of the persons making the offer or invitation does not breach the Corporations Law and that situation applies regardless of whether the persons concerned have a direct involvement with Kumarangk Legal Defence Fund Incorporated or are associated with some other organisation like Settlers in Support of Indigenous Sovereignty.

WATER QUALITY

In reply to **Hon. T. CROTHERS** (8 December 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Government Enterprises has advised that in answer to questions 1 to 3 the State Government has a \$110 million project well under way to provide filtered water to people living in country areas of South Australia. The previous Bannon/Arnold Labor Governments, in 11 years, did little to improve water quality for people living in the Adelaide Hills.

The Minister for Government Enterprises is very clearly an advocate for the improvement of country water supplies. Prior to the Liberal Government's intervention, there was only one water filtration plant serving non-metropolitan customers in South Australia.

At the end of this program, and with the new Middle River plant on Kangaroo Island, there will be 11 new water filtration plants serving South Australians who live beyond the Adelaide system. Seven of these plants are already operating and the rest will come on stream through 1999.

The Government is most conscious of the water quality difficulties confronting some communities in the Adelaide Hills, such as Birdwood, Gumeracha, Houghton, Inglewood, Springton, Mt Pleasant and Eden Valley. This is especially true given that the quality of their water has been diminished considerably because of the very turbid flows from the River Darling floods which have entered the Murray in recent months.

The initial program of filtration plants had to be directed to those areas where the investment could have the largest dividend in terms of new customers gaining access to filtered water. The cost of providing filtration beyond these areas is at least double, and sometimes up to four times, the cost of the current program on a per customer basis.

This does not mean that filtration will not be provided, simply that the State's finances are not unlimited.

Investigations are being, and will continue to be, conducted by SA Water into ways in which the water supplies to additional towns could be filtered. One option, which might be considered, is the extension of mains from existing filtered water distribution systems. Alternatively, the most cost effective solution may incorporate separate treatment plants. In the meantime, SA Water is disinfecting the water to control its microbiological quality and continuing the regular monitoring of water quality in the system.

The Government's policy of a Statewide uniform water price ensures that communities located in areas remote from water resources are supplied with water at the same price as others. This policy clearly demonstrates this Government's commitment to country consumers.

The provision of water to non-metropolitan areas is more expensive and in the current financial year alone, Government funds in the order of \$65 million will be allocated to make sure that regional areas are not required to pay more for their water supplies than those in the inner-suburbs of Adelaide.

4. No. This situation is completely different from the incident at the Bolivar Wastewater Treatment Plant.

DRUGS IN PRISONS

In reply to **Hon. T. CROTHERS** (27 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has been advised by the Department for Correctional Services of the following:

1. What new measures are being implemented by Correctional Services to stem the flow of drugs entering South Australian prisons, and how successful have those measures been?

During the past three years, the Department for Correctional Services has undertaken several new initiatives to reduce the entry of drugs into prison. These initiatives were recommended as part of the report requested by this Government to which I referred earlier. These initiatives include:

- the development of an Intelligence Unit which collects and collates information regarding drug related activities from prisons, Police and other avenues and identifies and monitors individuals involved. This information is shared with appropriate authorities, significantly the Police, in order to identify potential drug dealers and as a means to initiate proper legal action. A number of successful joint operations have resulted from this initiative;
- the introduction into all prisons of a controlled prisoner telephone system which restricts the number of telephone numbers which a prisoner may access and which has the facility to monitor and record calls. This has proved valuable as a means of identifying those who choose to traffic in drugs; and
- a 'Nominated Visitors Scheme' has been introduced into each prison restricting the number of adult visitors which each prisoner may receive. This assists the department to recognise and exclude unsuitable visitors from the prison system.

The introduction of these initiatives has proved valuable as part of the department's overall drug supply reduction strategy and complements the department's existing drug reduction initiatives including:

- the random and targeted testing of prisoner's urine to identify those using drugs;
- regular and random cell searches. These remain the most successful method of drug detection;
- the detention and searching of visitors to identify those suspected of bringing illegal items, including drugs, into prisons. Strip searching of visitors can only be undertaken by Police at the request of the department; and
- the use of the Department's Dog Squad to visit prisons on a random and targeted basis to detect drugs. The squad also uses a 'Drug Itemiser' which is a computer capable of detecting minute particles of drugs on the clothing of visitors who pass through the visit areas of prisons.

All of these initiatives affect the amount of drugs entering the prison system.

2. Does Correctional Services believe that it is winning the fight to stop drugs entering South Australian prisons? If not, how does it plan to address this problem?

As evidenced by the drug supply reduction strategies which I have just outlined, I am informed that these measures are having an impact on the introduction of drugs into the prison system.

3. What data, if any, is available to indicate the percentage of inmates using drugs in South

Australia prisons; and, of these users, what percentage would be considered addicts?

As indicated in my preliminary comments, prisoners and offenders of the Department for Correctional Services have disproportionately higher rates of alcohol and other drug related problems than those experienced by the general community. Departmental statistics indicate that 32 per cent of prisoners are serving sentences for offences directly related to alcohol or other drugs. This figure does not include property offences committed to finance offenders' use of drugs of dependence, nor does it take into account crimes committed while offenders have been under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

It is estimated that between 70 and 80 per cent of prisoners have alcohol and other drug problems.

The issue of addiction is open to very broad interpretation and no statistics are available to identify these offenders.

4. What programs, if any, exist in South Australian prisons to assist inmates wishing to reform themselves from their dependency on drugs? If none exist, why not?

Prisoners, on entering the system, are assessed to determine their level of need in regard to addressing their offending behaviour and alcohol and other drug problems.

The Department for Correctional Services provides four levels of alcohol and other drug programs which range from brief motivational assessment and basic information on safety and supports regarding alcohol and other drug use, to an Intensive Therapeutic Community which is based at the Cadell Training Centre.

The department is also in the process of implementing a Methadone Maintenance Program, initially for those prisoners entering the system who are already involved with a community based Methadone regime. A pre-release Methadone Program is also being developed which will be available in most South Australian prisons during the course of this year.

Therapeutic intervention programs are available throughout the prison system and in Community Corrections Regions. Drug Free Units are being introduced to encourage prisoners to remain drug free.

5. If such programs do exist, what numbers of inmates use them and how successful have they been?

The Department for Correctional Services Drug and Alcohol Strategy has only been implemented during the past 12 months. It has required the development of relevant core programs and a systematic staff training process.

No specific data is available, as yet, regarding the use of alcohol and other drug programs but, as mentioned, prisoners are being referred to programs according to individual need. The Strategy requires an ongoing evaluation process and the department is implementing a range of evaluation tools to look at participation rates and outcomes. It should be recognised that the programs which have been developed, incorporate material which has been drawn from national and international research based evidence.

The Therapeutic Unit at the Cadell Training Centre, which caters for drug offenders who have chosen to overcome their substance abuse, caters for up to 21 offenders at any one time. Approximately 50 prisoners a year participate in this program. Whilst the program is yet to be properly evaluated, anecdotal evidence suggests that prisoners who have participated in this program have been more receptive to addressing the level of their substance abuse and subsequently their offending behaviour.

6. If no success has been achieved by the present methods of drug treatment, does this mean that the Government might have to lift its vision and give other treatments a try?

The South Australian Department for Correctional Services has embraced and is at the forefront of contemporary correctional approaches to prisoner and offender intervention programs. The adoption of a harm minimisation approach, which incorporates supply, harm and problem reduction strategies, acknowledges that prisoners in the care of the department have complex needs which a strict prohibition approach does not fully address.

This acknowledgment does not condone substance abuse, but serves to address the range and complexity of needs of those prisoners with alcohol and other drug problems.

DRINK DRIVING

In reply to **Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES** (27 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:

1. How many cases in South Australia will be affected by this Court ruling?

I have been advised by the police that a number (exactly how many no-one knows) of PCA trials are being adjourned until March, 1999 and beyond pending the outcome of any appeal in the Harvey matter.

It is only those matters that are currently before the Magistrates Court that may be affected by the decision (and then it will depend on the facts of each case).

2. What action is the State Government undertaking, if any, given the Court's decision?

In the short term the Government proposes to take no action. An application for leave to appeal to the Full Court of the Supreme Court against the Honourable Justice Olsson's decision has been filed with the Supreme Court by the Crown Solicitor's Office.

If the Crown Solicitor's Office is granted leave to appeal, it may succeed. Alternately, if it is not granted leave, or does not succeed, then a change in police practice may have to occur (if it proves to be the case that the circumstances of the Harvey case are commonplace).

Whilst the Harvey decision may alter police practice it is not apparent to me at this time that a legislative amendment will be required.

3. Does this case have any connection to a recent case in Victoria where the police practice of using police cars as booze buses has been declared illegal by a Supreme Court judge?

I am unaware of the Victorian case but a comparison of the facts of that case, as alluded to in the question, with the facts of the Harvey case would indicate that the issues in each are unrelated.

4. Given the concern that only a written advice by police is admissible in a court case, is the Attorney aware that the police have been instructed to be very careful to provide that written advice?

I do not understand this question within the context of the drink driving laws. Section 47G(2a) demands that the police breath analysis operator hand over the prescribed written advice once the prescribed oral advice has been read to the individual who has supplied a positive sample of breath. Both the oral advice and the written notice are contained in the *Breath Analysis and Blood Test Regulations, 1994*. The police have no power to determine what is included as part of either the oral advice or the written notice. These are prescribed.

POLICE, CAPSICUM SPRAY

In reply to **Hon. IAN GILFILLAN** (25 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has been advised by the Police that the current defensive spray policy does not evolve from funding restrictions but is part of a staged transition process (involving continuous evaluation) between its initial 6 month trial (involving about 600 members) and providing training and access to all operational patrol crews.

Defensive spray must not be used against persons merely offering passive resistance (e.g., hanging limp or simply refusing to comply with instructions). Nor is it a panacea for dealing with all violent situations and issues such as health and safety for all involved need to be carefully assessed. It is important to appreciate that the South Australia Police have been one of the lead agencies with respect to the use of defensive spray technology by general duty police officers within Australasia. A short history of that transition process will place the issue into proper perspective.

The SAPOL Special Tactics and Rescue (STAR) Division along with similar specialist units within Australasian Police Services have utilised various types of defensive spray for non lethal response to violent incidents since the early 1990s. This technology has been widely used by European and American Policing Services since about 1974.

In early 1996, in response to public concern over police shootings, Victoria Police became the first in Australia to trial the use of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) defensive spray with a small number (about 80) of uniform General Duty Supervisors. Also in 1996 the Senior Executive Group (SEG) of the South Australia Police decided to implement a wider usage of defensive spray, when it became aware that various forms of chemical munitions, eg. to repel attacking dogs, were already being carried by SAPOL police officers. The relevant policies and training course were researched, prepared and approved and an OC Spray Medical Data Sheet was distributed to all public hospitals and St John ambulance centres by the South Australian Health Commission.

The SEG then decided that a limited SAPOL trial in the extended use of defensive spray (to 600 nominated uniform general duty members) should be conducted from the 1st January to the 30th June 1997. Both the Police Association of South Australia (PASA) and the SAPOL Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Committee were consulted on the conditions of the trial, which excluded the carriage and usage of defensive spray by trained members of STAR Division in accordance with existing policy.

Members Authorised to Use Defensive Spray for the Purpose of the Trial

Northern and Southern Commands

- Command Response Divisions—Senior Sergeants, Sergeants and Senior Constables acting as Team 2ICs.
 - Patrol Members—Sergeants and Senior Constables acting as Team 2ICs
 - Members performing prisoner management duties at significant Prisoner Reception Centres—Sergeants, Senior Constables and Constables
 - Police Stations—Three Uniform Members or Less—All members
- Operations Support Command
- Transit Division—All members of Sergeant rank and below, (1 canister per crew)

The selected categories of members was a practical compromise incorporating the following needs:

- Carriage by experienced NCOs would ensure responsible usage and provide a ready backup support for operational patrols.
- Carriage by all members of small (mainly remote area) stations recognised their need to work solo without immediate support.
- Access by all prisoner reception staff recognised occasions when no NCO was rostered on duty (particularly in country areas).
- Carriage by members of Transit Division (foot patrol—1 canister per crew) recognised the unavailability of immediate mobile support, together with the need to trial the use of various belt mounted defensive spray canister pouches.

The Senior Executive Group subsequently approved the recommendations made in a comprehensive trial evaluation report, which included legal opinion and considerations from the 1997 report by the National Police Research Unit *National minimum guidelines for incident management, conflict resolution and use of force*.

In order to protect its members and enhance public safety, the South Australia Police do not normally disclose operational tactics. However, recommendations relevant to the question asked by Mr Gilfillan include:

- Three types of defensive spray, 'Burst' (mobile patrols), 'PepperFoam' (significant prisoner reception areas) and 'Streamer' (Transit Division), should be utilised where their specific attributes are most effective, rather than the 'one type fits all' approach.
- No incident required usage of more than one canister and that this typically consisted of one or two, short (one or two second) sprays. If the initial deployment was ineffective, other tactical options should be utilised.
- It was felt that there was significant additional potential for unintentional debilitation of other police and bystanders to occur should all patrol members carry the 'Burst' unit canister. Effective incident management was essential.
- One canister per crew (each member already carried a radio, firearm and baton) would also enable a rationalisation of the number of items (and weight) already carried on the accoutrement belts of operational members.

The training program specifically included the separation of roles and responsibilities of assisting members from those actually deploying the defensive spray.

Current Situation

As part of a secondary stage of implementation, usage of defensive spray has been extended to the following operational members:

- Country Members Not Posted to a Divisional Headquarters. (This includes larger stations such as Marla, Coober Pedy and Ceduna) All members (one canister per crew)
- Country Divisional Headquarter and Metropolitan Uniform members—
Sergeants and any members acting as team 2ICs.

The training of members in Country Divisions was completed in November 1998 and an evaluation report is being prepared on the country area defensive spray policy, training and usage. Should this report support the adequacy of the existing SAPOL processes, it is anticipated that the Commissioner of Police may authorise the extended carriage of defensive spray, to one canister per crew for all operational patrols. Training of members in the metropolitan area is due to commence in mid December 1998.

POLICE, COMPLAINTS

In reply to **Hon. IAN GILFILLAN** (27 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services advises that at no time was the matter relating to Mr Forsythe dealt with internally by the former Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services. Mr Forsythe initially contacted the Minister's office via telephone on 9 September 1998. Mr Forsythe supplied brief details of his concerns and stated that the Police Complaints Authority were unprepared to listen to him. This statement in itself suggested that the validity of Mr Forsythe's complaint may be questionable.

South Australia Police advise that they received the initial enquiry from the Minister's office and conducted preliminary enquiries regarding this matter. A minute was supplied to the former Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services. It indicated that the information which police were acting on was extremely reliable given the successful outcome of investigations

resulting from previous information supplied to police concerning Mr Forsythe. It was also believed by police that Mr Forsythe may have been attempting to use the Minister's office as a mechanism to identify the informant. This minute was forwarded to the Minister's office without the knowledge that further information had been supplied directly to the Commissioner of Police and forwarded to the Police Complaints Authority for assessment.

For reasons of confidentiality and protection of the informant the reply to the Hon I Gilfillan was considered at the time to be appropriate. The former Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services was not aware that information had been subsequently supplied to South Australia Police and that the information had been forwarded to the Police Complaints Authority. The correspondence directed to the Hon I Gilfillan was not intended to be a 'brush-off' letter but merely a common sense reply given the information available to the former Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services and the South Australia Police view that there was a genuine need to protect a reliable police informant.

The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services and the former Minister do not prejudice the outcome of a Police Complaints Authority or Internal Investigation Branch inquiry. At no stage was there any intent on the part of the former Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services to do this. He was merely acting upon the initial information received from Mr Forsythe and the explanation and advice provided by South Australia Police in response to that information. Both the present and former Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services and South Australia Police are fully supportive of the role of the Police Complaints Authority.

QUARANTINE STATIONS

In reply to **Hon. G. WEATHERILL** (18 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development has provided the following information:

1. SA maintains four permanent roadblocks on the major high risk routes into the State. These are at Ceduna on the Eyre Highway, at Oodlawirra on the Barrier Highway, at Yamba on the Sturt Highway and at Pinnaroo on the Mallee Highway.

In response to the honourable member's question on whether the number of roadblocks have been cut back, the answer is no. In fact during the past three years the operating hours at the Oodlawirra roadblock have been extended to provide for a 24 hour operation during the period mid-October to mid-March each year. This has been done to coincide both with the peak risk period for the introduction of Queensland fruit fly with infested fruit via this route and the subsequent risks of establishment of this very important pest in South Australia. The risk of establishment is greatest during the warmer months when host fruits are prevalent in SA's orchards and backyard plantings.

During the 1997-98 financial year approximately 770 000 vehicles were inspected at the four roadblocks, a total of 83.2 tonnes of fruit and vegetables were surrendered and fruit fly infestations were intercepted with the produce in a total of 31 cases.

2. Although obviously not all roads into the State are able to be covered by roadblocks, the four main high risk routes for travellers by road from both Western Australia and the north east region of Australia (NSW north coast and Queensland) are serviced by permanent roadblocks. There are also a range of measures which in combination with the roadblocks are employed to minimise the risk of the introduction of fruit fly and other declared pests and diseases into SA.

Warning signs are present on most main roads into SA. Fruit disposal bins are also sited on several of these roads. Signs and disposal bins are also provided at airports, bus and train terminals to warn travellers that fruit is restricted.

During recent years PIRSA Inspection staff have been involved with the SA Police and other agencies in the operation of a number of random roadblocks which have been designed to target interstate travellers. Similarly members of the SA Police Department's Highway Taskforce and certain Regional Police Officers who work near SA's borders have been appointed as Inspectors under the Fruit and Plant Protection Act and are now in a position to assist in the enforcement of SA's Plant Quarantine restrictions in the border areas.

SA maintains an annual fruit fly publicity campaign which is designed to remind the general public of the dangers of fruit fly. On

the national scene SA contributes to the interstate plant quarantine awareness program which targets interstate travellers. Similarly the SA Government through PIRSA is a signatory to the Tri-State Fruit Fly program which is designed to keep the major irrigated horticultural production areas along the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Goulburn and Darling rivers free of fruit fly. This program which covers the Riverina, Sunraysia, Goulburn Valley and Riverland areas provides an additional level of safeguard for South Australia from pests and diseases, particularly the threat of Queensland fruit fly.

In all, these range of measures together with controlled entry of commercial fruits, vegetables and plants, are designed to minimise the risk of entry of declared pests and diseases into SA from interstate sources.

SALMON IMPORTATION

In reply to **Hon. R.R. ROBERTS** (18 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development has provided the following information:

1. The Department of Primary Industries and Resources (PIRSA) which now includes SARDI as part of the organisation was not invited to attend the meeting. State Government agencies from around the country were not represented with the sole exception of the Victorian Director of Fisheries. However, the department has been involved in the salmon importation issue for several years and the entire fishing industry in Australia has been kept abreast of the issue, by AQIS, since it first arose. AQIS produces regular bulletins and reports to the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture.

The Government is continuing to closely monitor developments in this and any related issues such as bait fish and ornamental fish. AQIS regularly provides updated information and senior officers of both State and Commonwealth Agencies have established networks for communication, not the least of these being the Standing Committee and Ministerial Council. In this state, industry and government work cooperatively and understand the need for interaction and exchange of information. The industry representatives who were present at the meeting have a good working relationship with PIRSA and every effort is being made to ensure both industry and Government to keep abreast of developments in this area.

AQUACULTURE

In reply to **Hon. IAN GILFILLAN** (17 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development has provided the following information:

1. Development approval must be sought from the relevant planning authority. In most instances marine aquaculture typically occurs partly or completely outside of council boundaries. In these circumstances the relevant planning authority is the Development Assessment Commission (Development Act 1993 Part 4 Section 34(1)(b)(iv)&(v)). All applications for development approval are assessed in accordance with the requirements of the Development Act 1993 (Development Act 1993 Part 4 Section 33). In the specific instance of marine aquaculture the proposal must be assessed against the provisions of the appropriate Development Plan.

2. In the case of the proposed snapper farms at Fitzgerald Bay the appellant alleged there were a number of technical or process errors made in the assessment of these applications. The Crown Solicitor advised that in combination two of the process errors would be fatal to the decision and for this reason the Development Assessment Commission should not contest the appeal.

3. In all cases of marine aquaculture every effort is made to obtain the best possible information available as part of the assessment process. To this end a large number of government, quasi-government and non-government agencies are consulted in addition to the public consultation process as part of the assessment of a marine aquaculture application.

This advice includes reports from scientific officers of the SARDI and DEHAA as well as reports from non-government organisations such as the SA Conservation Council.

Again, it should be emphasised that the Crown Solicitor's Office advised withdrawal from the appeal based on the technical grounds of appeal, not those of merit.

4. The appeal process is an intrinsic part of the South Australian Planning process and has been contained in some shape or form within the South Australian Planning Legislation for over thirty

years. This right of appeal is fundamentally linked to a true democratic process and it is unlikely the South Australian public would willingly forego this right.

5. (a) Processes have been put in place to ensure a more comprehensive vetting procedure with respect to new applications for marine aquaculture such that the applications are forwarded to agencies only once all necessary base information has been provided.

(b) The planning process applied to the assessment of applications for marine aquaculture follows the requirements of the Development Act 1993. The Development Act is currently under review and any suggestions for improvements to the Act should be made to that review through Planning SA.

(c) Development applications for marine aquaculture undergo an extensive and thorough agency and community consultation process. While the Development Act only requires such applications to be circulated to two government agencies, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and the Coastal Protection Branch (CPB), the Development Assessment Commission actually circulates aquaculture applications to some 15 government, quasi-government and non-government agencies in addition to the formal public consultation processes also required by the Development Act.

DRIVERS' LICENCES, COUNTERFEIT

In reply to **Hon. CARMEL ZOLLO** (17 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services has been advised by the Police Commissioner that South Australia Police are aware of a number of instances where forged drivers' licences and other forms of identity have been used as proof of identity in this State. There are occasions where individuals have used forged drivers' licences to hide their true identity from police. However, there has been an increasing use of forged documents to meet the 100 point identification requirements under the Cash Transaction Reports Act (Commonwealth) when opening bank accounts or obtaining loans from financial institutions.

Forged drivers' licences have tended to be in the form of the interim licence (without a photograph), whilst other forms of identity include Birth and Australian Citizenship Certificates, letters of employment, Australian Taxation Office Assessment Notices and accounts from various public utilities.

All these documents are easily produced on home computer equipment with minimal effort. It is often difficult to distinguish between the original and a forgery.

The following specific answers are given in relation to the questions.

1. There have been no cases reported to the South Australia Police with respect to counterfeit South Australian drivers' licences obtained over the Internet.

2. In cases where police are able to identify the document is a forgery then criminal action will be taken.

3. The features of the State emblem as a series of holograms across the face of the photograph of the drivers' licence is a security feature introduced to reduce opportunities for forgery. The Department of Transport is the issuer of these licences and any preventative measures are within the responsibility of that agency.

FISHERIES, MEETINGS

In reply to **Hon. R.R. ROBERTS** (17 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development has provided the following information:

Prior to asking his questions the honourable member made a number of statements regarding his constituent and the nature of a number of meetings he subsequently has been excluded from. It is important to clarify these statements prior to responding to the three questions.

A number of Gulf St Vincent prawn fishers, including Mr Corigliano have been unsuccessfully attempting to re-negotiate what is known as the Gulf St Vincent prawn fishery buy back scheme.

Following notification that Mr Corigliano had lodged papers in the Supreme Court, officers of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture consulted the Crown Solicitor's office. Many of the matters contained within the claim relate to the period from 1970 to 1998-99, and Mr Corigliano alleges mismanagement during that period.

Recent industry/departamental meetings to consider previous prawn survey fishing strategies and harvest results are therefore related to Mr Corigliano's claim.

With regard to the meeting of Tuesday, 10 November 1998, I am advised that Mr Corigliano had been approached by SAFIC to attend a working party meeting that would be discussing long-term tenure and security for the fishing industry and in particular the issue of resource security. The Crown Solicitor's office advised that it would not be appropriate for Mr Corigliano to attend such a meeting with departmental representatives where such issues would be discussed.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

In reply to **Hon. R.R. ROBERTS** (8 December 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The matter was dealt with in accordance with the usual Departmental procedure for dealing with freedom of information requests. I am advised that the responsible officer determined that the documents were exempt pursuant to Clause 5(1) of the FOI Schedule. I understand that this decision was confirmed by the subsequent internal review.

I am not in a position to comment further on the reasons for refusal of the application as to do so would require me to reveal the information which is exempt

BOVINE VIRUSES

In reply to **Hon. T.G. ROBERTS** (4 November 1998).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development has provided the following information:

There has been a series of reports of deaths in cattle in the Carrieton area since 1995.

The deaths occur mainly in calves 2-6 months of age, from November and tailing off until early January. Typically, the calves become depressed, and die within 1-3 days.

To date, field investigations have been conducted by Primary Industries and Resources South Australia staff and two local private veterinarians and samples of animals and water have been tested in laboratories. There have been a number of causes for the deaths indicated by these tests.

A single viral cause for the deaths has not been confirmed.

Primary Industries and Resources South Australia appointed a Senior Field Veterinary Officer to Clare in March of this year, with responsibility for continuing investigations into these deaths. Continuation of investigations has had to await the onset of the syndrome.

During the first two weeks of November two properties reported signs of recurrence of the deaths and both have been visited with samples taken and submitted to the veterinary laboratory for tests. Results of these tests are still pending.

MUNDULLA YELLOWS

In reply to **Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT** (4 November, 1998).

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: Minister for Environment and Heritage has provided the following information:

The Government has been working on the issue of Mundulla Yellows for some time now.

An inter-agency action group has been formed between National Parks and Wildlife South Australia, the South Australian Research and Development Institute, and the University of Adelaide, to develop a strategy which identifies priorities for action and attracts the necessary funding to deal with it.

Part of the strategy has commenced with a workshop organised by National Parks and Wildlife South Australia and held at Mundulla in September. The intention of the workshop was to inform participants of progress with our understanding of the disease and record the high level of concern felt by those that were present. Proceedings from the workshop will be available shortly.

The inter-agency action group has made several applications to fund the required research into the cause or causes of Mundulla Yellows. A grant for \$5 000 has been made available from the State Revegetation Committee to do some preliminary research and a further application for \$23 000 is presently before the Native Vegetation Council awaiting their deliberation.

Field work by National Parks and Wildlife South Australia, to determine distribution of Mundulla Yellows in South Australia, will commence once a proper understanding of the symptoms has been established. This preliminary work is necessary to assure we are not including other causes of tree yellowing, for example limestone intolerance, in the survey results.

As Mundulla Yellows is also in Victoria and most probably in New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania, National Parks

and Wildlife South Australia is preparing a case for support from Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, via the Standing Committee on Conservation and will be recommending that the Council also flag the issue with the Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture, via the Standing Committee on Forestry.

In the meantime, we are continuing to work towards identification of the cause or causes of Mundulla Yellows at a State level.

OLYMPIC GAMES

In reply to **Hon. T.G. ROBERTS** (25 November 1998).

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing has provided the following information:

The proposal for Adelaide to offer support to the developing nations for the purposes of training and acclimatisation in preparation for the 2000 Olympic Games has been the object of ongoing discussion with the AOC since the concept was first proposed by the Minister for Recreation and Sport, Hon Iain Evans, early in 1998.

A presentation was made to the African National Olympic Committees General Assembly held in Madagascar early in November 1998. The presentation to 12 African nations outlined the benefits of training in Adelaide.

The reaction of the 12 African delegates was overwhelmingly in favour of choosing Adelaide as a training base. As a result, the State Government's 'Prepared to Win' pre-Games training program will attract close to 300 athletes, as well as the accompanying officials and support staff.

Countries to train in Adelaide will include Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Togo, Mali, Congo and Algeria.

As previously advised, this project is being conducted under the auspices of the AOC Olympic Solidarity Program.

The second issue of utilisation of regional and country centres for the hosting of international teams is largely reliant on the centre meeting the standards required of pre-Games training venues. These details have been documented for each Olympic sport by the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG).

In the Pre-Games Training manual published by SOCOG and distributed to National Olympic Committees world wide, the information was supplied by organisations wishing to host Olympic teams during their training and acclimatisation. Only two country regions in SA supplied information being the City of Mt Gambier and the City of Port Lincoln.

One of the difficulties in attracting teams to Adelaide for training is the travel time of 1½ hours from Adelaide to Sydney. This makes the option of training in regional centres less attractive given the additional travel time required.

The Prepared to Win program would obviously consider regional centres as a training base if the facilities available in the regional centre match the needs of the visiting country.

RURAL GRANTS

In reply to **Hon IAN GILFILLAN** (2 September 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: In response to the honourable member's question I have reviewed again the proposal put forward by rural local government regions to establish a 'Rural and Regional Areas Infrastructure and Facilities Fund' with a minimum annual Government contribution of \$10 million over seven years.

I accept that the broad thrust of the proposal has merit. Nevertheless, the reasons for not providing support for this particular initiative which were communicated to you in the Council in September 1998 still remain relevant.

Each year, leading up to the Budget, proposals are received by Government from organisations across the State. While many of these proposals have merit, the cost of implementation far exceeds the available resources. The rural initiative was one of these proposals that received consideration but due to budgetary constraints it did not receive funding support.

Also, as I indicated in my initial reply in the Council, if the Government was in the position to proceed with the sale or lease of ETSA and Optima and through the process generate net financial benefits of up to \$150 million per annum in years three and four of the Budget cycle, then capacity may well exist to fund some of the meritorious proposals put to Government such as the regional development infrastructure fund.

I trust these comments clarify the Government's position in relation to this particular initiative and the many other worthwhile

proposals that are submitted to Government each year for funding but are unable to be supported.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

In reply to **Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT** (12 August 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Industry and Trade has provided the following information:

The State Government is aware that the introduction of a GST may have implications for a wide variety of business, industry and community groups throughout South Australia, including the small business sector. It should be noted at the outset, however, that the detailed effects of introducing a GST can only be properly examined in the context of the overall Federal tax reform package.

Nevertheless, The former South Australian Minister for Industry, Trade and Tourism consulted directly with the South Australian Small Business Advisory Council regarding the need for tax reform and it is notable that the Council endorsed the need for a major overhaul of the taxation system. It viewed the possible introduction of a GST positively, subject to a number of concerns and subject to further information on the scope of the total tax reform package being considered.

With the Minister's support, and to ensure that the concerns of small business were communicated to the Federal Government, the Council's views have been forwarded to the Tax Reform Taskforce for consideration.

Additionally, over 100 small business delegates presented their views on tax reform to State, Territory and Federal Ministers during the Small Business Summit held in Perth during July of this year. The small business delegates considered taxation reform a high priority and supported the introduction of a broadly based tax.

Small business has, however, also expressed concerns to both the State and Federal Governments in relation to matters such as the cost of collecting a GST, the cash flow impacts of provisional tax, compliance costs for the small business sector, the problems caused by fringe benefits tax, capital gains tax and the like.

With respect to the retail industry example raised by the Hon. Mr Elliot, it must be noted that the introduction of a GST is unlikely to create a severe disadvantage for small business relative to larger business. In relation to soft drinks specifically, a 10 per cent GST will replace a wholesale sales tax of 22 per cent which, depending on the retail mark-up on such products and the structure of the tax package, may not lead to major retail price increases.

The GST may not exacerbate price differentials between retailers as a result of wholesale purchasing power, but it may have a slight impact in instances where small retailers have a larger mark-up than larger retailers. However, in such instances, the impact of the tax changes is likely to be relatively small when compared to the pre-existing differences in prices which result from market driven differences in wholesale purchasing prices and retail margins between different retailers.

In addition, there is little to be gained from focussing upon such specific effects of a GST in isolation from its wider impact and from other important changes to the taxation system. The overall benefit of tax reform to small business can only be evaluated in the context of the broader reform proposal and clearly, Government has been listening to small business in this respect. The proposal contains some distinct advantages for small business operators, including:

- the removal of wholesale sales tax from the cost of business inputs;
- the abolition of provisional tax; \$500 million allocated to assist small business with start up costs associated with the introduction of a GST;
- a provision for small business to retain GST revenues for an average of 66 days, providing a significant interest-free cash flow benefit that will not be available to larger businesses;
- the extension of capital gains tax rollover and retirement relief for small business to land and buildings owned by a different entity;
- significantly reduced compliance costs via a streamlined quarterly payments system for PAYE tax, the reportable-payment system, prescribed payments system and company tax instalments;
- proposed abolition of FID, BAD and most stamp duties, further reducing compliance costs; and
- a Federal Government commitment to consult on how best to inform small business about the GST.

Clearly, the major issues of concern to the small business sector have been heard and acted upon. This Government will monitor the

issue as the details of the tax reform proposal are bedded down and business taxes are subject to a further detailed review.

EDUCATION CUTS

In reply to **Hon. T.G. CAMERON** (29 October 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Education, Children's Services and Training has provided the following information:

\$500 million has not been stripped from the education sector since 1994. Indeed, education sector outlays are up 9 per cent in real terms over that time. Further, the honourable member's reference to South Australia's retention rates being the lowest in the nation fails to recognise the differences between states, particularly the relative proportion of part time students which are excluded from the retention rates statistics. The proportion of part time students in South Australia is over 25 per cent compared to the Australian average of 8.5 per cent and the rate in New South Wales of 3.7 per cent. While the inclusion of part time students would improve South Australia's standing in the national comparisons, the Government is addressing the issue of retention rates by providing flexible pathways for students entering year 12 through programs such as 'Ready Set Go' and distance education options.

In response to the specific questions raised by the honourable member:

1. I cannot guarantee that the funding allocated for flexible staffing initiatives will be maintained regardless of the enterprise agreement negotiations. In the 1996 Enterprise Agreement, the Government committed \$18 million to Flexible Initiatives Resourcing and \$10 million for Special Education. These resources were available for the life of the Agreement, ie the 1997 and 1998 school years.

The Government has made provision in the 1998/99 budget for the continuation of these funds, as well as reasonable salary increases. This has been incorporated into an offer for an Enterprise Agreement that will extend to March 2002. The offer provides for \$28 million in flexible staffing and special education resources for each of the four years 1999-2002 inclusive.

Therefore, in the event that the Australian Education Union presses for an even higher wages outcome, it may be necessary to offset additional costs against the flexible initiatives resourcing and special education funds.

2. Country incentives have been developed out of the 1990 Curriculum Guarantee and the 1996 Enterprise Agreement which provided for the allocation of an additional \$2 million to tackle particular concerns. Country Incentives cover the following areas:

- Study assistance, subject to eligibility criteria;
- Priority in staff development and retraining opportunities;
- Enhanced study leave entitlement for teachers after two years' service in Aboriginal Schools;
- Periods of leave with pay of between one and four terms after service of between six to ten years in designated isolated locations;
- Financial allowances;
- Support for graduate teachers.

These incentives have been extended to Principals and Deputy Principals following agreement as part of the last enterprise agreement.

In addition, additional incentives are available to Band 1 teachers and include:

- Additional salary increments for service beyond four years in isolated locations; and,
- Guarantees of placement in nominated schools on the accumulation of a prescribed number of isolation transfer points.

Other initiatives include recruitment to certain agreed geographic locations from applicants living within those locations by means of bonded scholarships; the development of a compact course on country teaching; and the promotion of individual isolated schools and locations in order to attract teachers to those locations.

3. The savings targets incorporated into the Department's budget plan have been designed to minimise the impact on the classroom and, will not impact on the capacity to support information technology in the Department. Indeed, the budget includes some specific information technology initiatives. These initiatives include:

- The Government's continuation of the DECStech funding for schools to the year 2002;
- Continuation of funding for the implementation of the administration system for schools, EDSAS;
- \$9 million allocated to address the year 2000 issue;

- Planning for the educational needs at Mawson Lakes to give a high emphasis on information technology solutions;
- Funds up to \$7 million have been allocated for on-line learning solutions (subject to a business case) that will address the needs of the TAFE sector and complement the needs of the Schools sector.

4. The Government has not linked the teachers pay increases to funding cuts.

The budget levels for the next three years were set in May, when the 1998-99 budget was tabled. These funding levels included provision for reasonable salary increases. No further cuts have been sought to achieve the level of increases now offered to teachers.

SCHOOLS, TERM FOUR

In reply to **Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT** (27 October 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Education, Children's Services and Training has provided the following information:

1. All people who use a vacation care program on a Department of Education, Training and Employment site are eligible for assistance. Vacation care programs on departmental sites will operate free of charge on those days.

If there is competition for places in these programs on those two days, the normal criteria for establishing priority of access to programs will apply, that is:

- families needing care for work related reasons are the first priority,
- second priority is children with a disability or whose parents have a disability,
- third priority is children at risk of neglect,
- fourth priority is children who do not fit under any other category.

2. Cost savings of the order of \$300 000 (estimated) are expected in 1998 and these savings relate mainly to energy, communications and transport of students. In 1999 and subsequent years when schools will close for one week, the savings will amount to approximately \$3 million per year.

3. In 1998, children who use vacation care programs on departmental sites will not be required to pay a fee. The full cost of this service is being borne by the Department of Education, Training and Employment. This measure is designed to assist children and parents who are unable to organise alternative care arrangements for these days.

4. There will be no cost to parents who choose to send their children to vacation care at departmental schools for these days in 1998. The extent of the need is now being assessed through a survey of all schools. It is anticipated that a significant number of parents will re-adjust their annual leave normally taken at this time to accommodate these two days, or make alternative arrangements with family and friends.

The cost to parents in 1999 will be no more than parents would normally pay for vacation care. Many low-to-middle income families will qualify for Commonwealth Childcare Assistance. Parents receiving full subsidy currently pay \$3-\$4 a day. Cost to parents increase as incomes rise. Families whose incomes are too high to attract subsidy pay maximum fees that range from \$17 to \$25 per child per day. However it is envisaged that many parents will similarly adjust their holidays as for this year to accommodate these new arrangements.

5. The community stands to benefit from this strategy in the long term as it provides opportunities for teachers to enhance their skills through training and development.

As indicated earlier, vacation care programs will operate free of charge in the last two days of the 1998 school year for all those who normally access vacation care programs at departmental schools. Also, it is expected that many will take advantage to re-adjust their annual leave whilst others will make arrangements for the care of children through family and friends. The department has budgeted \$160 000 to support families accessing vacation care for the two additional days this year.

GAS FIRED POWER STATION

In reply to **Hon. L.H. DAVIS** (25 November 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The following provides a summary of the estimated reserve plant margins of the interconnected States of the National Electricity Market:

	Vic	NSW	SA
Peak Load forecast 1998/99 (MW) (10 per cent probability of exceedance)	7 427	10 830	2 585
NEM Reserve Margin (MW)	500	830 (1320 initially)	260
Reserve Capacity available (MW)	1 402	3 088	409
Reserve Capacity (per cent)	18.9	28.5	15.8

On the basis of these figures it can be seen that proportionally, South Australia indeed has the lowest level of reserve capacity of the interconnected States in the National Electricity Market. It should also be noted that the 409MW of reserve available to SA assumes 500MW of available capacity via the Victorian interconnect. South Australia has therefore been reliant on the Victorian interconnect to meet reserve and capacity requirements. This will be the case until substantial new locally based generation is established in the State such as the combined cycle gas turbines proposed for Pelican Point.

GAMING MACHINES

In reply to **Hon. NICK XENOPHON** (18 November 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

1. See attached Table.

2. See attached Table. I note that this table shows 725 gaming machines as at 30 September 1998 that were approved—but not online—in venues. This is marginally above the 723 stated in the honourable member's question. The Liquor and Gaming Commissioner has advised that there was a small error in the original number quoted.

3. It would be inappropriate for the Government to interfere in a matter that is to be determined by the Liquor and Gaming Commissioner.

The Commissioner has written to all licensees who have either not installed gaming machines or who have installed significantly less than the approved number advising either that he intends to impose a condition on the licence that the machines be installed by a particular date or that he intends to proceed with action to have the licence revoked.

2. Live Venues Who Have Not Installed Full Quota of Approved GMS as at 30 September 1998

Licence No	Type	Venue Name	Appr	Live	Capacity	Grant Date of Last Increase
50900195	C	Glenelg Footballers' Club	40	36	4	16-Jan-97
50900828	C	South Lakes Golf Club—Goolwa	16	14	2	21-Feb-96
50900925	C	Australian National Institute—Pt Augusta	30	21	9	14-Apr-98
50901222	C	Port Augusta West Football Club	20	14	6	15-Sep-98

50901272	C	RSL Salisbury Sub-Branch Inc	10	6	4	3-Feb-98
50901476	C	West Whyalla Football Club	13	12	1	8-May-97
50901840	C	Parafield Gardens Community Club	30	27	3	10-Sep-98
50902781	C	Marion Sports & Community Club	40	37	3	8-Sep-93
50902838	C	Marion Bowling Club	10	8	2	8-Apr-97
50903559	C	West Lakes Community Club	8	6	2	11-Sep-98
50904319	C	Port Augusta Sporting & Social Club	20	15	5	20-Apr-98
Venues	11	Total Machines	237	196	41	
50100070	H	Alma Hotel—Norwood	40	24	16	12-Jun-98
50100088	H	Alma Hotel—Willunga	12	10	2	15-Aug-96
50100096	H	Angas Park Hotel—Nuriootpa	21	14	7	15-Jan-98
50100208	H	Barmera Hotel Motel	33	17	16	25-Jun-98
50100266	H	Beachport Hotel	12	10	2	3-Jul-98
50100274	H	Bedford Hotel—Woodside	9	8	1	16-Jan-97
50100371	H	Blanchetown Hotel	14	10	4	22-Apr-97
50100444	H	Bordertown Hotel	30	27	3	5-Dec-97
50100517	H	Bridgewater Inn	38	17	21	26-Sep-94
50100892	H	Commercial Hotel—Jamestown	16	12	4	31-Aug-98
50100923	H	Commercial Hotel—Naracoorte	16	12	4	9-Jan-98
50101026	H	Cornucopia Hotel—Walleroo	12	9	3	3-Feb-98
50101084	H	Criterion Hotel	40	17	23	2-Apr-98
50101181	H	New Cumberland Hotel	10	6	4	14-Aug-97
50101246	H	District Hotel—Nairne	12	10	2	3-Mar-98
50101408	H	Elephant & Castle Hotel	7	5	2	10-Jul-98
50101432	H	Ethelton Hotel	27	25	2	3-Jun-98
50101610	H	Streaky Bay Community Hotel	30	20	10	12-Apr-98
50101652	H	Frances Hotel	10	8	2	1-Jun-98
50101660	H	Franklin Harbour Hotel	12	9	3	27-Nov-97
50101911	H	Grange Hotel	40	23	17	27-Feb-95
50101995	H	Grosvenor Hotel—Victor Harbour	40	28	12	18-Oct-95
50102145	H	Henley Hotel	40	25	15	30-Mar-98
50102218	H	Hope Inn Hotel	32	11	21	11-Feb-97
50102315	H	Hotel Boston—Port Lincoln	25	10	15	8-May-98
50102496	H	Griffins Head Tavern	10	5	5	26-May-98
50102501	H	Hampstead Hotel	39	27	12	25-May-98
50102640	H	Hotel Seaton	40	38	2	11-Jul-94
50102739	H	Hyde Park Tavern	13	10	3	21-Sep-94
50102802	H	Joiners' Arms Hotel	20	19	1	21-Nov-95
50102894	H	Keith Hotel	27	19	8	6-Aug-97
50102933	H	Kent Town Hotel	40	10	30	10-Aug-98
50103010	H	Lady Daly Hotel	10	5	5	2-Jul-96
50103078	H	Leigh Creek Hotel	15	14	1	21-Jun-95
50103159	H	Lord Melbourne Hotel	31	20	11	2-Mar-94
50103183	H	Lucindale Hotel	6	4	2	27-Aug-97
50103222	H	Mac's Hotel—Mount Gambier	27	15	12	12-Mar-98
50103345	H	Meadows Hotel	10	9	1	14-Feb-95
50103353	H	Melville Hotel	32	24	8	24-Jun-98
50103379	H	Metropolitan Hotel	33	19	14	5-Jun-98
50103387	H	Mile End Hotel	40	20	20	21-Jul-98
50103418	H	Minlaton Hotel Motel	12	11	1	25-Sep-97
50103599	H	Naracoorte Hotel	40	37	3	5-Feb-98
50103654	H	Old Noarlunga Hotel	11	10	1	2-May-97
50103808	H	Old Queen's Arms Hotel	28	26	2	24-Jun-96
50103963	H	Park Hotel—Mt Gambier	40	27	13	24-Apr-97

50104147	H	Portland Hotel	36	30	6	13-Feb-98
50104391	H	Red Lion Hotel	40	36	4	13-Mar-96
50104480	H	Riverside Hotel—Taillem Bend	8	6	2	14-Feb-97
50104498	H	Riverton Hotel	9	4	5	16-Feb-98
50104529	H	Robin Hood Hotel	32	19	13	16-Jan-98
50104846	H	Sir John Franklin Hotel—Kapunda	26	20	6	26-May-97
50104888	H	Somerset Hotel—Millicent	18	15	3	21-Feb-96
50105070	H	Players Hotel	10	8	2	15-Aug-94
50105088	H	Sundowner Motel Hotel—Whyalla	14	12	2	30-May-96
50105096	H	Port Broughton Sunnyside Motel Hotel	9	8	1	1-Apr-97
50105119	H	Swan Reach Hotel	15	12	3	24-Oct-96
50105151	H	Taminga Hotel	20	12	8	4-Feb-98
50105224	H	Terminus Hotel—Strathalbyn	8	6	2	21-Dec-95
50105258	H	Feathers Hotel	40	4	36	1-Aug-97
50105355	H	Torrens Arms Hotel	37	32	5	15-Aug-97
50105478	H	Valley Hotel—Tanunda	10	8	2	9-Jan-96
50105567	H	Walker's Arms Hotel	40	20	20	11-Mar-98
50105648	H	Weeroona Hotel—Walleroo	13	12	1	18-Jun-98
50105711	H	Wheatsheaf Hotel—North Shields	10	7	3	17-Jan-96
50105745	H	Wheatsheaf Hotel	30	17	13	16-Sep-98
50105915	H	Woolshed Inn—Bordertown	20	15	5	10-Sep-98
50105973	H	Yorke Valley Hotel—Maitland	12	11	1	1-Feb-96
50105981	H	Yunta Hotel	6	4	2	7-Jan-97
50106034	H	WA / SA Border Village Hotel Motel	10	6	4	1-Apr-96
50106165	H	Kersbrook Tavern	7	6	1	26-May-98
50106238	H	Wee Willie's Tavern	26	13	13	2-Sep-98
50106319	H	London Tavern, The	35	26	9	8-Apr-98
50106644	H	Coromandel Valley Duck Inn	21	19	2	30-Jun-98 (Decrease)
50106694	H	Aces Bar & Bistro	36	32	4	30-Dec-97
50106783	H	Roxby Downs Tavern	40	25	15	4-Mar-98
50107103	H	Blacksmiths Inn	10	6	4	3-Dec-97
50107179	H	Meeky's Pool Hotel—Murray Bridge	40	39	1	4-Nov-96
50107323	H	Tower Tavern	15	12	3	2-Jul-96
50107365	H	Semaphore Palais	40	39	1	26-Sep-96
50107429	H	Mick O'Shea Irish Pub	40	25	15	17-Oct-96
50107577	H	St Francis Winery Resort	40	25	15	9-Feb-98
50107771	H	Grand Tasman Hotel—Pt Lincoln	40	30	10	20-Apr-98
Venues	83	Total Machines	1965	1357	608	
51102473	S	Football Park	40	39	1	27-Apr-94
51102512	S	Rio International	40	24	16	13-Dec-94
51103348	S	Royal Admiral Hotel	5	4	1	28-Sep-98
51103657	S	Strathmore Hotel	40	37	3	21-May-98
51105413	S	Normanville Hotel	26	15	11	21-Nov-97
51105633	S	Goolwa Hotel	40	25	15	22-Jun-98
51105900	S	Ozone Hotel Motel—Kingscote	31	25	6	18-Aug-97 (Decrease)
51106760	S	Corio Hotel—Goolwa	20	16	4	18-Mar-98
51106891	S	Middleton Tavern	24	14	10	14-May-98
51107148	S	Angaston Hotel	10	8	2	1-May-98
51107562	S	St Vincent Hotel	40	33	7	18-Apr-96
Venues	11	Total Machines	316	240	76	
Total No. of Venue:	105					
Total Machines Approved:	2518					
Total Machines Live:	1793					
Total Capacity:	725					

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

In reply to **Hon. J.F. STEFANI** (17 November 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Education, Children's Services and Training has provided the following information:

The period of 1 November 1997 to 31 October 1998 has been used to calculate the required information:

1. Employees of the Department of Education, Training and Employment have lodged 1486 compensation claims during the past twelve months.

2. The total cost has been \$3 187 785.90.

3. The total expenditure for the twelve month period paid to independent examination centres was \$26 162.60.

4. The department engages the services of the Civil Section, Crown Solicitor's Office, for worker's compensation matters. The department does not engage legal firms to handle any worker's compensation matters.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

In reply to **Hon. T. CROTHERS** (25 November 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: As advised in my reply of 10 December 1998 to the honourable member's earlier question, the likelihood of costs savings not being passed on to consumers over time is remote. The Commonwealth Government has stated that it will require the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) to take a key role in monitoring prices in the transitional period to ensure that any price falls resulting from the GST are passed to consumers. The ACCC will be given special transitional powers for this monitoring role. The Commonwealth Government will also ensure that the ACCC will be able to take action against, and impose severe penalties of up to \$10 million on, businesses that price in a manner inconsistent with changes to tax rates under the GST. It is also the case that firms that do not pass on lower taxes into lower prices will be undercut by their competitors.

In terms of the savings to State Government purchases, the Commonwealth's tax reform documents estimate that the State and Local Government sector combined will, on a national basis, achieve savings of some \$540 million per annum in 2000-01 rising to \$600 million in 2002-03. The Commonwealth Treasury has advised that it believes that these estimates are extremely conservative. State Treasury will be consulting with agencies in the lead up to the introduction of the GST in order to estimate the savings in further detail on an agency by agency basis.

NUCLEAR WASTE

In reply to **Hon. T. CROTHERS** (8 December 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Premier has provided the following information:

1. No.

2. No high level radioactive waste facility is planned for Australia and the Government has no intention of accepting any radioactive wastes from other countries. This has been the policy of successive Australian Governments and they have said there is no intent to change this policy.

3. The South Australian Government cannot accept nuclear waste from other countries. The State Government's position on this issue is supported by Federal law and international treaty obligations. It is illegal to import radioactive waste from other countries into Australia. Australia is a signatory to international conventions which govern the treatment, storage, movement and disposal of radioactive waste. Most countries which produce significant amounts of radioactive waste have their own waste management programs, storage and disposal facilities. Equally, Governments in Australia have a responsibility to ensure that radioactive wastes generated in this country, from a variety of medical and industrial uses, are appropriately managed.

MINING AND WATER SUPPLIES

In reply to **Hon. T. CROTHERS** (3 November 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Deputy Premier and Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development has provided the following information:

1. Yes.

2. The State Government has in place a comprehensive range of policies and strategies concerning the use of water throughout South Australia.

One of the main objectives of the Water Resources Act 1997 is the empowerment of community in the management of their water resources, through the establishment and conduct of catchment water management boards (CWMBs). To date, CWMBs have been established for the following regions:

Torrens (metropolitan and part Mt Lofty Ranges)
Patawalonga (metropolitan and part Mt Lofty Ranges)
Onkaparinga
Murray River
South East
Northern Adelaide and Barossa

These boards, through community consultation, help develop allocation and management policy and provide advice to government. Management policies are expected to consider environmental, social and economic issues, and give regard to the needs of future generations.

Government recognises the strategic importance of all water resources to the State and actively is involved in partnerships with all levels of government and industry to further develop water resources and help enhance degraded water resources. The following are a few examples of such partnerships and initiatives:

- The Great Artesian Basin

The Department of Primary Industries and Resources (PIRSA) is actively involved with the Federal Government in a Bore Rehabilitation Program in the Great Artesian Basin (GAB).

The GAB is the largest groundwater basin in the world. It lies beneath one-fifth of Australia and approximately one third of SA. Sound management of GAB water is a major objective of the SA Govt.

PIRSA commenced a systematic well rehabilitation program in 1977. It is estimated that approximately 100 megalitres (ML) per day of water, which was previously being wasted, is now being saved by the program.

In addition, the State Government is about to embark upon a complementary partnership with industry, community and Federal Government in a Piping Program to encourage phasing out the use of open stock water drains. This will help save significant amounts of water and help maintain the aquifer pressure levels to ensure the availability of water for further economic development of the region and future generations.

- Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR)

In South Australia, an increasing amount of demand is being placed on surface and groundwater resources to meet the demands

Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) involves the harvesting of surplus water from a variety of sources, its temporary storage underground in a suitable aquifer, and subsequent retrieval for re-use in potable, irrigation and industrial applications. In recent years collaborative research, trials and demonstrations have been undertaken by PIRSA. Partnerships with all levels of Government, industry and educational facilities have developed a number of ASR projects in South Australia.

South Australia is now regarded as being at the leading edge of world ASR technology. ASR offers opportunities for both Government and the private sector to increase management options for greater and more efficient use of the State's water resources.

3. The \$20 million spent by the Government on the South Australian Exploration Initiative (SAEI) over the last few years in mineral geoscientific surveys and information has provided a catalyst for a dramatic upsurge in mineral exploration. Mineral exploration activity during 1997 was at record levels and expenditure increased to around \$53 million. This mineral exploration "boom" has provided significant benefits to the State's economy particularly in regional areas through employment and activity for SA based geoscientific contractors/suppliers and drilling companies.

Given that there is a strong correlation between mineral exploration expenditure and the discovery of new mineral deposits, the Government is very excited at the high number of very promising mineral prospects that have been developed. However, there are a number of factors that influence the path from the discovery of mineralisation through to actual production.

Weakening global commodity prices, the decline in gold price, weakened Asian markets, land access issues and global financial uncertainty have led to predictions of a downturn in resource sector developments. Therefore, the Government is unable to confidently predict how many of these newly discovered deposits will actually be turned into mines employing people and generating wealth. Nevertheless, SA has received a significant boost to perceptions of our mineral prospectivity and potential with the massive expansion

at Olympic Dam and such discoveries as Challenger, Tunkillia, Perseverance (Tarcoola), and Portia (Olarly region).

4. It should be realised that not all potential mining development will occur within the GAB region; there are other mineral prospective areas in the State.

By way of clarification, the water resources from Olympic Dam are accessed from the GAB. It is anticipated that by the time the current expansion at the mine is complete, the daily usage of water may approach 42 megalitres.

Although PIRSA activity in the GAB has resulted in savings of 100 megalitres a day from the GAB, there are conditions in a Special Water Licence, which apply to the activity of Western Mining Corporation Pty Ltd (WMC). WMC is required to monitor water pressures in strategically located observation wells and to monitor natural spring flows on a monthly basis. WMC's access to water from the GAB is conditional upon maintenance of minimum, agreed pressures at strategic locations. The company also undertakes a range of programs to research and promote water conservation practices at the mine site and throughout the region.

Establishing new mining industries involves some long time lines, with initial data assessment followed by scout drilling and then more intensive drilling programs in the case of favourable results. Establishment of a productive mine may not follow for many years. PIRSA assesses groundwater prospectivity in mineral prospective regions, and ensures that mineral prospect drilling can add to the groundwater information base of the region.

The Targeted Exploration Initiative (TEISA) makes provision for expanded groundwater assessment within two mineral prospective areas to ensure, in the event that commercial mining is established, that preparatory effort has been undertaken to secure water supplies for the mining infrastructure. The particular mineral prospective areas targeted for additional groundwater assessment are the Gawler Craton and the Musgrave Block.

It should also be noted that mining need not necessarily demand high quality, or high volumes, of water for its operations. The type of minerals, the method of mining and the level of site processing treatment will largely determine the water needs. Highly saline water can be used in dust minimisation activities at a mine site, whilst low salinity water is generally required by the work community for potable supplies and general amenity.

5. Desalination is always an option in situations where good quality water is unavailable for potable supplies. There are several installations in use in remote communities. Currently its application is very dependant on the economic cost, as against the total cost of alternate water sources. In addition to its high capital cost, the environmental management of the waste flow of highly saline material needs consideration, making it necessary to assess its suitability case by case.

OFFICE OF MULTICULTURAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In reply to **Hon. CARMEL ZOLLO** (10 December 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Premier has provided the following information:

1. On Thursday 27 August, 1998 there was a ministerial statement in the House concerning the broad changes proposed following the OMIA Review. There are three main outcomes the Government is committed to achieving.

1. Stronger links between the Government and ethnic communities and improved opportunities for ethnic communities to advise the Government on issues affecting them;

2. Significant improvement in the performance of the public sector dealing with multicultural and ethnic affairs; and

3. Strategic improvements in South Australia's approach to immigration to meet the social and economic needs of this State and supported by a quality approach to provision of information about South Australia as a migrant destination.

Progress to date

1. Stronger links between the Government and ethnic communities.

· A renewed and strengthened role for the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission.

The Premier has given a ministerial direction on 21 October to the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission outlining the specific tasks and areas of focus for 1998-99. The Commission has undertaken to prepare a plan for the Premier. The business plan was forwarded to the Premier on 4 December 1998.

· A separate budget and staffing resources to provide direct support to SAMEAC have been identified and transferred from OMIA as from 4 November 1998. The staffing resources agreed are ASO-8, ASO-6, ASO-5 and ASO-3. The ASO-8 and ASO-5 are occupied by existing staff from OMIA. The ASO-3 and the ASO-6 have been called on the Weekly Notice.

· Appointment of an adviser to the Premier on Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs. The Premier's adviser is Chris Argent who is actively undertaking this new role.

· Affirmed Government support for the South Australian Multicultural Communities Council. The operating grant for the Council has been increased by \$20 000 for the 1998/99 financial year. The total grant is \$70 000 in 1998/99.

2. Improved public sector outcomes in multicultural and ethnic affairs.

· OMIA has been restructured with an emphasis on its policy advice and consultative role with other government agencies. There are two additional positions in the policy area—one at the ASO-7 and one at the ASO-6 level. The ASO-6 position was called previously on the weekly notice and has been advertised in the press. The ASO-7 has been called on the Weekly Notice.

· Transfer of some of the economic development activities from OMIA to the Department of Industry and Trade essentially those related to the CITCSA program. The transfer of Ministerial responsibility, grant funds and associated staff and budget have been approved and was effective from December 1998.

· Transfer of some resources from the Migrant Information Referral Service to the Department of Education, Training and Employment was implemented from the end of December 1998. These resources relate to the broad settlement advice provided to newly arrived migrants.

3. Stronger approach to Immigration.

A distinct unit called Immigration (SA) has been established in the Department of Premier and Cabinet as part of State Development S.A. The unit includes Business, skilled migration as well as the successful regional sponsored migration scheme.

The unit consists of six senior staff plus associated clerical support. They report directly to the Director International (SA). The promotion activities will be carefully targeted with a stronger focus on identifying needs and the provision of quality information. The Unit was operational in State Development from Monday 23 November 1998.

As these considerable changes bed down it is hoped the South Australian community will see the strengthening of the three key areas the Government has sought through these changes and commitment of resources.

4. The Access and Equity Report was released by the Premier and Minister for Multicultural Affairs on 16 December, 1998 and is available to the public.

BUSINESS ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

In reply to **Hon. T.G. CAMERON** (8 December 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Industry and Trade has provided the following information:

The Department of Industry and Trade has advised the Minister that there is no truth in the comments, reported in the *Advertiser* of 7 December 1998 regarding outsourcing business assistance schemes. The State Government is not intending to outsource the business assistance services of The Business Centre to the South Australian Employers' Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

As the Government does not intend to outsource the business assistance schemes from The Business Centre, the Government has not consulted with either the Small Retailers' Association or the Small Business Association on this issue.

The Government is not intending to consult with the Small Retailers' Association or the Small Business Association on this issue, as it doesn't plan to outsource the business assistance schemes from The Business Centre.

BANK CHARGES

In reply to **Hon. A.J. REDFORD** (24 November 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Government Enterprises has provided the following information:

Each individual public servant is able to make arrangements for the payment of their wages/salary into an account/s with an organisation/s that does not have charges attached to them.

It is Government policy that public servants are not paid in cash. Non cash pays or electronic funds transfers was formalised in 1987 as part of the 2 per cent second tier wage and income negotiations. This led to an amendment of several awards to provide for an electronic means of payment as a trade off for productivity based wage increases. Government identified many savings and improved security issues by having public servants paid electronically.

As Treasurer, I provide the following responses to the honourable member's remaining questions.

3. & 4. Under the tax reforms proposed by the Commonwealth Government, both Financial Institutions Duty and Debits tax will be abolished from 1 January 2001. The revenue forgone from these taxes (and a number of other State taxes and Commonwealth grants) will be replaced by a share of the GST revenue.

The States and Territories have identified that these financial taxes are not satisfactory from a number of viewpoints. Debits tax is very narrowly based, applying only to accounts with cheque drawing facilities. Among other things the revenue base has limited growth potential as cheques are replaced by electronic banking. As State based taxes, both the FID and Debits tax base are highly mobile and subject to restructuring of banking arrangements, particularly by business, in reaction to interstate differences in tax rates. This is of particular concern with respect to FID which is not levied at all in Queensland. If there are to be such taxes on the financial system, ideally they should either be imposed by the Commonwealth or on a uniform basis across all States and Territories, but even then the globalisation of financial markets will offer increasing opportunities for tax minimisation.

The recent announcements regarding increases in bank charges are not linked to the abolition of these taxes. There is an increasing trend among the major banks to shift the basis of their charging away from interest margins and towards direct user pays imposts. If, upon the abolition of FID and Debits tax, the banks did increase their charges in a manner which sought to offset the benefits to their customers and fatten their profit margins this would clearly be of concern. However the Commonwealth Government has made it clear that it will require the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) to take a key role in monitoring prices in the transitional period of the tax reform changes to ensure that any price falls resulting from the GST are passed to consumers. The ACCC will be given special transitional powers for this monitoring role. The Commonwealth Government will also ensure that the ACCC will be able to take action against, and impose severe penalties of up to \$10 million on, businesses that price in a manner inconsistent with changes to tax rates under the GST.

5. Banking services are provided to the State Government by the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Government pays an annual fee for

these services and does not pay per item transaction fees or separate account keeping fees.

Banking services provided by the Reserve Bank to some State Government agencies are subject to Financial Institutions Duty and Debits Tax. For the financial year ended 30 June 1998, amounts of \$3 470 565.80 for FID and \$477 941.00 for Debits tax were paid by the Reserve Bank to Revenue SA in respect to State Government agency accounts.

YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE

In reply to **Hon. SANDRA KANCK** (18 November 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: In late 1996, the electricity utilities embarked on a program of readiness in relation to the millennium bug with substantive work, for most entities beginning in September 1997. At present, the electricity entities are in the remediation phase of their Year 2000 programs. All Year 2000 programs are on target for their scheduled completion of June 1999.

The Government has appointed KPMG to examine these programs. KPMG present monthly reports to my office which monitor the progress of the entities' programs. In October 1998, KPMG presented a report to my office which concluded that the programs were appropriately structured and covered the major streams of information technology, embedded systems and critical suppliers to the electricity industry.

Briefings to the Minister for Y2K Compliance, to discuss the status of the SA electricity Year 2000, have commenced.

Since disaggregation of the entities, an Industry Focus Group (comprising representatives from the businesses and KPMG) has been established with a view to addressing boundary and whole of industry issues. The Industry Focus Group has met monthly since its inception and is currently looking at common areas of concern such as external communications and is reviewing, in detail, the electricity supply chain with a view to addressing all interface issues.

With regard to SA Water, the Government's Year 2000 Adviser met with the SA Water Year 2000 Project Manager late last year. A further session is planned for February, which will include electricity industry representatives.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

In reply to **Hon. SANDRA KANCK** (25 November 1998).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: As pointed out in my response at the time of the question, the impact of Riverlink on greenhouse gas emissions depends on the amount of energy that moves across the link.

The following table sets out some of the key parameters.

Parameter	Level	Units
Riverlink capacity	250	MW
Black Coal plant CO ₂ emissions ¹	.93	Tonnes CO ₂ per MWh
New Combined Cycle power plant CO ₂ emissions ¹	.39	Tonnes CO ₂ per MWh
Peaking plant CO ₂ emissions	.72	Tonnes CO ₂ per MWh
TIPS B CO ₂ emissions ²	.60	Tonnes CO ₂ per MWh

To illustrate the potential impact of Riverlink on greenhouse gas emissions, we consider three cases. The impact of these cases is put in perspective by the total energy sector CO₂ emissions in South Australia of slightly less than 20 million tonnes of CO₂.³

¹ Interim Report (13 August 1998) of the Efficiency Standards Working Group, a group chaired by the Australian Greenhouse Office, page 12.

² Estimate by Energetics, advisors to ERSU.

³ 'The Economic Impact of Climate Change Policy on South Australia', The Centre for Economic Studies of Adelaide and Flinders Universities, July 1998, page 36.

The first of the two cases represents the Government's analysis that Riverlink, under current NSW electricity spot market prices, provides few energy benefits and has correspondingly low energy flows. In the first case, we assume that the energy from Riverlink is dispatched like a peaking unit in South Australia and displaces South Australian peaking units.

Case 1	Expected Case—Few Riverlink Energy Benefits	
Energy from Riverlink	5 per cent capacity factor x 260 MW x 8 760 hours per year	109 500 MWh per year
CO ₂ emissions from South Australian peaking unit	.72 tonnes CO ₂ per MWh x 109 500 MWh per year	78 840 tonnes CO ₂ per year

CO ₂ emissions from NSW black coal unit	.93 tonnes CO ₂ per MWh x 109 500 MWh per year	101 835 tonnes CO ₂ per year
Annual increase in CO ₂ emissions due to Riverlink	101 835 tonnes CO ₂ per year less 78 840 tonnes CO ₂ per year	22 995 tonnes CO ₂ per year

The second case represents the NSW unsupported claims that Riverlink provides large energy benefits. In this case, we assume that the energy from Riverlink is dispatched like a baseload unit in South Australia and is dispatched in a manner that TIPS B energy is displaced.

Case 2	NSW Claimed Case—Large Riverlink Benefits	
Energy from Riverlink	95 per cent capacity factor x 260 MW x 8 760 hours per year	2 080 500 MWh per year
CO ₂ emissions from TIPS B unit	.60 tonnes CO ₂ per MWh x 2 080 500 MWh per year	1 248 300 tonnes CO ₂ per year
CO ₂ emissions from NSW black coal unit	.93 tonnes CO ₂ per MWh x 2 080 500 MWh per year	1 934 865 tonnes CO ₂ per year
Annual increase in CO ₂ emissions due to Riverlink	1 934 865 tonnes CO ₂ per year less 1 248 300 tonnes CO ₂ per year	686 565 tonnes CO ₂ per year

The third case represents the NSW unsupported claims that Riverlink provides large energy benefits, combined with Riverlink replacing the new entrant power plant. This case is purely hypothetical, as the new entrant is essential to meet capacity needs and Riverlink cannot be operational in time to meet those needs. In this case, we assume that the energy from Riverlink is dispatched like a baseload unit in South Australia and replaces energy from the New Entrant combined cycle power plant.

Case 3	NSW Claimed Case—Large Riverlink Benefits and New Entrant not built (hypothetical)	
Energy from Riverlink	95 per cent capacity factor x 260 MW x 8 760 hours per year	2 080 500 MWh per year
CO ₂ emissions from New Entrant	.39 tonnes CO ₂ per MWh x 2 080 500 MWh per year	811 395 tonnes CO ₂ per year
CO ₂ emissions from NSW black coal unit	.93 tonnes CO ₂ per MWh x 2 080 500 MWh per year	1 934 865 tonnes CO ₂ per year
Annual increase in CO ₂ emissions due to Riverlink	1 934 865 tonnes CO ₂ per year less 811 395 tonnes CO ₂ per year	1 123 470 tonnes CO ₂ per year

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting

The second question asked by the honourable member is how any increases in greenhouse gas emissions due to Riverlink will be accounted for. There is general consensus that greenhouse gas emissions should be measured and controlled at the source of the emissions. However, any measures to control emissions at the source are likely to make electricity from that source more expensive. This would make electricity delivered over Riverlink even more expensive and would tend to make South Australian gas-fired generators more competitive.

However, there is some uncertainty about the method of emissions accounting that might be used in Australia^{4,5}. If there were a system that measured emissions at the point of consumption, then Riverlink would increase the amount of emissions that would be attributed to South Australia.

⁴ 'The Economic Impact of Climate Change Policy on South Australia,' The Centre for economic Studies of Adelaide and Flinders Universities, July 1998, page 61.

⁵ 'Emissions Trading in Australia, developing a framework,' ABARE Research Report, 98.1, March 1998, page 28.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning, representing the Minister for Environment and Heritage, a question about Castalloy's North Plympton foundry.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: Residents in Camden Park, Plympton North, Plympton and Novar Gardens areas have held long-standing concerns about Castalloy's foundry operations in Mooringe Avenue, North Plympton. They include the possible health effects associated with exposure to atmospheric contaminants, noise levels and noxious odours. Currently, the company has a voluntary environment improvement program in place but Castalloy has refused to provide local residents with a copy of it. The company is not legally bound to make the details available to the community as it was not a condition of the initial environment authorisation granted by the EPA.

At a public meeting of the Western Suburbs Residents Environmental Association last week, residents said that when they had rung the Environment Protection Authority to complain about noise and smell concerns they had been told not to ring as the EPA did not have enough staff to handle it.

As the local residents now stand, first, they cannot be told what is in the air because the EPA apparently does not have the staff to go out and check it, nor are the residents being told what the environment improvement program entails in terms of what is in the air now and what is intended to be in the air later. In other words, they are being kept in the dark but not out of the smell. Therefore, my questions to the Minister are:

1. What are the present staffing levels at the EPA?
2. What is the allocation of staff to various tasks within the EPA? In other words, how many are allocated to issues relating to water, etc?
3. What has been the annual funding level of the EPA for the past five years, noting that some new sections have been brought out of other departments into the EPA to take account of funding following those new roles?
4. What protocols are in place to ensure that public grievances can be dealt with?
5. Does the Government have a view that the residents have a right to know, first, what is in the environment and, secondly, what is planned to be done in relation to it?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: I will refer the honourable member's questions to the Minister and bring back a reply.

TRANSPORT, LOG BOOKS

The Hon. G. WEATHERILL: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning a question about log books.

Leave granted.

The Hon. G. WEATHERILL: Last year I asked the Minister a question about log books, after I was approached by truck drivers, regarding people being able quite easily to get log books in each State and use them while undertaking long distance driving. It was very hard to check for how long these people had been driving. Recently I saw in the news that a person drove from Thursday through to Sunday. Apparently, when the driver complained about being tired, he was told to go to the office to get pills to keep him awake for the four days.

When I raised this matter with the Minister previously she replied and looked at the legislation. I could not bring before her the driver who complained to me as he was frightened that he would lose his job. However, when I raised the matter with the Minister, she looked at the situation and reported that legislation on this matter was in the pipeline. The matter was supposed to be dealt with last October. Where is that legislation now? I realise that a Federal election was held last year, but I ask whether the legislation has been drawn up and whether it is ready to go so that we can stop these practices from happening.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: In anticipation that the honourable member might ask a question on this subject, because of recent media publicity on practices of one company that is now before the courts, I did seek an update on the matter. The honourable member will be pleased to know that, in terms of the national log book system, we have provided regulations since October for implementation since 4 January this year of a national log book system to be used

in South Australia. This means that books are numbered by a national recording system, which is a far more secure system than existed until 4 January, and it does discourage drivers from 'jurisdiction shopping' for the cheapest log book.

It is believed by the National Road Transport Commission and by Ministers at Federal, State and Territory level that this system will be a vast improvement on what has applied in the past. Certainly, I shall be interested to hear the feedback from the honourable member's constituents in that regard.

A related issue is the commercial hours of driving. I advised last year that I was ready to bring in legislation but that there was difficulty with New South Wales which, at the last minute, asked for that legislation to be withdrawn and rethought. I can indicate that some progress has been made since October/November last year, and I anticipate possibly not for passage but at least introduction this session a Bill to amend the Commercial Motor Vehicles (Hours of Driving) Act. That Bill aims to provide that the total number of hours worked—not merely the number of hours spent driving—will be the regulated number of hours permitted at any one stage.

What has been happening is that a person can work 12 hours a day loading and unloading in the workshop or depot situation and then go 14 hours driving. The new laws will stipulate that the hours spent on the road, plus the hours worked altogether, will be taken in total or aggregated to be the upper time spent.

The upper time noted is 14 hours in a day. I highlight that this still does not please Queensland or New South Wales because, at 100 km/h or 90 km/h, which is the speed for most heavy vehicles, they argue that they cannot travel the distance with one driver between Sydney and Brisbane in that 14 hour period. Both Governments and some transport operators are resisting the new rules, but other States have stood firm, and certainly South Australia will continue to do so.

The Hon. T. CROTHERS: I have a supplementary question. Given the nature of road transport and its flow from State to State, is the Minister considering this legislation—

The PRESIDENT: This is fairly inventive. The honourable member must go straight to the question.

The Hon. T. CROTHERS: Will the Minister try to ensure that her counterparts in other States adopt mirror image legislation in line with that in South Australia?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: This matter has been debated at Transport Ministers' conferences for quite some time. As I indicated late last year in answer to the Hon. George Weatherill, I anticipated that all States would agree, and in fact they did, but I think the New South Wales election has made the Government in that State a bit nervous, and the Queensland election last year made the Government of that State a bit nervous. Both States were subject to intense lobbying from some transport operators in terms of the costs of goods, and they may have backed down. I am confident that after the New South Wales election this issue will be advanced again, and that is why I aim to introduce the legislation this session, although I am not sure that we will be able to get it through this session.

HACC FUNDING

The Hon. T. CROTHERS: I seek leave to make a precised statement before asking the Minister for the Ageing a question about aged care. I indicate that I have a vested

personal interest in this as I am an ageing member of the public!

Leave granted.

The Hon. T. CROTHERS: I refer to an article in the *Advertiser* of Wednesday 20 January 1999 entitled 'Aged Care's Cash Crisis'. I realise that the Minister has already responded to some of the points I will raise, but the article states:

Hundreds of elderly people are being turned away by home support services—

which provide such services as nursing care, maintenance, garden work and house cleaning, due to their being—

... critically short of funds. ... In northern Adelaide alone ... 60 per cent of those seeking home help are being turned away. Thousands of elderly South Australians rely on the [home-based] services so they can continue living in their homes instead of in nursing homes.

Consumer and service organisations say the situation is critical, with some frail elderly people unable to receive domiciliary care unless they are seriously ill or dying. Council for the Ageing Director Mr Ian Yates said: 'These services are all in a state of crisis. You have to get worse or, preferably, begin to die to get help.' Northern Domiciliary Care Director Mr Everard Altus confirmed his service was in 'financial trouble' and that he was not taking on any new clients.

The article further states:

... the 1998-99 annual plan for the Home and Community Care program—which releases new funds—has not yet been approved by the Minister for the Ageing, Mr Lawson—

he has already answered that—

... no new money will be released until it is. The home-care plan, prepared by the SA Office for the Ageing and funded jointly by the Federal and State Governments, calls for an extra \$2.4 million to be added to the \$70.4 million annual budget.

However, Mr Lawson has said that the State Government will provide extra funding of only \$1.1 million. Mr Lawson also said that the Government was considering introducing fees for a range of community services to the aged—fees which previously had been free or provided as nominal amounts or through donations. My questions to the Minister are as follows:

1. What alternative arrangements are available for those elderly people who are presently being turned away?
2. Does the Government intend to introduce a fee for home support services? If so, what will the amount be?
3. If fees are to be introduced, does the Government believe that they will alleviate the problem altogether and, if not, what other initiatives does the Government intend to undertake in order to be able to cope with the ever increasing demand that is being placed on home support services, given that we are an ageing population?
4. What options would be available for elderly individuals who could not afford to pay the necessary fees were they to be introduced?
5. Has the Government considered the consequences that may arise were the fees to be introduced by discouraging those elderly people who could not afford to pay for home help from seeking the help they may require, thus putting their very lives at risk?

The Hon. R.D. LAWSON: Some of the matters raised by the honourable member were also raised by the Hon. Carolyn Schaefer in a question to me earlier, and I will not repeat what I said in response to her question. The honourable member asked a series of questions about the possibility of

fees in the Home and Community Care program. I mentioned earlier that about \$72.5 million will be spent in the program this year. Already, and over a number of years, agencies delivering Home and Community Care services have charged fees in some cases. For example, Meals on Wheels has always charged a fee for the Home and Community Care services that it delivers in the form of meals. Some other services, especially the home care, maintenance, garden work and house cleaning types of services, have been delivered especially by local government in exchange for the payment of modest fees which have remained in the program and have enabled the program to be further developed.

In the 1996 Federal budget it was announced that the Federal Government, which funds 62 per cent of the money that goes into this program, assumed that after the year 2000 up to 20 per cent of the funds in the program would be raised by fees generated by the program. This is a matter about which the Government has taken no firm decision because, by and large, Home and Community Care programs are delivered by non-government organisations, local government organisations and organisations such as the Royal District Nursing Service, which receives about \$13 million from the HACC program.

The RDNS has announced that, from 1 July this year, it will introduce fees to new customers of its services, and a fee schedule has been sent out to its clients for discussion and comment. I believe that the fee schedule is modest and sensible and that it provides appropriate concessional arrangements which recognise the difference between those who are in receipt of a full pension and those who are not. The Royal District Nursing Service will be introducing these fees, and I do believe that they contain appropriate measures to ensure that the users of these services are not adversely affected.

The fees envisaged for a pensioner are of the order of about \$20 a month, or \$5 a service, and, bearing in mind that on average the cost of delivering these services to the agency is about \$35, this is but a modest contribution to the particular agency.

In his questions the honourable member referred to nursing care, maintenance, garden work and house cleaning. These services are offered by some agencies, but some other services are of a more pressing need, especially, for example, nursing care which is more pressing and which has a higher priority than garden work and house cleaning. As I understand it, in order to meet its budget Northern Domiciliary Care has decided to prioritise its nursing and quasi medical services.

The honourable member asked a series of other questions in some detail. I am afraid I did not note all of them, so I will take them on notice and bring back an appropriate reply as soon as possible. The Council may be assured that the Government will handle the question of fees and user charges in the Home and Community Care program sensitively and will address the needs of the client base.

ADJOURNMENT

At 6.22 p.m. the Council adjourned until Wednesday 10 February at 2.15 p.m.