

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 10 February 1981

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

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

PRIMARY PRODUCERS EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

SOCCER FOOTBALL POOLS BILL

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

PETITIONS: SECONDED TEACHERS

Petitions signed by 163 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to take all possible steps to prevent the erosion in numbers of seconded teachers and support services in the Education Department were presented by the Hon. H. Allison and

Messrs. Ashenden, Evans, Randall, Abbott, and Olsen.
Petitions received.

A petition signed by nine employees of NWS Channel 9 praying that the House urge the Government to take all possible steps to prevent the erosion in numbers of seconded teachers and support services in the Education Department was presented by Mr. Bannon.

Petition received.

A petition signed by 16 staff of Thebarton Primary School praying that the House urge the Government to take all possible steps to prevent the erosion in numbers of seconded teachers and support services in the Education Department was presented by the Hon. J. D. Wright.

Petition received.

PETITION: MEAT SALES

A petition signed by 238 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to oppose any changes to extend the existing trading hours for the retail sale of meat was presented by the Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy.

Petition received.

PETITION: DONATED LAND

A petition signed by 931 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to amend the Planning and Development Act to allow for the rezoning of land donated by Mr. Ross Jaensch at Tailem Bend to be used for the construction of homes for the aged was presented by Mr. Lewis.

Petition received.

PETITION: Dr. J. COULTER

A petition signed by 16 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to re-establish the environmental mutagen testing unit, to reinstate Dr. J. Coulter to his previous position and instigate an inquiry into the administration of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science was presented by Mr. Bannon.

Petition received.

PETITION: HUGH CULLEN

A petition signed by 24 residents of South Australia praying that the House would cause Hugh Cullen to be released without delay was presented by Mr. O'Neill.

Petition received.

PETITION: PETROL PRICES

A petition signed by 760 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the State Government to make representations to the Federal Government to stop the increase in the price of petrol was presented by Mr. Hamilton.

Petition received.

PETITIONS: CONTRACTS

Petitions signed by 42 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to ensure

that it did not let contracts to private enterprise to the detriment of Government employees were presented by Messrs. Hamilton and O'Neill.

Petitions received.

PETITIONS: PROSTITUTION

Petitions signed by 1 116 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to strengthen existing laws against the prostitution trade, reject any proposal to legalise the trade and request the Commonwealth Government to sign the United Nations Convention on Prostitution were presented by the Hons. E. R. Goldsworthy, D. C. Brown, H. Allison, W. E. Chapman, M. M. Wilson, J. D. Wright, J. D. Corcoran, and R. G. Payne, and Messrs. Bannon, Olsen, Abbott, Randall, Evans, Lewis, Billard, and Whitten.

Petitions received.

PETITION: EYRE DISTRICT WATER

A petition signed by 201 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to rectify the inadequate water supply to the Smoky Bay and Mudamuckla areas was presented by Mr. Gunn.

Petition received.

PETITION: FISCAL POLICY

A petition signed by 47 teachers at Craigmare High School praying that the House urge the Government to review its fiscal policy so as not to seriously undermine the standard of education and staff morale in schools was presented by the Hon. H. Allison.

Petition received.

PETITION: EDUCATION EQUALITY

A petition signed by 88 residents of South Australia praying that the House urge the Government to allocate more realistic funds to education in South Australia so that children received equality in education was presented by the Hon. H. Allison.

Petition received.

PETITION: HACKHAM TO HALLETT COVE RAILWAY

A petition signed by 485 residents of Hackham praying that the House urge the Government to reopen the Hackham to Hallett Cove railway was presented by the Hon. D. J. Hopgood.

Petition received.

PETITION: READING DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

A petition signed by 22 staff of the Lamerou Area School praying that the House urge the Government to retain the Reading Development Centre, its personnel and resources was presented by Mr. Lewis.

Petition received.

QUESTIONS

The SPEAKER: I direct that the written answers to questions, as detailed in the schedule I now table, be distributed and printed in *Hansard*: all the questions on the Notice Paper except Nos. 572 to 584, 598, 611, 729, 751, 756, 757, 780, 860.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

In reply to the **Hon. R. G. PAYNE** (19 November).

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: Clause 2 states that the Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation and that the Governor may in a proclamation made for the purposes of subsection (1) suspend the operation of any specific provisions of this Act until a subsequent day fixed in the proclamation, or a day to be fixed by subsequent proclamation. This clause is inserted in the Bill to enable the Governor to bring the Act into operation either as a whole or to suspend the operation of any specific provision of the Act until a subsequent day for administrative purposes. It is a formal provision which is used by Parliamentary Counsel to provide flexibility, as it may be desirable for some sections of an Act to be suspended for specific reasons. In this particular case there is no need to suspend any part of the operation of the Act and it is anticipated that the whole of the Act will be brought into effect as soon as possible.

ELECTRICITY LINES

In reply to **Mr. LEWIS** (27 November).

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: The Electricity Trust's practice in cutting trees under and adjacent to high-voltage lines is to remove branches and limbs (allowing for regrowth of trees) to the extent necessary to ensure that safe clearances will be maintained under the worst likely conditions of conductor sway and sag. The trust has no proposals for changing this practice. Complete removal of plants and trees from beside and beneath lines is not considered necessary, and the environmental impact of such a measure would almost certainly be unacceptable to the community generally.

DEPARTMENTAL HEAD

In reply to **Mr. BANNON** (4 December).

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The necessary procedures pursuant to the Public Service Act for the appointment of the Permanent Head are being followed. The position was advertised nationally on Saturday 17 January 1981, and within the Public Service on 21 January 1981. Applications will close on 18 February 1981. As soon as applications have been received and assessed, interviews will be held and, assuming that a person with the ability to undertake the role is among the applicants, the Minister of Arts will make an appropriate recommendation to Cabinet on the advice of the Public Service Board.

RADIO STATION

In reply to **Mr. RANDALL** (25 November).

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: During the 1978-79 financial period, the then Government made available a grant of \$62 250 to the Progressive Music Broadcasting Association (P.M.B.A.). The grant was specifically provided to

enable the P.M.B.A. to purchase equipment required for establishing its broadcasting facility and was given in the belief that the P.M.B.A. would provide an alternative source of radio access to high-quality music and thereby cater for local needs that were not being met by other existing radio stations, as well as provide opportunities for public involvement in radio activities.

As in the case of all South Australian Government grants, the P.M.B.A. was required to provide an audited accounting statement indicating specifically how the grant was expended. The P.M.B.A. submitted this statement in July 1980. In summary, the report stated that the \$62 250 grant was used to establish and equip the on-air studio, control room and propagation facilities of the P.M.B.A.'s public radio station.

STATE THEATRE COMPANY

In reply to **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (25 November).

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The State Theatre Company was unable to fund the tour out of its general grant income and it applied to both the State Government and the Australia Council for assistance with the project. Neither the State Government nor the Australia Council were in a position to provide funds at that time. The Old Vic has renewed its invitation for the State Theatre Company to tour to London with an Australian play in March 1982. It is hoped that by this time the State Theatre Company will be in a better position to fund such a tour.

RADIUM HILL

In reply to **Mr. KENEALLY** (25 November).

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The question asked on 25 November 1980 by the member for Stuart is very similar to that answered by the Minister of Health in response to a question by the member for Todd on 27 November 1980, and I therefore refer him to that reply.

AIR FARES

In reply to **Mr. SLATER** (2 December).

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I refer to the inquiry made by the honourable member concerning submissions to the inquiry into air fares. As intimated to the honourable member in my letter of 22 January 1981, I now supply the following information:

1. The South Australian Government established a working party to prepare a submission to this inquiry. The detailed written submission was forwarded to the committee in August 1980.
2. The committee initially intended to hold public hearings in Adelaide in November 1980 but the aircraft refuellers' dispute prevented the members from getting to Adelaide and the hearings were postponed. The earlier reporting date set by the Commonwealth Government will not allow the committee time to hold these hearings in Adelaide before concluding its report.
3. Any verbal submissions made at the public hearings by the South Australian Government would have only been a summary of the detailed written submission presented to the inquiry and possibly an elaboration of specific points raised by the committee during questioning.
4. The South Australian Government submission is available to members of the public and may be

viewed at the Department of Administrative Services, 11th Floor, IMFC House, 33 King William Street.

PUNALUR PAPER MILLS

In reply to **Mr. ABBOTT** (2 December).

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The Government first approached the Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) on this matter on 20 February 1980, when an officer contacted an official of FIRB by telephone. At that time, the Minister of Forests and Mr. Dalmia wished to know the views of the FIRB because both fully realised that the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer would be necessary for the foreign investment proposed.

As a result of that telephone inquiry, it was reported to the Minister and Mr. Dalmia that the preliminary opinion of the FIRB official was that there should be no insoluble problems with respect to Punalur's application but that a final recommendation would not be available until a detailed submission had been received and considered. It was made clear to the FIRB at the time that the South Australian Government had no objections to the proposed foreign ownership and that it was prepared to transfer its own interests to Punalur Paper Mills Limited, so that the project could proceed as Mr. Dalmia wished.

These views were again expressed to the FIRB when it was considering the formal application by Punalur Paper Mills Limited. It is a standard procedure that the board consults the State Government involved before a final recommendation is made to the Treasurer. However, as an independent Commonwealth body, the FIRB is not obliged to be directed by the views of a State Government, and in the case of Punalur Paper Mills' proposal the Treasurer agreed with the recommendation of the board and did not approve the application.

As to the question of whether or not the Government is "happy" with the FIRB's decision, it is not a relevant consideration. The Government accepts that it must pursue development projects within many parameters: just one of which is Commonwealth Government policy on foreign investment.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS

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

Craigburn Primary School, Stage 1,
 Royal Adelaide and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals—
 Computerised Axial Tomography Services, Interim Report,
 Royal Adelaide and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals—
 Computerised Axial Tomography Services, Final Report,
 Department of Agriculture (Pig Physiology Unit at Northfield),
 Munno Para Primary School Replacement (Activity Hall).
 Ordered that reports be printed.

OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR

The SPEAKER laid on the table the report of the overseas study tour, 1980, by Mr. J. Mathwin, member for Glenelg.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: MEEKATHARRA MINERALS

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY (Minister of Mines and Energy): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: Honourable members will recall that on 4 December last year, I made a statement to the House following certain press reports about exploration for coal in the Arkaringa Basin by the company Meekatharra Minerals (Australia) Pty. Ltd. Those reports included comments attributed to the Chairman of the company, Mr. D. O'Callaghan, about the extent of assumed coal reserves in the basin and proposals for development of these reserves.

I had a meeting with Mr. O'Callaghan on 9 December, and the company supplied further information, which my department has now examined in detail. As a result, I have written to Mr. O'Callaghan in the following terms:

The reports you have presented in response to my request of 5 December 1980 regarding your company's coal exploration in the Arkaringa Basin have been examined, and I am advised that the detailed exploration information necessary to substantiate some of the public statements attributed to you is not available. In particular, when related to the criteria specified in the Code for Calculating and Reporting Coal Reserves (prepared by the Standing Committee on Coalfield Geology of New South Wales, and acknowledged by you as the standard used for your reporting), I am advised that, contrary to the public statements referring to assumed reserves, your investigations are at a stage where only inferred reserves may be implied. Moreover, to conform with the code, any public statement should be qualified by reference to over-burden limits and geological features bearing on exploitation, such as the number and thickness of individual seams.

From the data available to me, it would appear that the coal reserves and quality statements released by your company so far are premature. Drilling is widespread, the validity of coal thicknesses reported are questionable, the individual seams are generally thin and separated by sand and shale partings, correlation between holes is uncertain, the necessary electric logging data to substantiate correlation is limited, and there is only very limited analytical work. For all these reasons, the coal discovery reported by Meekatharra Minerals Limited can at this stage best be described as a large inferred reserve of coal with limited potential of being economically exploited in the foreseeable future: considerably more exploration is required before the viability of the deposit can be determined.

Immediate arrangements should be made by you with the Director-General, Department of Mines and Energy, for a meeting at which your consulting geologists and consulting engineer shall be required to discuss the above matters and the published conclusions with respect to coal exploration by Meekatharra Minerals Limited in the Arkaringa Basin. I shall await the report of this meeting before deciding on what further action may be necessary.

In particular, the reports contained comments about the possibility of beginning to exploit the reserves by 1984 and plans to use the coal to generate power in South Australia, to export it as steaming coal, and as the basis for a liquefaction plant. Such comments were not justified by information then available to me, and I sought further information from the company.

Those are the contents of the letter forwarded yesterday to the company. Last week, I noted press reports about plans by the company to spend a considerable sum on exploration in the Arkaringa Basin this year. While the Government appreciates the interest and enthusiasm with

which Meekatharra Minerals is taking up its exploration programme, I have an obligation, at the same time, to keep the public fully informed of the progress of resource developments in South Australia and to ensure that any public statements about developments are justified by available information.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: PUNALUR PAPER MILLS

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN (Minister of Forests): I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Whilst I was overseas from 20 November 1980 and during the closing days of the pre-Christmas Parliamentary session, the Opposition asked a number of questions relating to the Government's August 1980 termination of the South Australia/India pulp mill agreement. All of these questions have been answered. I have noted that, in the Hon. Brian Chatterton's questions in Parliament and in a subsequent bulletin of unsigned authorship, purporting to be a Labor Party production, many allegations and implied statements of breach of contract, unfair treatment of the Indian company principal, Mr. Dalmia, by the Government and by me in particular, were made.

The allegations possibly fall into several categories. A substantial number are scurrilous and without foundation and represent a grossly distorted version of the facts. Whether or not a response is justified, I have had prepared a chronicle of events citing both Governments' involvement with Punalur Paper Mills Limited since late 1977. This has been done with assistance from a number of sources, including the officers of the Woods and Forests Department, documented evidence now held by that department and Mr. Dalmia himself.

An examination of that material shows clearly:

1. That information supplied by the Opposition to this Parliament and the media portrays a false position;
2. Mr. Dalmia (Punalur Paper Mills) shifted ground on every occasion he was called upon to tangibly demonstrate his financial capacity to implement his commitments.

All of these negotiations with Mr. Dalmia have been undertaken having regard to appropriate trading practices in protecting the interests of South Australia. In today's statement I wish to reaffirm that:

1. The formation of the company, Punwood Pty. Ltd. (South Australian Timber Corporation, 60 per cent; Punalur Paper Mills 40 per cent) was negotiated by the Hon. Brian Chatterton and Mr. Dalmia and agreed to on 27 March 1979;
2. The present Government accepted and honoured that agreement at the time the Indian company seal was formally affixed to the document in December 1979.
3. Upon finding that the Punwood account had incurred substantial expenditure and that all the expenditure had been met by the State via SATCO, I immediately insisted on obtaining Mr. Dalmia's own company's agreed share of the expenditure, that is, \$200 000.
4. There was no evidence of any sustained effort by the previous Minister to secure the Indian company's share of the incurred expenditure from Mr. Dalmia.
5. Although the former Minister had formally

commenced his discussions with Mr. Dalmia as far back as 1977, up to the change of the Government at 15 September 1979, there is no record of any money coming from the Indian principal to the South Australian Government.

6. During his December 1979 visit:

(a) Mr. Dalmia informed us of his problems in proceeding with his chip only contract and indicated his desire to redirect his attention to the early installation of a joint venture pulp mill in the South-East of South Australia;

(b) The Government welcomed the Indian proposal of further processing the resource, particularly with the potential employment of more South Australians;

(c) Mr. Dalmia confirmed with us his knowledge of obligation to meet his Indian company's 40 per cent share of the accrued Punwood deficit and subsequent expenditure authorised by the company's directors, of which he was one.

(d) Mr. Dalmia promised to remit his outstanding share of the expenditure directly from India on his return home.

7. Mr. Dalmia did not remit the funds to the Punwood account as he had agreed. As the Minister responsible, I reported to the Government my disappointment in Mr. Dalmia's failure to honour his undertaking and was urged by the Premier to take positive steps to recover the funds.

8. A telex was forwarded to Mr. Dalmia on 30 January 1980, requesting payment and advising that failure to honour his financial obligations would jeopardise his future association with the South Australian Government.

9. Our demands were designed to seek recovery of public funds expended on the Indian company's behalf, possibly before, but certainly officially to 27 March 1979 under the administration of the previous Government.

10. Mr. Dalmia ultimately made the payments from Indonesia and Germany in February 1980.

11. The Government continued to extend the utmost co-operation to Mr. Dalmia and Punalur Paper Mills Limited.

12. We entered into the revised pulp mill agreement with Punalur Paper Mills Limited on 5 March 1980, a project which was initiated by Mr. Dalmia himself, freely negotiated by him, and which took account of relevant detail from the previous chip project, and other installation and stage-achievement dates furnished to us by him. The agreement required him to demonstrate, by 31 July 1980, his industrial and financial capacity to undertake this substantial development in terms of the agreement. He further agreed to establish the chip plant ready to begin production on or before 31 August 1980, and on or before 31 July 1980, to deliver a proposal to supply, erect and operate a thermo-mechanical pulp plant in the South-East.

13. Although numerous inquiries had been received from many overseas companies, the Government abided by the agreement at all times. No commitments were made to any other interested party by the South Australian Government.

14. The 5 March 1980 agreement was based on strict business commitments of both parties.

15. The 5 March 1980 agreement was in an appropriate legal and commercial form. It deliberately set out to remove any uncertainties in the relations between the Government and Mr. Dalmia having regard to the prolonged and variable nature of previous negotiations.

16. The South Australian Government has honoured its obligations in the agreement to the letter.

17. The Indian company did not honour its obligations, although it was fully aware that failure to do so would automatically negate its exclusive rights to the valuable South-East timber resource, terminate the agreement and place it in a position of open tender competition for the resource—a practice consistent with our Government's policy for new contracts.

The details of courtesy extended to Mr. Dalmia at the time of termination are well known, as, too, are his responses to the public through the media conference held in Parliament House on 27 August 1980.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Premier (The Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—

Pursuant to Statute—

i. Public Service Board—Report, 1979-80.

By the Treasurer (The Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—

Pursuant to Statute—

i. Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act, 1979—Regulations—Fees.

ii. Pay-roll Tax Act, 1971-1980—Regulations—Deduction from Taxable Wages.

iii. Stamp Duties Act, 1923-1978—Regulations—Applications for Licences.

iv. Interest Rate.

v. The Savings Bank of South Australia Act, 1929-1978—Regulations—Fees for Trustees.

vi. Fees for Trustees (Amendment).

By the Minister of Industrial Affairs (The Hon. D. C. Brown)—

Pursuant to Statute—

i. Apprentices Act, 1950-1978—Regulations—Release Training, Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act, 1972-1978—Regulations.

ii. Commercial Safety Code—Fees.

iii. Fragile Roofing Materials.

iv. Industrial Safety Code—Fees.

v. Workers Compensation (Insurance) Act 1980—Regulations—Levy.

By the Minister of Education (The Hon. H. Allison)—

Pursuant to Statute—

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

ii. Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act, 1979-1980—Regulations—Unsupervised Leave.

iii. Education Act, 1972-1980—Regulations—Secondary Book and Materials Grant Further Education Act, 1975-1980—Regulations.

iv. Grievance Appeals.

v. Parking.

vi. Various Amendments.

vii. Real Property Act, 1886-1980—Regulations—Form of Instruments and Certificates.

viii. Supreme Court Act, 1935-1980—Supreme Court

Rules—Costs.

By the Chief Secretary (The Hon. W. A. Rodda)—
Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Architects Act, 1939-1976—By-laws—Fees.
- II. Fire Brigades Board—Report, 1979-80.
- III. Listening Devices—Report, 1980.
- IV. Police Pensions Fund—Actuarial Investigations, 1 July 1977 and 1 July 1980.
- V. Prisons Act, 1936-1976—Regulations—Prison Accommodation.
- VI. Commissioner of Police—Report, 1979-80.

By the Minister of Marine (The Hon. W. A. Rodda)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Boating Act 1974-1980—Regulations—Point Turton—Zoning.
- II. Fees—Marine Act, 1936-1976—Regulations.
- III. Manning of Fishing Vessels.
- IV. Certificates of Competency and Safety Manning.

By the Minister of Agriculture (The Hon. W. E. Chapman)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Abattoirs Act, 1911-1973—Regulations—Port Pirie—Fees.
- II. Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee—Report, 1979.
- III. Metropolitan Milk Supply Act, 1946-1974—Regulations—Milk Prices.
- IV. Advisory Committee on Soil Conservation—Report, 1979-80.

By the Minister of Environment (The Hon. D. C. Wotton)—

By Command—

- I. Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Inquiry—Final Report.

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Constitutional Museum Act, 1978—Regulations—Concessional Admission.
- Local Government Act, 1934-1978—Regulations—
 - I. Parking on Foreshore.
 - III. Parking Regulations, 1980.
 - IV. Parking Regulations—Amendment.
- Corporation of Adelaide—By-laws—
 - V. No. 3—Bicycle Track Traffic.
 - VI. No. 8—Street Conduct.
 - VII. No. 20—River Torrens.
 - VIII. No. 23—Dogs.
 - IX. No. 25—Bees.
 - X. No. 26—Inflammable Undergrowth.
 - XI. Corporation of the City of Burnside No. 12. Keeping of Poultry and Birds—Various Amendments.
- XII. Corporation of Mount Gambier—By-law No. 7—Traffic.
- XIII. Corporation of Tea Tree Gully—By-law No. 30—Caravans.
- XIV. Corporation of Whyalla—By-law No. 35—Penalties.
- XV. Corporation of Hindmarsh—By-law No. 40—Gibson Street Traffic.
- XVI. District Council of Burra Burra—By-law No. 2—Street Hawkers and Traders.
- XVII. District Council of Bute—By-law No. 27—Fire-breaks.
- XVIII. District Council of Dudley—By-law No. 26—Camping.
- XIX. District Council of Light—By-law No. 20—Bees.
- XX. District Council of Ridley—By-law No. 3—Bees.
- XXI. District Council of Yankalilla—By-law No. 25—Horses on Beach.

By the Minister of Planning (The Hon. D. C.

Wotton—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. City of Adelaide Development Control Act, 1976-1978—Regulations—Amusement Machine Centres.
- II. North Haven Trust—Report, 1979-80.
- Planning and Development Act, 1966-1980—Regulations—
 - III. Interim Development Control—Monarto.
 - IV. South-East Planning Area Development Plan—Corporation of Mount Gambier Planning Regulations—Zoning.
- Metropolitan Development Plan—Planning Regulations—
 - V. Corporation of Salisbury—Zoning.
 - VI. Corporation of Walkerville—Zoning.
 - VII. Corporation of West Torrens—Zoning.

By the Minister of Transport (The Hon. M. M. Wilson)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act, 1956-1978—Regulations—Fares
- Motor Vehicles Act, 1959-1980—Regulations.
- II. Drilling Rigs.
- III. Fees.
- IV. Government Number Plates.
- V. Motor Cycles—Learner Driver.
- Road Traffic Act, 1961-1980—Regulations.
- VI. Australian Design Rules—Brakes.
- VII. Floodlights on Maintenance Vehicles.
- VIII. Parking of Vehicles.
- IX. Rickshaws.
- X. Tankers.
- XI. Variation of the Traffic Prohibition Brighton.
- XII. State Transport Authority—Report, 1979-80.

By the Minister of Recreation and Sport (The Hon. M. M. Wilson)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Racecourses Development Board—Report, 1979-80.
- II. Dog Racing Rules—Reserves.
- III. Racing Act—Amendment to Rules.

By the Minister of Health (The Hon. Jennifer Adamson)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- I. Alcohol and Drug Addicts Treatment Board—Report, 1978-79.
- II. Building Societies Act, 1975-1976; Building Societies, Registrar of—Report, 1979-80.
- III. Consumer Affairs, Commissioner for, Report, 1979-80.
- IV. Consumer Transactions Act, 1972-1980—Regulations—Print Size—Exemption.
- V. Credit Unions, Registrar of—Report, 1979.
- VI. Food and Drugs Act, 1908-1976—Regulations—Food Standards.
- VII. Health Act, 1935-1978—Regulations—Private Hospitals.
- VIII. Hospitals Act, 1934-1971—Regulations—Hospital Charges.
- IX. South Australia Psychological Board—Report, 1979-1980.
- X. Residential Tenancies Act, 1978—Regulations—Bonds.
- XI. South Australian Health Commission Act, 1975-1980—Regulations—Incorporated Hospitals—Fees.
- XII. Hospital By-laws—Modbury—Control of Parking.

By the Minister of Water Resources (The Hon. P. B.

Arnold)—

By Command—

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

*By the Minister of Lands (The Hon. P. B. Arnold)—
Pursuant to Statute—*

- I. Crown Lands Act, 1929-1980—Section 5(f)—Statement of land resumed.
- II. Geographical Names Board of South Australia—Report, 1978-79.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT: PUNALUR PAPER MILLS

The SPEAKER: I have received a letter from the Leader of the Opposition, dated 10 February 1981, which states:

I wish to advise that when the House meets today, Tuesday 10 February 1981, I shall move that the House, at its rising, adjourn to 2 p.m. on Friday 13 February for the purpose of debating the following matter of urgency: That this House condemns the Government for its handling of negotiations with the Punalur Paper Mill Company of India and calls on it to immediately establish a judicial inquiry, or an inquiry by the Ombudsman, to investigate the cancellation of contracts, and in particular to establish whether there was any impropriety or breach of the law by any Minister or officer of the Government.

Is the honourable Leader's motion supported?

Members having risen:

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY (Deputy Premier): I move:

That the time allowed for this debate be extended to 3.30 p.m.

Motion carried.

Mr. BANNON (Leader of the Opposition): I move:

That the House at its rising adjourn to 2 p.m. on Friday 13 February, for the purpose of debating the following matter of urgency, namely, that this House condemns the Government for its handling of negotiations with the Punalur Paper Mill Company of India, and calls on it to immediately establish a judicial inquiry, or an inquiry by the Ombudsman, to investigate the cancellation of contracts, and in particular to establish whether there was any impropriety or breach of the law by any Minister or officer of the Government.

Last Thursday I called on the Government to appoint either the Ombudsman or a judicial inquiry to investigate the circumstances leading up to the cancellation of South Australia's \$80 000 000 wood chip contract with the Indian company, Punalur Paper Mills. I did so because it is quite clear from the attention that the local and national press have given the matter that an examination, even of the known facts, raises serious questions about the Government's propriety in cancelling the Punalur deal, and its competence in handling the negotiations.

The information collected by the Opposition, over many months, points, I believe, either to serious incompetence or breaches of the law. It shows not only a Government that is prepared to renege on a firm, fair, legal contract between itself and a respected overseas company but also that a South Australian Minister of the Crown sanctioned attempts to sabotage a legal contract, prior, during and after that contract was signed.

The statement just made by the Minister adds nothing to the facts of this situation, and detracts in no way from the call for an inquiry. On the contrary, I suggest that the only two inferences we can draw from that statement say more about the Government's attitude, and that of the

particular Minister, than about the facts at issue. They certainly support Opposition contentions, and contentions raised in the national press.

Let me deal with those two points: the statement concentrates, at great length, on the question of Mr. Dalmia's financial capacity, and on whether or not he had supplied or was able to supply the monetary commitments he had made in terms of the contract. The suggestion is that he was not able to do so. I point out that until the Punwood company was set up, until it was formally established, Mr. Dalmia was under an obligation to provide not a cent. That company was not set up until 20 December 1979. Therefore, right through the period about which this statement deals, there was no obligation on Mr. Dalmia, other than the preparatory work he would be doing with his own companies for the contract, to supply any money whatsoever to the joint venture.

A demand was made on 30 January 1980, which was the deadline set, for the provision of \$200 000 by Mr. Dalmia. That is about six weeks after he became obliged to provide that money. That, in itself, was interesting, because SATCO was to add \$300 000 to that, making a total of \$500 000, to be used for the expenses of Punwood over that period. The actual expenditure by Punalur in the course of this shabby business in the first few months of 1980 was not \$500 000, but \$198 000—less than the \$200 000 Mr. Dalmia wholly provided.

In other words, if there were any doubt at all about money being available, the Government had in its coffers \$200 000 supplied by Mr. Dalmia, and obligations of less than that. Looked at on the proper basis, Mr. Dalmia's contribution could have been of the order of \$80 000, so let us dispose of the monetary arguments.

The second point is the tone of this statement, which is exemplified by the jeering, arrogant attitude of the Premier and some of his Ministers. The underlying thread in the whole question of dealings with Mr. Dalmia is not to regard him as a respectable, impeccably credentialed businessman, a major manufacturer from a leading Indian manufacturing family, a millionaire in his own right, but because he happens to be an Indian, he is in some way a shady and nefarious character—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I rise on a point of order. I take strong exception to the Leader's implying and imputing to members of the Government and members on this side some racial hatred, dislike or discrimination against Indians.

The SPEAKER: There is no point of order, and I cannot accept a point of order being taken as a means of explaining a situation that is unsatisfactory in the mind of any member, be he on the right or left of the Chair.

Mr. BANNON: The point I am making is most clearly exemplified by the quoted remarks of the Minister in the *National Times* when he was referring to this respected businessman: he talked of Mr. Dalmia as "this old guy who was an Indian trader from way back." He went on to say, "It was very difficult to get a cent out of him, but perhaps that is the way things are done over there." I throw those words back in the Premier's face and ask him whether he will still sustain that there was no hint or underlying thread of hostility or suspicion to Mr. Dalmia because of his origins.

Many questions remain unanswered and, from the Government's attitude, it appears that those questions will not be answered until an answer is finally forced from the Government by either an inquiry or the revelation of the true situation. The foremost question is: "Why should the South Australian Government seek to damage its

reputation locally and internationally in regard to honouring legal commitments freely entered into by itself and its predecessors in office?" A second question is: "Why would a Government apparently choose to throw away a contract for a project that would have provided 350 jobs in the South-East of South Australia, royalties worth millions to the State revenue, and a stable market for expensively produced round wood and forest thinnings?" I have asked for an inquiry to get to the facts: we have had no response to that request, but this is the only way in which this matter can be fully ventilated and in which the Government's actions can be exposed to the view of all.

If the Government has nothing to hide, it should have no hesitation whatsoever in appointing such an inquiry. A number of other issues in this matter demand explanation: the inquiry must investigate whether documents were criminally forged in order to implicate Mr. Dalmia in dealings with the Japanese company, Marubeni, dealings which he has vehemently denied. I will not read all of the material relating to that alleged forgery: it is clear enough from the national press. However, that is a question that must be answered.

The Minister must tell us specifically who supplied the letter to his department, whether the persons involved were in any way connected with Marubeni or whether the South Australian Government solicited the information. Further, we ask who required the South Australian police and Interpol to investigate Mr. Dalmia, and why the Minister investigated Mr. Dalmia on the one hand but on the other hand refused to launch any investigation into the Japanese companies and their connection in what was possibly a conspiracy. These sorts of questions must be answered.

We now come to a further stage of this sorry tale, and, as I have said, I do not wish to canvass the full details leading up to that contract in March, which was subsequently cancelled by the Government, because those details have been canvassed sufficiently. There are certainly a number of major matters which have arisen subsequently and which should be the subject of inquiry.

The Premier should be aware that Saturday's *Advertiser* claimed that Japanese companies viewed "with pessimism" the South Australian Government's insistence on the processing of part of the resource in this State. Indeed, yesterday's *Financial Review*, quoting from the six-monthly Directors' report of Associated Pulp and Paper Mills, stated:

There had been a decline in recent months in the world pulp and paper markets as a result of generally depressed economic conditions.

This decline, according to the Directors, shows no sign of abatement. The report stated:

The effect of this depression is certain to be more severely felt in the current six months. There were problems of low demand currently being experienced in the Japanese pulp and paper industry which could adversely affect our wood chip export business.

In other words, it is the worst possible time for new contracts to be sought, for new tenders to be opened, particularly as we have thrown away a firm and binding contract with a certain development attached to it.

Why has the Government jeopardised this operation? By effectively removing Punalur as even an interested party in contracting for this important South Australian resource, it has disposed of any competitive element in the sale. The Government's incompetence has created a buyer's market, nullifying the advantageous position previously secured by the former South Australian Government. We are now, to put it crudely, "fair game" for the pickings in an environment where the price of

wood chips is falling and where Indian competition against the Japanese interests has been removed. We are now in a weaker bargaining position and we may possibly be forced to make further concessions simply to have this resource developed.

More importantly, valuable time has been wasted. Our chances of securing a pulp plant, as an integral part of any wood chip sale, are also diminished. What the Premier does not seem to understand is that the South Australian resource of wood chips is small by Japanese standards. Compared with our rivals, such as New Zealand, South Australian wood is expensive. It is, therefore, quite illogical from the Japanese point of view to build a pulp plant in South Australia next to a most expensive resource in the face of a declining market. However, we had such an agreement, we had such an undertaking, and that contract was deliberately avoided and torn up.

Surely the Minister of Forests realises that it has long been Japanese policy to encourage surplus production in order to force down prices. He should also be aware that Japanese companies, including Marubeni, have a reputation in New Zealand for breaking contracts for steady supplies of wood chips by insisting on extreme quality standards from time to time, in an arbitrary fashion, depending on the state of the market.

The events since the receipt of the Marubeni letter and the short-lived Punalur contract of 5 March 1980 have been quite extraordinary. It was the Premier who insisted that the pulp mill should be included, apparently retrospectively, in the deal. Fine, if that can be done, but the original, legally binding contract did not involve the mill.

Let me quote from a minute from Mr. Norm Lewis, Associate Director of the Woods and Forests Department, dated 1 March 1980, as follows:

In pursuit of the Premier's—
and "Premier's" is underlined—

requirements the accompanying documents represent as far as I am prepared to recommend.

He continued, later, as follows:

If these terms are not acceptable to Mr. Dalmia, then my recommendation is that the project be opened to offer or tender.

In other words, some days before actual signatures were placed on the document the matters of breaking the contract and canvassing for other offers were being made quite clearly in minutes to the Minister. That is the way this contract was approached in the early part of 1980, and that is why we are in the situation we are in today.

There was a campaign of harassment which, far from demonstrating the Government's business expertise, revealed its incompetence and proved that any indenture signed by the Government in this matter was not worth the paper it was written on. The Minister even had the hide in his statement today to quote the public statements made by Mr. Dalmia and himself at a press conference held in Parliament House on 27 August 1980. A number of those present will testify to the fact that Mr. Dalmia was virtually stood over by the Minister to make the statements that he made—that, indeed, he knew that what was at risk was the \$200 000 he had already put into this venture.

He also knew that if he did not comply with what the Minister was attempting to get him to say he would put at risk any future opportunities he had to obtain the resource from this country. It is a quite shameful performance, which, as I say, can be attested to by a number of people who were present. So, a cowardly, back-door campaign was waged to scuttle the contract. Woods and Forests land, which was meant to be available to Mr. Dalmia, was

no longer to be available, and he had to take up an option on a private dairy farm to provide an area in which to operate.

We had the problem of the Foreign Investment Review Board, which we were told would give 100 per cent equity agreement, and then at the last minute the board said "No", it would not, that Mr. Dalmia would have to find another partner. He found one with H. C. Sleigh. Certain propositions were formulated, but, because the time had run out, by the time he had found out from the F.I.R.B. that he needed this 50 per cent equity the contract was cancelled. A shabby reason was given by the Minister. The whole situation has been handled appallingly. It is an example of what can happen to vital developments for this State under this Government. It certainly has damaged our international reputation, and an inquiry is needed to clear it up entirely.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer): If this is an example of the new P.R. Opposition (that is, the post-Raywood Opposition), I can say only that it is a very poor example indeed, and I believe that the Opposition and the Labor Party have wasted a great deal of money. I have never heard such a farrago of nonsense, and I have been in this place for a long time.

An honourable member: Too long.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I am grateful for the compliment. The tragedy of it is that this sort of fairy tale which has been earnestly stimulated by the Hon. Mr. Chatterton for some reason—I suspect his close friendship with the Indian principal—has some chance of being believed by those people who do not take the trouble to find out what are the true facts. The other thing that I find intensely disturbing is that in just 15 minutes this afternoon the Leader of the Opposition has demonstrated a complete and absolute lack of understanding of first business principles.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: Rubbish!

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I do not think the member for Elizabeth is any expert.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: Why don't you clear the matter up by having a judicial inquiry?

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I will deal with the judicial inquiry question in a moment. I am surprised that the member for Elizabeth, who is an officer of the court and is presumably skilled in these matters, has not told the Leader of the Opposition what the obvious recourse for Mr. Dalmia is, if he chooses to take it. The facts are these: the matter has not been appallingly handled by this Government; it was appallingly handled by the former Government. It was characterised by a lack of businesslike procedure, by equivocation and by the changes of mind. There was no firm contract until the present Government came to office.

The crux of the Opposition's allegations are these: it alleges that the Government entered into an agreement with Punalur Paper Mills Limited of India concerning the supply of wood chips to the Republic of India—and I emphasise the words "to the Republic of India". The Opposition further alleges that the South Australian Government entered into negotiations with a Japanese company, Marubeni, in respect of the same wood chips, in spite of the existing agreement.

That is the nub of the allegations that are being made. The Opposition further alleges that the South Australian Government either took steps itself or was party to a campaign to force Mr. Dalmia to break the agreement because, it says, the Government had negotiated a better deal with Marubeni. I totally and absolutely refute those

allegations.

An honourable member: What about the *National Times* article?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: We all know who writes for the *National Times*. I do not know who writes for the Labor Party's rural news rag, whatever it is called. Both were scurrilous reports. The other facts of the matter have already been outlined, and on those facts, which are quite clear, there is no doubt that Mr. Dalmia withdrew because he was not able to meet the terms of an agreement which he freely negotiated, which he accepted, which he signed, and when he was not able to fulfil the terms of that agreement, he withdrew. It was the only course of action for him.

It was the only course of action for him, and there was no other reason for his withdrawal from that contract. The Opposition, on a number of occasions, has cited a personal letter from an officer of the Woods and Forests Department to the Minister, mentioning Marubeni; indeed, it has been christened, I suspect by Mr. Muirden, the "Marubeni letter". Opposition members proffer that as evidence that the South Australian Government was negotiating with Marubeni on wood chips. That is a complete misrepresentation. The facts in relation to that side plot of this issue are as follows. Information was supplied to the Government which raised serious doubts as to Mr. Dalmia's activities whilst party to an agreement with the South Australian Government. It was reported to the Government that evidence was available which suggested that Mr. Dalmia had been in Tokyo negotiating with Marubeni to sell to it the same wood chips which, under the terms of the agreement, were to be supplied from South Australia to the Republic of India.

Obviously, an officer of the department was instructed to take urgent steps to establish the truth or otherwise of this alleged breach of the agreement by Mr. Dalmia. It was a matter of very grave concern to the Government. There was the possibility that Mr. Dalmia was proposing to engage in activities and indeed was in breach of the law in negotiating, in breach of the agreement, in breach of the Indian law, and indeed, putting it in clear language, that he could well have been two-timing South Australia, the South Australian Government, and the Indian Government.

Mr. Keneally: Are you saying that—

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I have been in this place too long, and I think the member for Stuart should give me credit not to be listening to his inane suggestions.

Mr. Keneally: But—

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: This is a very serious matter indeed. It was regarded as a most serious matter at that time, when the South Australian Government could have been brought into a breach of an international situation, international law, by the activities of Mr. Dalmia. I refer to the report in the letter that is quoted—and I will not go into the disgusting and disgraceful circumstances under which a personal letter to the Minister has come into the hands of the Opposition. The letter received from that officer of the department was a preliminary report on his attempts to find out whether there was any truth in the suggestions that Mr. Dalmia had been negotiating with Marubeni on this matter.

That is the source of the so-called Marubeni letter. The whole point about this farrago of fairy stories which the Opposition has dredged up is that it is desperately upset that its own ineptitude, its own carelessness, its own lack of attention to detail could have led South Australia into this position. The agreement was terminated, as honourable members will know. It was terminated

because of Mr. Dalmia's failure to meet the terms of that agreement which, I repeat, he freely agreed to and negotiated.

The Leader of the Opposition says that we have been placed in a weaker position as a result of this. We are in no weaker a position, and indeed we could be in a stronger position. The Leader conveniently neglected to say that there have been many other inquiries, not only from Japanese firms, but from Australian firms wishing to take advantage of that resource.

I have no doubt at all that that resource will be taken advantage of and that not only will we have a wood chip resource industry but we will have a pulp mill in the fullness of time. One thing that the Leader has not caught up with yet—and I would have thought that, if his ridiculous allegations had any semblance of truth in them at all, it would have been the first thing that would happen—is that no submission has been received from Marubeni in respect of these matters. It seems to me that it negates entirely the conclusions the Leader has drawn and the allegations that he has made.

I strongly doubt the sincerity of the Leader of the Opposition. He knows perfectly well that a vote will not be taken on this issue—he has been in this House long enough to know that. Why did he not, if he believed so desperately that he has a case, come forward with a no-confidence motion? We would have been delighted to accommodate him, because it would have given us a great deal more time to go into the previous Government's business record—and what a dismal record it is. This whole exercise is a pathetic one. The Leader of the Opposition has really made one of the most elementary errors of all time. He is so puffed up with the need to make an impression at this time of his political career that he has been—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:—led into the trap of not taking the obvious course. I suspect that his friend and colleague the member for Elizabeth has allowed him to walk into that trap, because, if Mr. Dalmia says that there has been a breach of the agreement by the Government, if he believes that he has anything about which he can complain, he has his remedies at law. He can go to court. He has the same opportunity as any other person has to take a complaint of breach of contract to the courts.

Quite clearly, there has been no breach of contract or of the agreement. The Government has accommodated Mr. Dalmia right through the whole series of negotiations. In fact, the contract was cancelled only after considerable latitude had been given to Mr. Dalmia, when he could not comply with the funding requirements that he had freely negotiated. The Minister has more details which I am sure he wants to put on the record. I simply make the final point again: that there is no need for a judicial inquiry or an inquiry by anyone else, because the laws of this land provide a remedy at the law for Mr. Dalmia if he believes in any way that he has a case for the Government to answer.

As far as I am concerned, that is the answer, and, if Mr. Dalmia wants to take this matter to court, that is his right and, indeed, his privilege. I suggest that the Opposition would do a great deal better by getting out of Mr. Dalmia's business and letting him make the judgment as to whether he was hard done by or not. If he really believes that, he will go to court.

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT (Adelaide): After listening to the Premier I am further convinced that there ought to be a judicial or Ombudsman's inquiry, because if ever I have

seen buffoonery and a facade in an attempt to cover up something, the Premier has done just that. The Premier has produced no new facts, and he has not attempted in any way to try to answer the allegations made by the Leader of the Opposition. I believe that an inquiry should probe why the Minister of Forests chose to sign a firm contract with Punalur on 5 March 1980 when moves were already under way by the Woods and Forests Department to seek offers from rival Japanese companies, including Marubeni. The inquiry should also investigate why communications with Marubeni have been denied by the Minister, even though there is clear evidence to suggest otherwise. The Minister will recall that, during the debate in the Estimates Committees, evidence of such communication was given.

The South Australian Public Service has always deservedly enjoyed the highest reputation for its honesty and integrity. To preserve that reputation, which is currently under a cloud, and to remove any doubts about the propriety of senior officers, I believe an inquiry is essential. I believe that it cannot be avoided. I would like to know whether the Minister of Agriculture was correctly reported in the *Advertiser* on 7 February when the following report appeared:

So far as the Japanese company, Marubeni, was concerned, he had never had any dealings with that company before, after, or since the termination of the contract with Punalur. To his knowledge, none of his officers had dealings with the company.

I think it is fair to challenge the Minister as to whether or not that is an accurate statement. The Minister gave us a chronological lecture, and I will be doing the same. I ask whether the Minister feels he was misquoted, because he has previously denied the *Advertiser's* quotation of other remarks he had made, when last the Minister was in some sort of trouble. But, accurate quotation or not, the *Advertiser* report does agree with the Minister's own statements made to this House on 19 November. On that day the Minister said that there had been no direct dealings with Marubeni. However, the Minister did reveal, somewhat strangely I thought, that Marubeni was only one of the major Japanese trading houses which expressed interest in the South Australian softwood resource. Perhaps Marubeni's interest had been recorded by a clairvoyant. I find it very difficult to believe the Minister when he made that particular statement and then said there had been no direct contact with that particular company.

However, the Hon. Brian Chatterton, a member in another place, the following week put before the other Chamber evidence that the Minister had known of meetings between his officers and a director of Marubeni as early as 28 February 1980, and probably before 30 January, and that these meetings had been concerned with the sale of wood chips from this State. I challenge the Minister to refute those statements.

After the Premier had abused and threatened Mr. Chatterton in an attempt to conjure up some cheap publicity and to smokescreen the whole issue, he called upon a police inquiry at that time. Following this, the Minister of Industrial Affairs tabled a document in this House in the next day or two which corroborated exactly what Mr. Chatterton had said in another place. The Government again sought to bury the issue by resorting to the old trick of threatening a police inquiry because it was alleged that the documents Mr. Chatterton had were stolen. To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Chatterton has not been questioned by the police. Certainly he had not been questioned up to 15 days after that incident. I do not know what that facade was about. What was the Premier

trying to cover up at that time? Mr. Chatterton was under some suspicion—why was he not questioned? To the best of my knowledge, he was never questioned.

There was no attempt by the Government to give the State any answer about what was happening to a \$80 000 000 deal which had been negotiated by the previous Government—there was merely an attempt to cover up. Nor was any effort made, to the best of my knowledge, by the Government (certainly no public announcement was made about it) in order to try to trace what I consider to be a forged Dalmia letter. I do not think there is any question that that letter was forged. All the Government was concerned about was initiating a witch-hunt in order to find out which public servants had decided to expose, in the public interest, dishonesty and, possibly, corruption.

The Opposition now has in its possession photostat proof that the Minister misled the Parliament and that his denial was false. We have a copy of a report signed by a "Peter S." sent to the Minister of Forests (referred to as "Dear Ted") and written on Raffles Hotel notepaper in Singapore on 28 February 1980. That report first refers to a "mysterious document" and the police investigations that were being undertaken in regard to Mr. Dalmia. "Peter S." then goes on to report to "Dear Ted" as follows:

I found out that a senior managing director of Marubeni Corporation is in Western Australia.

That was 12 months ago. The document continues:

He was in the Pilbara today and will be in Perth tomorrow (Friday). I phoned this through to Adelaide and hope Tony might contact him tomorrow.

I do not know how the Minister is going to deny that. The document continues:

It would be our best chance of finding out who actually talked with Mr. D. in Tokyo on behalf of Marubeni.

We have been told over and over again by the Minister that there was no discussion and no contact with Marubeni. Further confirmation of the Marubeni connection and the intent to sabotage the Indian deal is contained in a minute also dated 28 February and addressed (in Adelaide) to the Minister of Forests and signed on behalf of the Director of Forests. That minute was obviously dictated before the Director left Adelaide for Singapore via Perth. Had it been done later, it would have been properly signed by the Acting Director. The minute recommends the following:

1. That deeds, letters of intent, etc., prepared with the assistance of Crown Law yesterday be not signed until we are satisfied that Dalmia is not the author of the "Marubeni" letter.

2. Tony Cole is the departmental officer responsible for continuing negotiations with Dalmia and investigations into the source of the "Marubeni" letter. As such he should maintain direct contact with you.

That is, of course, referring to the Minister. The minute continues:

3. He is authorised to float with Dalmia the idea of cancelling all arrangements so far and seeking offers from selected interested parties, including the Japanese, A.P.M., and Dalmia.

It seems reasonable to me that those matters cannot be answered in accordance with what the Minister said previously. I believe that the Minister has told untruths to this Parliament and has misled it continually. I point out that the proposal to negotiate with the Japanese and A.P.M. was being floated while the South Australian Government was contractually bound to supply 300 000 tonnes of wood chips to Punalur Paper Mills.

There is no question in my mind that that is occurring,

and that is disgusting. Other questions relating to the Minister's truthfulness need examination by an independent inquiry. It should inquire whether the Director of Woods and Forests (Peter South), had discussions with Marubeni officials in October 1980, as reported in the *Advertiser* on 7 February. It should inquire whether Mr. South had met with Marubeni at any other time, and whether the Minister was aware of these discussions. If the Minister was not, then why was not he aware of his Permanent Head's movements? And, if he was aware, when was he informed and why has he not revealed this publicly?

These questions cannot, in my view, be answered in all truthfulness by the Minister, because he is caught. They can only be answered if there is a public inquiry into this situation. I believe that the Government must now hold an inquiry, or it will look very bad publicly.

We must also find out if it is true that the Minister informed a journalist from the *National Times* that he had three or four meetings with Marubeni officials, or their representatives. Did the Minister's interview with the *National Times* take place before the article in the *Advertiser* was published on 7 February this year, in which the Minister is quoted as saying quite the opposite?

The inquiry should also examine the letter, dated 2 February 1981, signed by the Attorney-General, in which he told Mr. Chatterton:

In fact, the Government was not hiding its so-called links with Marubeni. In reply to previous questions the Minister has described the limited communications which have taken place with Marubeni.

It should also be determined whether or not Mr. Tony Cole, Assistant Director, Woods and Forests Department, communicated with officials of Marubeni, on the instruction of the Minister of Forests and the Director of Woods and Forests, in Perth on or about 28 or 29 February 1980.

There is clear evidence that the Minister either deliberately misled this House about his or his department's communications with Marubeni, or else his department is engaged in a complicated charade, in order to mislead its Minister. The second option is most unlikely and, if the inquiry confirms our belief, based on hard evidence, that the Minister of Agriculture deliberately misled Parliament, he should resign or be dismissed by the Premier. But, it is not just the Minister's truthfulness in question.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: Why didn't you put a motion on it? Don't you really believe it?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: My word, I do. Every word I am saying I believe; I am convinced beyond any reasonable doubt. So would the Minister, if he looked at it closely.

The Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy: Are you speaking from copious notes?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: It is so complicated that it needs to be in notes.

An honourable member: Who wrote it for you?

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: I wrote it myself, last night. It is not just the Minister's truthfulness that is in question.

An independent inquiry should also attempt to authenticate or otherwise the so-called Marubeni letter, which was used by the Government and others to implicate Mr. Dalmia in dealings with Marubeni that Mr. Dalmia denies.

To the best of my knowledge, the Government has done nothing whatever to try to clear up that matter of the forged letter. I believe it had a responsibility to clear that matter up, to clear Mr. Dalmia's name, or to convict him, but to follow one of those options. The Government has

done nothing to try to overcome that situation.

With an \$80 000 000 deal at stake, I cannot understand why the Minister told the *National Times* that he had far more pressing things to consider at the time and took no further steps to investigate the source of, and the motives behind, the Marubeni letter. And Mr. Peter South told Parliament that it was decided to give Dalmia the benefit of the doubt. No inquiry has been held, and the people of South Australia half believe that Mr. Dalmia wrote that letter.

It is also strange that the Government asked both the local police and Interpol to investigate Mr. Dalmia, when no such check was made on Marubeni, a firm convicted recently of 63 counts of racketeering, conspiracy, fraud and bribery. Marubeni was also directly implicated in the Lockheed bribery scandal, in which two of its senior officers committed suicide rather than face justice. However, Marubeni, as far as I am aware, was not investigated.

The inquiry, when establishing what role Marubeni played in the Government's decision to cancel the Punalur deal, should also examine any possible connection between the Government's sympathetic view towards the Japanese company, and the fact that Marubeni is one of the companies interested in developing and exporting liquefied petroleum gas from the Cooper Basin to Japan.

Marubeni, through its partner, Bridgestone, has also recently acquired a holding in South Australia's Uniroyal company. Mr. Speaker, you will be aware that Bridgestone bought control of Uniroyal in December 1980, for a paper figure of \$19 100 000 or \$2.60 a share, even though the whole Uniroyal operation is valued at \$31 600 000.

Uniroyal's minority shareholders were not eligible for the offer, much to the surprise of the Adelaide Stock Exchange, and the South Australian Government donated 20 cents a share back to Bridgestone to meet certain contingencies—a saving of \$1 470 000 on the transaction to the Japanese group.

I am just quoting facts. An inquiry should also ascertain whether the South Australian Government acted legally in cancelling the Punalur contracts, and, as it has been suggested, Government incompetence led to the wrong contract being cancelled whilst another remains in force. Again I come back to the central issue of why the Government chose to undermine and then cancel a good deal. Let us remember that the Indian project handed over to the Liberal Government was based on a 10-year contract, with the Indian company paying the cost of production, even if this was above world prices, and on a royalty determined solely by the Minister. Under our contract, the Minister had control over what royalty would be paid; that certainly was not the position under this Government. The previous Government negotiated—

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

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN (Minister of Agriculture): I would like to give an undertaking to the Opposition that, as I cannot answer all the points raised in the given time, I will study what has been said, in *Hansard*, and deliver a reply to each point. But there are a few matters that I must take up immediately.

First, I understand that the Opposition is obliged to question the Government and I welcome this in this instance. Considering the Leader of the Opposition's statements today, in no way would I enter into a business transaction with him, because I would be expected to pay all the expenses; there would be no requirement on him,

as the other party, to meet his share.

Today we have had a call on the Government for an inquiry—public, judicial, or by the Ombudsman. If the Leader of the Opposition, or anyone else in South Australia, wants the Ombudsman to inquire into a matter, they have every right to go to him. We come back to the question of whether there should or should not be a judicial inquiry. The Leader of the Opposition said that there had been no response by the Government to such a call. On 5 February, I responded to that call, as it came via the media to us, by replying immediately to the media. I said that if the Indian principal, or any member of the Opposition acting as an authorised agent for him, had a genuine grievance, there was an opportunity to claim a default, breach of contract or whatever through our court system, and in that way it would not cause the public any further expense. There, they would have the opportunity of exercising their rights and inquiring into any aspect of this subject.

Mr. Keneally: Be careful what you say, because it'll come back—

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: It does not matter about care in this instance because I am very aware of what has taken place since we came into Government, and in recent times I have become surprisingly aware of what took place between the Indian company principal and Ministers of the previous Government.

Mr. Keneally: We're not worried about an inquiry; you are.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: No. However, I do not have time to answer interjections. Fundamentally, there is a great difference between the Opposition's attitude and the Government's attitude towards this project. It has been demonstrated time and time again that the Opposition was loose with its responsibilities in disposing of South Australia's very valuable wood resource. In fact, on coming to office, the Government, inheriting what had occurred over a number of years, set out to use the express requests made by Mr. Dalmia as heads of agreement and to enter into a contract that was tight, business-like and properly documented, with the assistance of legal officers, in a commercial way.

Despite all the allegations that were made about the negotiations between Mr. Dalmia and the previous Government and despite all the rumours, some of which were very vicious, about the Indian gentleman's incapacity to perform in such a major venture, we went ahead, and on 5 March entered into an agreement, as has been described time and time again in this place. There were two sets of obligations in that agreement: the Government was obliged to supply a resource, identifying the quantities of that resource and the price that it was to attract, and the Indian partners' obligation was, by dates determined by the Indian company, to provide certain stage achievements of the facility. Paramount to all the requirements of the Indian company was its requirement, on or before 31 July 1980, to demonstrate to this Government its industrial and financial capacity to perform. Irrespective of the history of events that date back to at least 1977, that requirement was paramount in the agreement.

No semblance of bank order or guarantee of the required funding came forward on 31 July 1980 or even subsequent to that date, and up to the time of the termination of the agreement there was no funding guarantee from the Indian company to back the project—none whatsoever. That failure alone having occurred, the agreement as it was drawn was completely negated. A lot of time has been spent and a lot of comments have been made regarding other than the Indian company interests in South Australia's wood

resource: reference has been made on many occasions to a Japanese company, Marubeni, and I suppose I could go back through the files and find all sorts of evidence of inquiries that have been lodged by Japanese and/or other overseas countries, but Marubeni in particular. In fact, last night in the files I found an inquiry dating back to 4 January 1979 that had been made by Marubeni of the then Government, and I also found the minute replying to that inquiry, including a reply to the Marubeni representative, stating:

Both parties are aware that we are in the process of negotiating chip exports with parties other than themselves. Throughout the Woods and Forests Department files, conversations are cited that took place in each case when an inquiry was made, and I repeat that these inquiries did not come from Marubeni only but from a number of other Japanese companies, competitors in the field of merchandising, importing and trading in that country, as well as from a number of other countries.

Mr. Keneally: Are you saying—

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I am saying precisely what the Deputy Leader of the Opposition said this afternoon when he brought to the attention of this House the fact that, on 19 November 1980 or thereabouts, the Minister of Forests told the public that Marubeni had made inquiries of him and his department, and indeed the company had done so: there has never been any denial of that. The very strong denial, however, has been from me, on my own behalf, as well as that of the Government and officers of my department, that no inquiries whatsoever lodged by the Marubeni company, its representatives, or any other company in Japan or anywhere else in the world, including Australia, about these committed wood resources have ever involved negotiating a commitment of those chips to anyone else. It has been recognised for years that that very valuable wood resource in the South-East was committed to the Indian company, Mr. Dalmia in particular.

This situation apparently originated on a very friendly basis and involved a long-standing arrangement between my predecessor and Mr. Dalmia. I can understand that, and I have never criticised it. Mr. Dalmia told me about the long-standing friendship he had with Mr. Chatterton — not with the previous Government but with the person. Mr. Dalmia also told me about the multiple visits that Mr. Chatterton had made to India and about Mr. Chatterton's direct link with India — that he was born in Calcutta. I can understand this personal attachment of the person in the other place which has become an obsession since the termination of the agreement. However, this does not alter the fact that we have an obligation on behalf of the State to protect the State's interests and that, in entering into an agreement, we must have regard not only to the legal aspects but also to the moral wishes and requirements of Mr. Dalmia, and those are precisely the commitments we honoured before the 5 March agreement was signed by the Punalur Paper Mills principal, Mr. Dalmia, and me on behalf of the Government, despite not only the inquiries that had been lodged, albeit with no commitment to anyone else, but also the fact that at the time (prior to 5 March) we had received this so-called forged letter. I do not know where forgery comes in because there was no signature whatsoever on the letter, which was written on Imperial Hotel (Tokyo) paper, and read as though it had come from Mr. Dalmia, the overwriting on the typing appearing to be his.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: Who supplied it to you?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Officers of my department supplied it to me, as they supplied me with a number of other items of information, alleging that Mr. Dalmia did not have the capacity to proceed with the venture, a

rumour that was rife in the industry in the South-East of South Australia. We took Mr. Dalmia at his word and we had regard to the previous Government's commitments with him. We proceeded and entered into the agreement, and we have honoured the agreement to the letter, as I have told the House before. The breakdown came not by inference or rumour circulating in the field in the interim period but because the Indian company failed to meet its financial obligations and demonstrated, despite its vigorous efforts around the world to recover the money, that it could not proceed with the project because it never had the financial wherewithal to go ahead with it.

If the same set of circumstances occurred now, if someone from any country in the world, including Australia, did the same thing, I would recommend to the Government that it not proceed with the contract. Absolutely no discrimination is involved, and I have no axe to grind with Mr. Dalmia as a person. I know that Mr. Dalmia tried to obtain the money from various lending authority sources around the world, but despite all his efforts he failed to do so. On 27 August 1980, after carefully preparing, with Mr. Dalmia's agreement, a public statement that was made in this place informing the South Australian people of the termination of the agreement, Mr. Dalmia said:

I am disappointed that I am unable to proceed with this venture. I cannot provide the funding. I have no grievance with the Government or the Minister—they have been fair to me.

I know that the Government was firm. It was alleged that we were tough, unreasonable and that we breached contracts, and so on. I deny those allegations. We were firm, and I believe we had an obligation to be firm.

The SPEAKER: Order! Call on the business of the day.

TEA TREE GULLY (GOLDEN GROVE) DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON (Minister of Environment) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Tea Tree Gully (Golden Grove) Development Act, 1978. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

The principal purpose of this Bill is to make amendments to the Tea Tree Gully (Golden Grove) Development Act, 1978, that are consequential on the provisions of the proposed Urban Land Trust Act, 1981. These amendments relate to the change in name of the South Australian Land Commission to the South Australian Urban Land Trust and to the removal of the additional planning and development powers vested in the South Australian Land Commission by Part V of the principal Act. These additional powers are inconsistent with the powers and functions of the Urban Land Trust as set out in the Urban Land Trust Bill, 1981. The Land Commission's role in carrying out joint planning for Golden Grove with the Tea Tree Gully Council has been transferred to the Department of Urban and Regional Affairs. Development at Golden Grove will be undertaken by the private sector.

The opportunity is also taken to correct an error in the principal Act relating to the description of land within the development area as set out in the second schedule to the principal Act. This Bill provides for the correct section number to be included in the schedule in lieu of the incorrect number and provides for this amendment to apply from the day the principal Act came into operation.

I seek leave to have the explanation of the clauses

inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

Explanation of Clauses

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the measure, other than clause 9, is to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Clause 9, which corrects an error in the description of a parcel of land included in the development area under the principal Act, is to come into operation on the day on which the principal Act came into operation.

Clauses 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 change references to the South Australian Land Commission to references to the South Australian Urban Land Trust and are consequential on the enactment of the Urban Land Trust Bill, 1981. Clause 7 provides for the repeal of Part V of the principal Act which confers certain powers on the Land Commission that will no longer be required upon enactment of the Urban Land Trust Bill, 1981. Clause 9 corrects an error in the description in the second schedule of a parcel of land included in the development area under the principal Act.

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE secured the adjournment of the debate.

URBAN LAND TRUST BILL

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON (Minister of Environment) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to continue the corporation known as the South Australian Land Commission in existence under the name the "South Australian Urban Land Trust"; to prescribe the powers and functions of the South Australian Urban Land Trust; to repeal the Land Commission Act, 1973-1977; and for other purposes. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill deals with the South Australian Land Commission. It provides for the repeal of the Land Commission Act, 1973-1977, and for the continuation of that corporation, with revised powers and functions, under the new name of South Australian Urban Land Trust. One of the election policies of this Government was that the operations of the Land Commission should be reviewed. We were concerned at the scale of the commission's land holdings and operations and the resulting adverse impact on private investment. We were concerned at the difficult financial situation faced by the commission as a result of a continually increasing debt interest burden.

It will be helpful if I trace the history of this situation. When the commission was established in 1973, its function was to be primarily that of a land banker. It was clear from the documents surrounding the establishment of the commission that its principal function was to be the assembly, holding and management of large parcels for development by private enterprise. In this regard the then Premier, Mr. Dunstan, made several statements. On 16 May 1973, he said:

A land commission designed to control the price of building blocks would be established . . . The Land Commission would act as a land bank.

In a signed full page advertisement in the *Advertiser* of 10 October 1973, the then Premier stated:

The Land Commission will buy or acquire broad acres and release it as demand requires to help keep land prices down . . . In most cases the commission's land will be privately developed . . .

However, the facts are that the previous Government never observed this main thrust of the commission's charter. If it had, a changed role for the commission would

not now be needed. Following the establishment of the commission, the former Government undertook an unprecedented program of allotment construction, in which the Land Commission became the major and dominant land developer in Adelaide. Its peak annual production reached some 3 000 allotments.

In 1977 large numbers of Government allotments were added to those being placed on the market by the private sector. At the same time, metropolitan market demand began to contract sharply. In a few short years a supply situation had been produced in which the opportunities for the private sector to invest and market had been virtually wiped out.

Not only did the previous Government operate as the major developer contrary to its charter, but also it failed to discharge its major obligation to act as a land banker. Notwithstanding ownership of some 4 000 hectares costing some \$50 000 000 the Government did not sell broad acres for private sector development.

These serious departures from the legislative charter were not the sole problem, however. An equally critical problem was the method adopted by the previous Government to finance the commission. The commission was entirely funded by debt finance. In the period 1973-74 to 1977-78, the State Government borrowed \$52 700 000 from the Commonwealth. The conditions attached to these loans were that interest would accrue at the long-term bond rate; repayments for the first 10 years from the date of each loan would be deferred; and interest would be capitalised on the combined liability of principal and accrued interest. Accumulated interest on these loans presently stands at \$28 100 000.

In addition, as at 30 June 1980 loan liabilities to the State and sundry lending institutions were \$5 700 000 and \$8 400 000 respectively. The aggregate debt, including interest, as at 30 June 1980 was \$94 900 000. The net interest burden for 1979-80 was a substantial \$6 800 000. It is this continuing annual interest burden, which will rise still further in future years, that is the commission's principal financial problem. Given the capitalisation of the annual interest burden against land asset accounts, the commission faced annual writedowns in asset value, unless the value of its land assets appreciated to the extent of capitalisation and this is exactly what has happened. The commission has an investment in land assets having a book value of \$76 000 000. But these assets have now been valued at only \$65 000 000. Asset value now does not match liabilities. If this loss situation continues, it is obvious that in the longer term the State will not be able to repay its debts under the Financial Agreement with the Commonwealth.

Of course, it has been argued by some that, under the Financial Agreement, in the event that the State is unable to meet an annual repayment, then negotiations can occur with the Commonwealth as to how the deficiency will be treated. It is then argued that the State will not be obliged to honour its debt commitment. But the facts are that a continuing deficiency situation would mean that the Commonwealth would in effect be continually writing off State debts. This would have an extremely damaging effect on South Australia's financial relationship with the Commonwealth and upon the State's reputation for financial responsibility. If the State sought concessional treatment from the Commonwealth, or, alternatively, if the State refused to meet from general revenue any shortfall in capacity to repay the loans, then it would be most likely that South Australia's chances of receiving favourable consideration for future development programmes would be severely prejudiced.

So, this was the dual nature of the problem we faced

when we came to office. First, the previous Government had failed to act in accordance with the primary undertakings given by former Ministers. The Government had become the major land developer in Adelaide. It had acquired vast areas of land but had not operated as a land banker. Secondly, there was the impossible nature of the financial arrangement under which the commission had to operate—terms completely inappropriate to a long-term land banking function, terms that would make South Australia forever dependent on concessions from the Commonwealth Government.

The present Government was also very aware of the marked changes in demographic, economic, and social factors that had taken place in the 6-year period since the establishment of the Land Commission. National and State population projections had been drastically revised downwards and the projected long-term demand for housing had moderated. For these and other reasons, market pressures in the outer growth suburbs had subsided. There was obviously a need to take stock of Government involvement in the land market.

It was against this background that on coming to office we established a committee of inquiry to review the role and activities of the commission. The committee comprised a planning consultant, a chartered accountant and the Under Treasurer. In the course of its review, the committee took evidence from industry representatives, private companies and individuals, local government and State Government officers as well as members of the public. Recommendations for administrative change included a change of name of the corporation from Land Commission to Urban Land Trust, the placing of the trust under the general control and direction of the Minister, and an increase in membership of the corporation from three to five members.

Recommendations for change in function were aimed at restoring the commission's charter as a land banker. The committee recommended that the trust should not purchase further land in the near future and that the trust should not have a role in the development of land except in special circumstances, and with the specific approval of the Minister. In addition, the committee proposed that negotiations with the Commonwealth Government should be entered into as a matter of urgency to alleviate the present burden of debt, including interest, owed to the Commonwealth under the financial agreement.

The adoption of the main thrust of these recommendations, that is, to re-establish the trust as a land banker and to renegotiate the financial agreement, was announced by the Government in April of last year. Discussions with the Commonwealth on the renegotiation of the financial agreement have already commenced. The purpose of this Bill is to re-establish the trust as a land banker. The Bill provides for the establishment of a trust of five members. The trust will comprise members who collectively possess extensive knowledge of local government, the private sector development industry, and some of the State Government agencies having substantial links with the operation of the trust, with one member of the trust being agreed between the Commonwealth and State Ministers. The Bill prescribes the functions of the trust as the holding of land and the making of this land available for, and otherwise assisting in, the orderly establishment and development of new urban areas.

In the performance of its functions, the trust will be subject to the general control and direction of the Minister. It will be able to acquire land only with the prior specific approval of the Minister. It will not be able to acquire land by compulsory process. The trust will be able to sell, lease, mortgage, charge, encumber or otherwise

deal with land. The trust will not be able to carry out residential estate development. Subdivision of land will be permitted only for the purpose of making broad acre land available to others in parcels suitable for further subdivision and development for residential purposes, or for the purpose of making land available for commercial or industrial development or for community purposes. The trust will, subject to Ministerial approval, be able to complete any programme of subdivision, development and disposal of land commenced before the commencement of this Act.

The ownership by Government of some 4 000 hectares of land in metropolitan Adelaide is a fact, and the land bank operation provided for in this Bill will enable the orderly release of that land for urban growth. However, the Bill will ensure that the Government's role in land banking through the trust will be one which is supportive of private industry rather than one of competition and opposition to private industry. At the same time, the supply of land from the land bank to meet industry's requirements will remove the future possibility of speculative pressures on raw land prices. This ready availability of land for private development will enable the competitive market system to operate efficiently in the marketing of home sites at reasonable prices.

By not permitting the trust to engage in residential subdivision, the Bill will minimise the need in future for public funds to be tied up in land development. It will allow public funds to be released from those areas of investment which are well within the capacity of the private sector to finance. In accordance with the Government's commitment to avoid direct involvement in those aspects of development which can be adequately undertaken by the private sector, the Government believes that this legislation will contribute substantially to a restoration of confidence and order to the land development industry in this State. I seek leave to have the explanation of the clauses inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

Explanation of Clauses

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the measure is to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Clause 3 sets out the arrangement of the measure. Clause 4 provides for the repeal of the Land Commission Act, 1973-1977. Clause 5 provides definitions of certain terms used in the measure. Clause 6 provides that the South Australian Land Commission established under the Land Commission Act, 1973-1977, is to continue in existence as the same body corporate but under the name the "South Australian Urban Land Trust". The clause also provides that the change of the name of the corporation is not to affect its rights and liabilities.

Clause 7 provides for the vacation of the offices of the members of the Land Commission in office at the commencement of the measure. Clause 8 provides for the appointment of the members of the Urban Land Trust. The clause provides for a membership of five, comprising a person from the private urban land development industry, a person from local government, a person agreed by the State and Commonwealth Ministers and two State Government officers. Clause 9 provides for the term of office and conditions of appointment of members of the Urban Land Trust. Clause 10 provides for the remuneration and expenses of members of the Urban Land Trust.

Clause 11 regulates the manner in which meetings of the

Urban Land Trust are conducted. Clause 12 provides for the validity of acts of the trust and immunity from personal liability for its members when acting in good faith. Clause 13 requires members of the trust to disclose any conflict of interest and to abstain from any decision on any matter with respect to which they have a conflict of interest.

Clause 14 sets out the powers and functions of the trust. The clause provides that the function of the trust is to hold land and, as prevailing circumstances require, make land available and otherwise assist in the orderly establishment and development of new urban areas. The trust is empowered to acquire land, but only with the prior specific approval of the Minister and not by compulsory process. The trust is empowered to divide and carry out works with respect to land for the purpose of making land available in parcels that are suitable for further division and development for residential, industrial or commercial purposes or for further development for industrial or commercial purposes. The clause provides that the trust may, with the approval of the Minister, complete any programme of division, development and disposal of land commenced by the Land Commission. The trust is, under the clause, to be subject to the general control and direction of the Minister.

Clause 15 empowers the trust to delegate a power or function to a member, officer or employee of the trust. Clause 16 provides for the appointment of officers and employees of the trust. Clause 17 authorises the trust to borrow from the Treasurer or, with the consent of the Treasurer, from any other person. Any loan obtained by the trust from a person other than the Treasurer is, under the clause, guaranteed by the Treasurer. Clause 18 provides for the continuation of the fund kept by the Land Commission. Clause 19 authorises the trust to invest any of its moneys not immediately required for the purpose of performing its functions. Clause 20 provides for the keeping and auditing of the accounts of the trust. Clause 21 requires the trust to prepare an annual report and provides for the report to be tabled in Parliament. Clause 22 empowers the Governor to make regulations for the purposes of the measure.

Mr. BANNON secured the adjournment of the debate.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF ADELAIDE CHARITABLE TRUST BILL

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN (Premier and Treasurer) brought up the report of the Select Committee, together with minutes of proceedings and evidence.

Report received.

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

That the report be noted.

The matter that came before the House in the form of this Bill was discussed by the Select Committee in a relatively brief time. There was unanimity, and we heard evidence from the leaders of the Roman Catholic community as to exactly why the Bill was so necessary. I want to do nothing more than pay a tribute to the members of those communities who attended and to the archdiocese itself for the work it has done in the past and will continue to do under the terms of this new charitable trust.

There is always in our society a group of people who are not as fortunate as others. There is always a great need for a showing of concern, a caring, and, indeed, for love, and the objects of the people who will be working under this charitable trust fund, as with those of many other similar organisations, are to be supported in every possible way. It is with great pleasure that I commend the report to the

House.

Mr. CRAFTER (Norwood): The Opposition supports the report that has been brought up today and concurs in the remarks of the Premier on the aims and objects of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide Charitable Trust Bill. This will mean that that church, along with the other major churches in this State, have the facilities that are provided by such legislation for such charitable works to be continued, expanded and altered from time to time in accordance with the needs of the community.

The Catholic Church, in particular, has held many substantial properties in this State, and it has seen the need in recent years to dispose of a number of those properties to both the Government and private developers, with the primary aim of raising funds so that the church's charitable works, particularly those with children, may continue in a different form, and a form more appropriate to the needs of today.

As the Premier has said, a number of the church's orders have come, together with the Archbishop and officials of the archdiocese, and this Act will provide for the administration of the charitable works of the church and in particular overcome many of the difficulties which have been experienced and which can be anticipated will be experienced with bequests to particular institutions and for particular works of charity conducted by the church.

The Opposition is pleased that this matter could be clarified and this facility provided to the church, because it accepts that there are works of charity in the community that are best done by the Christian churches and, in particular, by certain highly skilled and dedicated orders of brothers, nuns and priests. That work has continued since the very foundation of this State and is very much an integral part of its welfare services and, indeed, the fabric of our community. It will continue and be facilitated by this measure.

Motion carried.

Bill read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC FINANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 4 December. Page 2627.)

Mr. BANNON (Leader of the Opposition): The Opposition supports this measure. Its purposes were quite adequately canvassed in the second reading explanation. Some of the things that are being achieved in this Bill were matters put in train under the former Government. Others are in consequence of legal opinion where matters need to be clarified or the Auditor-General's requirements have been acceded to. I think the important thing about the legislation is that it ensures that written into the Act there are precise details of these procedures, some of which have occurred in practice, and others of which need to be clarified.

As the Opposition sees it, the rights of Parliament in terms of control of the public purse have been protected. I am referring there, of course, particularly to the question of Treasury advances and the Governor's authority under section 32a of the principal Act to appropriate money up to a certain limit without the express approval of Parliament. The Government, in this Bill, is combining two procedures, that from the Loans area and that from the Revenue Account area. While the amount that can be appropriated from revenue has gone from 1 per cent to 3 per cent, it is related to the previous year's appropriations,

and that 3 per cent includes appropriations without authority from the Loan Account as well. There has been a bit of give and take in consolidating these measures.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

AUDIT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 4 December. Page 2628.)

Mr. BANNON (Leader of the Opposition): As well as tidying up and bringing up to date some of the provisions in the existing Audit Act, this Bill makes consequential amendments to those which we have just considered in the Public Finance Act Amendment Bill. The Opposition supports this measure. It provides, in some instances, for more detailed information to be supplied to the Parliament. It ties in with the Public Finance Act through the amendment to section 36, which is contained in clause 7. As it gets rid of some of the archaic provisions of the Audit Act, it has the Opposition's support.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

PUBLIC SUPPLY AND TENDER ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 26 November. Page 2279.)

Mr. BANNON (Leader of the Opposition): The Opposition supports this measure. It is a simple clarification of a legal position on which the Crown Solicitor has reported. It would appear that an interpretation of the Act could apply to the operation of the Public Supply and Tender Board to all statutory authorities. Clearly, that would involve major problems and difficulties and it should be corrected and put beyond doubt. The Opposition supports that. In the second reading explanation in November, the Minister referred to a committee that he was establishing to carry out the task of recommending a revision of the present legislation and advising on reforms that should be made to administrative procedures. We certainly await with interest the results of that exercise, and I imagine that the Minister would then contemplate some major amending Bill in the light of any report that he receives. I ask the Minister: who is the expert consultant that he referred to as being on the committee, when he envisages the committee finishing its task and reporting, and when the report will become public. Apart from those questions about the wider inquiry, I have nothing further to add concerning the Bill itself.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY (Deputy Premier): I did not foresee that this Bill would be contentious, because, in fact, as I outlined when introducing it, it is simply to correct an anomaly in the operation of the Supply and Tender Board. It would appear that many of the operations that have taken place for a long time have not had a basis in law. This Bill has been introduced to set the record straight, to ensure that current operations and procedures which have been going on for quite a long time conform with the law. As has been pointed out, a number of statutory authorities have not been in the habit of referring their requirements to the Supply and Tender Board, as it would appear is required in terms of the

current Act. So, the Bill envisages two courses of action. This Bill corrects the existing situation because it gives the Supply and Tender Board authority to delegate.

I was asked some questions by the Leader. It is a fact that the Government is contemplating a major rewrite of the Supply and Tender Act, as it is currently called. I believe that improvements are possible. The operations of Government supply have been the source of a number of investigations over the years. However, I do not see that the rewrite will occur in the immediate future, because a great deal of work must be undertaken before we decide finally what is the best way of streamlining these procedures. So, I cannot be quite precise in relation to the time table, but I would not envisage that the Bill would be ready before the next session of Parliament. It could be ready within 12 months or so.

The other query from the Leader was in relation to the consultant. I believe that tenders have been called from consultants. I do not know whether the consultant has yet been chosen. I think that Cabinet has authorised the expenditure of some money in relation to a consultant's examination of the supply function of Government, but as yet I am not aware of who is the successful tenderer for that consultancy. Although this new Bill does have priority with the Government, I would not say that it has the highest priority. Things have been going on in relation to Government supply for many years and this Bill is obviously necessary to regularise the position. I am pleased that the Opposition supports the Bill.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 and 2 passed.

Clause 3—"Power of delegation."

Mr. EVANS: Is new section 15c giving the board power to delegate its powers and functions on a permanent basis or does the Minister envisage that in the main it will be on a temporary basis?

In other words, will the board delegate its powers, say, to the Electricity Trust or any other statutory body handling tenders for a 12-month period or a two-year period, or will it just delegate that power until such time as it is revoked by the board?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: I envisage that in a sense it will be permanent because the Supply and Tender Board has not been exercising jurisdiction over the Electricity Trust, for instance, as the honourable member mentioned in his query. Therefore, I imagine that the board will delegate those powers to regularise what is happening at the moment, and in that sense it would be permanent. I cannot imagine that it would delegate any major powers to a public servant. I simply envisage that the delegation of powers will involve those powers which are currently not being legally exercised when they should be.

Mr. EVANS: I notice that the powers are revokable at the will of the board and also that the board has power to act in its own right and for itself. I take it that we are saying that, if the board believes there is an irregularity anywhere, it can then intervene, even though it may have delegated its power. I am concerned that we could give too much power away, as we have done in the past. The Minister has said that all we are doing is regularising the activities that have been going on for years. I am satisfied from my experience in the area of supply and tender to certain Government departments and instrumentalities (and evidence was given to me during the term of the previous Government which was then reported to the then Minister of Transport) that some unsatisfactory practices were taking place. A committee of inquiry that looked into some of the practices over the years (and my experience

goes back to 1961) would find that sometimes contracts or tenders had been varied in negotiations with parties, without another party who may have tendered being invited to discuss a particular matter.

In other words, the department invites one tenderer to discuss a variation to his tender but does not give another tenderer an opportunity to vary his tender. I was a party to such a discussion in 1961, which I thought was rather heavy handed and a bit of a joke in its end result. I support what the Minister is attempting to do, but we need to be conscious of the fact that some past practices while the board has not been administering its jurisdiction according to the Act have caused things to go wrong. If we are not cautious and conscious of the areas of manipulation that can take place, one day we will have a major scandal in relation to the methods that are sometimes used in negotiating after tenders have been called and are closed, and it does not happen in only one department. I support the clause, but I have raised these doubts while I have the opportunity.

Clause passed.

Title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY (Deputy Premier): I move:

That the House do now adjourn.

The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD (Baudin): I wish to draw the attention of the House to a matter of considerable public comment at present, namely, the Government's ambitions in relation to ancillary staff in our schools. Perhaps it might serve to place this matter in some context if I relate to members certain excerpts from a document headed "A personal message to all members of the Public Service Association from Mr. David Tonkin, M.P., Leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party". Members can guess from that heading that this document was somehow sent to certain members, if not all members, of the Public Service before the 1979 State election. Amongst other things the document states:

The Liberal Party recognises that the members of the Public Service Association are essential members of the team which makes government possible. Therefore, the Liberal Party's policy on the Public Service and statutory authorities offers no threat to anybody.

I think it is important that we keep that in mind—it offers no threat to anyone. The document continues:

A Liberal Government will be concerned with efficiency and with the changes which will inevitably occur through the introduction of new technology. We certainly do not see any person, whether they work in Government or in private industry, as a resource that can be used up and then cast aside.

That is fine rhetoric. The document continues:

Rather we see the role of Government being concerned with individuals, and not as a faceless mass of people. Certainly, there will be changes but there will be no "wholesale sackings" under a Liberal Government. At this stage in every State election campaign, our opponents work to spread this unfounded fear in Government departments and instrumentalities.

I will not comment at this stage on the word "unfounded", but I simply pose the question of why it should be that the Liberal Party is particularly susceptible to that type of fear amongst public servants. The document continues:

There is no need for "wholesale sackings" which have been

spoken of, because a large number of people retire each year, or choose to change their employment.

I certainly hope that my opposite number, the Government Whip who at present alone is occupying the Government benches, will be prepared to convey the Opposition's concern to the Minister of Education. The document continues:

Where it is necessary to re-organise and reduce staff, this natural process of attrition will be used.

I could continue, but there is a lot more in that sort of vein. The then Leader of the Opposition, the present Premier, was assuring public servants that they had nothing to fear from his Government. I wonder what will be said in a week's time, on Tuesday 17 February at 7.30 p.m. in the conference room of the Public Service Association building in Gilbert Street, when a meeting of school assistants will be held.

Very recently, circulars have gone to all schools in this State in relation to what is called a 4 per cent cut in ancillary staff. Frankly, I was sceptical when this matter was first drawn to my attention, because of this use of the magic phrase "4 per cent". We heard much about 4 per cent last year, and it seemed to me that this was possibly an echo of that. But no; we look into it and find that indeed this Government plans and is in the process of executing what the Institute of Teachers regards as being more than a 4 per cent cut—something in the region of a 5 or 6 per cent cut in ancillary staff.

It did not take any great effort on my part to get hold of certain documents now before me, because I understand that they have been sent to every school in South Australia, and I refer to a minute circulated to school principals signed by Mr. David George of the Personnel Directorate; a memorandum to principals of schools, which has been sent out by Mr. John Steinle the Director-General of Education; and a letter to Mr. Fraser, the General Secretary of the Public Service Association, which was written by the Minister of Education on 23 December.

They say in each case that the Government has decided to effect certain economies, and therefore it will be necessary to reduce ancillary staff in schools. Last year, that was called a rationalisation exercise, and the effect of it was that many schools in the metropolitan area lost ancillary staff. The Government could argue that, overall, there was no change in the total provision of ancillary staff in schools, and that may well have been the case. It did not help those many metropolitan schools which lost ancillary staff. But everyone loses under this scheme, because it is admitted here, in black and white, that there is a 4 per cent reduction.

Let us refer briefly to the letter from the Minister of Education to Mr. Fraser on 23 December. I do not know whether I should read anything sinister into the timing of that letter. It is very difficult for anyone, be he a public servant, a trade union official, or anyone else, to do too much on 23 December, given that all of us go to sleep for a week or so almost immediately after that before the new Public Service year begins. This is what the letter says, in part:

As you are aware, during this year a rationalisation programme was undertaken to ensure an equalisation of school assistant resources throughout schools. At the request of the institute and the Public Service Association, this rationalisation was effected on a voluntary basis and with the co-operation of the two organisations. This has not proved—

I think it should be "proven"—

successful as a number of schools remain significantly in excess of their indicated establishment. This delay in rationalisation has caused considerable expenditure over

budget, to the detriment of other programmes in education generally. As a result, it has become apparent to the Government that further economies in the financial allocation to the education sector will be necessary if the Government's financial target is to be met next year.

Cabinet considers, therefore, that there is no alternative but to require reduced allocation in the level of ancillary staff in schools of approximately 4 per cent overall. The reduction will be implemented in accordance with clause 13 of the School Assistants (Government Schools) Interim Award. This decision has been strengthened by having regard to the continuing decline in enrolments.

And so the letter goes on. In a note which is very similarly worded—some of the paragraphs are almost word for word—Mr. Steinle has this to say to the principals of schools:

Because of the need to achieve the reduction and the completion of the rationalisation as quickly as possible, it will not be possible to rely solely on the voluntary process used up to now in the rationalisation programme. Whilst some reduction can continue to be achieved by voluntary transfer, voluntary reduction and normal attrition, it will be necessary to require transfer reductions if the department is to meet the objectives determined by Cabinet.

There it is: voluntarism has disappeared; transfers will be required under this scheme, because the department knows that there is no way in which what in effect is more than a 4 per cent reduction can be absorbed by normal attrition processes and by normal voluntary processes.

I understand that this is a two-stage scheme: the first stage is voluntary, and people will be asked to come forward and volunteer to transfer from one school to another; the second scheme, which comes into force some time during March (it is in the documents, but I do not have time to refer to it now) will be the "requirement" process. Again, we see the sorry story which began with this financial year's Budget. This Government, in order to overcome the embarrassment it has in its financial record, because of the deficit which everyone knows about (it has been in the press that there could well be a record post-war deficit) is turning again on the education sector—the schools. They will have to cop it. I warn this Government that it might not be very long, given the sort of thing in the advertisements I have quoted, before it, this Government, will be copping it.

Mr. SCHMIDT (Mawson): I want to make a few comments on what the member for Baudin has just said. I am surprised that he has the foresight to enable him to speak so dramatically about what he called the greatest post-war deficit. He has done that in relation to what he has said about education, but I think what he was trying to imply by that is that the possible post-war deficit will mean that things will become tough and the Government will become tougher. What amazes me most of all is that, by reading from a letter from Mr. Steinle, he has admitted that many schools last year were asked on a voluntary basis to check their school assistance programme carefully to make sure that there could be a proper rationalisation of assistance within the schools, and quite obviously this was not carried out to the fullest extent possible. As the letter has indicated, many schools did not adhere to the request from the department to examine their own affairs, so the department is being forced to take slightly stronger action.

We all know that people put into positions as heads of schools have to act in a responsible manner, and one would hope that, having that responsibility thrust upon them, they would examine carefully the total community problem. It is not only heads of schools who have to look

carefully at their finances; we all have to do that. If they were to look at their rationalisation programmes carefully and make recommendations where cuts could be made, much of this could have been avoided, but some schools have still endeavoured to grab what they could get. In a sense, one could forgive the department for taking the hard line it has had to take.

However, I would have to agree partially with the member for Baudin by saying that I am sorry to see that the department will be invoking an across-the-board cut of 4 per cent, if that is the true figure for which it is aiming. No doubt many schools last year made an attempt to rationalise and take a responsible action, and the schools that did not do that are getting away with it and are better off than some others. I suggest that the department should look more closely at the schools that did not comply with the request last year and make the necessary cuts. Perhaps the department could put a slightly heavier penalty on those schools and make them re-examine their running costs more stringently, and not dramatically make across-the-board cuts.

The main purpose for my speaking this afternoon arose from a petition which was lodged in the House today and signed by 485 residents of Hackham requesting that the Hackham to Hallett Cove railway line be reopened. It is strange, when we think in retrospect of the last election, that the then incumbent member for Mawson, as part of his platform, said that he would also be pushing to have the Hallett Cove to Willunga railway line reopened so that residents of Hackham, Morphett Vale, old Reynella and the western corners of Happy Valley would be serviced by a rail link line to the city. Going back to previous elections, it can be seen that there was always a hint that the then Labor Government would reopen this railway line. A constituent told me recently, when I visited him in his home, that, when he shifted into the area in 1971 and bought a home not far from the then railway line (which was in existence but had not been used for many years), he saw activity along the line and he thought he would be getting a railway service, but instead the machine was ripping up the railway line. Many other residents in the area could not work out the reason behind the then Labor Government's action of ripping up a line that was already in existence and thus able to be used.

Again, one must have great scepticism about the politics behind this. How can ripping up a railway line at the beginning of a decade, and at the end of a decade saying that it will be given back, be justified? "I am the Godfather incarnate; I will give you back what I took away from you." That was shortsighted thinking by the then Labor Government in ripping up the railway line, and now at great additional cost saying that it will look closely at replacing it because the eastern part of Morphett Vale has expanded dramatically.

One would hope that the eastern sector, between Morphett Vale and Happy Valley, will develop further, and that the development will occur before there is development in the southern end of the city, the Seaford and Maslins Beach area. Already, Adelaide suffers from being a linear city. If we exacerbate this situation, it will create more problems. In planning, we should be looking carefully at developing areas closer to the city before there is further linear expansion.

I have had a number of discussions with the Minister of Transport to see whether the Hallett Cove and Hackham railway line could be reopened so that my constituents living in Trott Park, Sheidow Park, Happy Valley, Reynella and Morphett Vale will be serviced. That area has never been well serviced by public transport. Presently, residents of Trott Park and Sheidow Park have

to catch a bus to Brighton, and then travel by train to the city. A rail link south of that development estate would help people in the area. Similarly, residents from Happy Valley to Aberfoyle Park have been disadvantaged over the years.

I question whether the rail link should be on the existing track. When the former Government ripped up the rail line, people in the area had become used to that facility. Land is still set aside for a possible railway line. However, in the meantime people have shifted near to it. Subsequently, it has now been converted by the council into a bicycle track and as a walkway to several schools. People have become accustomed to using it for those purposes, and they will have to suffer nuisance value if the line is reopened.

The then Minister of Education (the member for Baudin) allowed a primary school to be built adjacent to the old line, with part of its front yard going right across the right-of-way. The then Government, in an effort to woo the electorate, espoused the idea that in the future the line would be reopened, yet it allowed a school to be built right across it.

I cannot work out the strategy or logic of that thinking—promising on the one hand and denying it on the other, by putting such an encumbrance on it that it could not become a reality. If the line were reopened, not only would part of the school land be within that area but also some of the play equipment set up by the school committee. We would have to say to the parents who worked hard on that project, "I am sorry, somebody in the past bungled and made a bad planning error. We will have to take away your playground equipment because we think that a railway line would better service the area." The honourable member for Baudin has much to answer for on this matter.

Mr. SLATER (Gilles): We were told at the beginning of the session that we would have a heavy legislative programme. Even though Parliament has been in recess over the past two months, we find that today we will finish at about 4.45 p.m.

Mr. Evans: Because you're not ready to go on with some Bills.

Mr. SLATER: We are ready to go on with Bills, but the Government has not introduced any. We were told that it would be a heavy legislative programme, but it seems that we are being deluded, as I think we have proved this afternoon. Indeed, the lack of interest shown by the Government this afternoon is borne out by the fact that there is not even one Minister on the front bench. We have only a *de facto* Minister, the member for Fisher, who has made it to the front bench at last, and I congratulate the honourable member on that point; at least he is in the House listening to what is said.

This afternoon I wish to speak on a matter on which I have spoken previously. I am concerned about the philosophy and policies of the South Australian Government in respect of the South Australian Housing Trust, as I believe that the Government is making every effort to limit as much as possible the trust's activities and its effectiveness as a public instrumentality. The latest move by the Government is to place the trust's commercial properties in the hands of private managing agents. This move is a further confirmation of the Government's policy. The Minister of Housing (Hon. Murray Hill) has made no announcement about this move, and when recently I brought this matter to the attention of the public the Minister sought to cloud the issue by referring only to the Elizabeth Town Centre. I refer to a press report, which

states:

The Housing Minister, Mr. Hill, said Mr. Slater was apparently referring to the Elizabeth Town Centre.

"The commercial and housing section of the trust has, for years, demonstrated its effectiveness in providing services . . ."

Mr. Hill said the Housing Trust had invited "expressions of interest" from shopping centre developers and managers to lease and upgrade the Elizabeth Town Centre shopping complex.

The Minister denied that the trust was seeking to place most of its commercial properties under the care of managing agents. However, I wish to quote from a letter addressed to tenants in a complex owned by the trust in an inner-metropolitan area. The letter states:

As you may have heard, the trust has decided to conduct a proportion of its commercial business using the resources of firms of managing agents. In deciding the transfer of the direct relations in the shopping centre operations to those of the managing agents, the trust has adopted a technique which is considered to be in the best interests of each centre and of the occupant tenants. Arrangements have been entered into for the firm of Messrs. Collier Duncan and Cook . . . to manage your centre from 1 February 1981, and as agents the firm will represent the trust's interests in all matters from that date. It should be understood the leasehold conditions prevail and I am sure we can anticipate your co-operation in the achievement of a smooth transition from the existing administration to the management service to be provided by Collier Duncan and Cook. The Collier Duncan and Cook management team will contact you soon after your receipt of this letter.

I now come to an important part of the letter, which states:

Mr. Goldner and his somewhat diminished staff will be available in the interim period to provide any assistance you may require in this commercial venture.

(Signed) K. G. Phillips, Manager,
Commercial and Industrial Property

That indicates clearly that the Minister has tried to avoid the issue. He has made no public announcement about placing these properties in the hands of managing agents, and I believe that this situation is just another example of public enterprise being handed over to private enterprise without any justification or good reason. As I have said, the most distressing factor has been that the Minister has made no public announcement and has sought to introduce this procedure by stealth.

The commercial and industrial sector of the trust has been an extremely successful and efficient operation for many years. It has been traditional that the trust, in developing housing estates, has also provided community facilities, such as shopping centres, for the benefit of the residents of that area. As I have said previously, the trust is regarded as the foremost housing authority in Australia; its record is second to none amongst State housing authorities. I believe that this record has been torpedoed by a Government that mistakenly believes that the public interest can best be served by the pursuit of private profit. I do not believe that that is so, and the placing of commercial properties in the hands of managing agents has a number of implications both for the trust and for the tenants concerned.

For instance, the tenants will no longer be able to deal directly with the trust, and I would suggest that increases in rents will occur to cover the cost of the commission payable to the agents. As indicated in a letter from which I quoted previously, it would appear that the Housing Trust staff will be reduced. I believe it is incumbent on the Minister to provide not only the reasons for the change but also the details of the financial arrangements and the

commissions that will be paid to the managing agents. As I have said, I believe the move is designed to assist the private sector to the detriment of the trust. This move is an indictment on the Government, along with other moves it has made recently (and I previously mentioned the limiting of trust sales, which was a retrograde step), and it is a retrograde step in regard to trust activities.

Despite the claim made by the Minister, Mr. Hill, in the medium and long term this move will affect the housing situation, and there is no doubt that the financial burden will eventually be borne by trust tenants and by the South Australian public. I challenge the Minister to explain why it was necessary in the first instance to place commercial trust activities in the hands of private managing agents. So far, the Minister has given no reason for the change and no satisfactory explanation why it was necessary, and I believe it is incumbent on him to provide that information in the public interest.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): I take up the point raised by the member for Gilles at the beginning of his grievance speech—he said that the Government has no business to go on with at present. The honourable member knows that that statement is inaccurate and that since early December the Government has had on the Notice Paper the Prisons Act Amendment Bill, the Police Regulation Act Amendment Bill and the Statutes Amendment (Water and Sewerage Rating) Bill. He also knows that members on his side were not ready to debate these matters today and, out

of courtesy to his Party, the Government agreed not to force the issue by debating those matters. For the honourable member to allege that the early adjournment this evening is the fault of the Government is inaccurate; this action was taken because of courtesy shown to the Opposition. Members opposite had not done their homework during the Christmas break and could not debate the Bills that were to be debated, and that is why the Government has decided to adjourn the Parliament at a quarter to five on the first sitting day.

We all know that traditionally the sitting on the first sitting day is not extended after 6 p.m. The Government was prepared to debate the three Bills I have mentioned. The Opposition speakers have had time to study those Bills and report to the Party so that they could debate those matters today, but the speakers were not prepared. The Government will not take the blame and the member for Gilles knows that what he said was inaccurate—if he does not know that, he is ill-informed. The Government has done the right thing with regard to the Opposition and democracy; it has ensured the Opposition has more time to debate these Bills as it may wish. We will continue to do that as long as we are not criticised unfairly. The Opposition knows that the fault lies on its side, not on the Government's side.

Motion carried.

At 4.45 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 11 February at 2 p.m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 10 February 1981

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

KANGAROO ISLAND LAND STUDY

311. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: When will the report of the Kangaroo Island Land Management Study be released?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Since the Crown has appealed to the High Court of Australia against the Supreme Court decision in the "Johnson" case and since aspects of the Kangaroo Island Land Management Study Report relate to that case, release of the document cannot be made as the matter presently is *sub judice*.

INJURED SCHOOLCHILDREN

385. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Is the Minister aware of the report on the lack of compensatory payments for injured Queensland schoolchildren which appeared in *The Australian* of 19 July under the title "Why the Ant is Angry"?

2. Does the Queensland situation as outlined in that report apply also in schools of the South Australian Education Department and, if so, does the Minister propose any action to rectify the situation?

3. What Government assistance or Government benefits are available to a schoolchild in South Australia who suffers from similar misfortunes to those described in the report?

4. How many cases of legal action against the Education Department for compensation have been taken out in each of the last five years on behalf of injured schoolchildren, what decisions were reached in these cases, and are any cases settled without a court decision?

5. What is the situation with respect to responsibility and discipline in the case of refusal, respectively, of a schoolchild asked to carry out a task involving some risk of injury?

6. What Education Department guidelines exist for playground equipment to minimise the chances of an accident such as the one described in *The Australian* report?

7. How many insurance companies operate in this field, who are they, what premiums are charged and would the cover provided be adequate in instances such as the one quoted in the report?

The Hon. H. Allison: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2. The Education Department will accept financial liability for accidents to students caused through a defect in school buildings or equipment or as a result of proven negligence on the part of a departmental employee.

The department does not accept responsibility by insurance or otherwise for every injury sustained by students at schools, although it does insure school crossing monitors and students engaged in the secondary schools' drivers education programme against personal injury.

Currently, two companies are authorised to approach Principals of schools early in the school year in connection with student accident insurance coverage. The arrangement is, of course, voluntary with the school merely acting as a common communication point between the insurance companies and parents.

3. Unless liability is determined by a court or accepted by the Government without the matter proceeding to court, no compensation is available to students injured in school accidents. However, as is the case with other members of the general public, students in necessitous circumstances, who are not members of a health fund, may obtain treatment at recognised hospitals without incurring charges for medical and/or hospital fees.

4. Over the last five years accidents in schools have resulted in 12 successful damage suits being brought against the Minister. Of the 12, 10 were settled out of court.

5. Regulation 122 (1) of the Education Regulations states:

122. (1) Principals and head teachers shall be responsible within their schools for the establishment and maintenance of a social and educational environment favourable to learning and to acceptable forms of behaviour. It should be designed to develop self-control and self-discipline within students, and a respect for other persons and their property.

If when refusing to undertake a designated task a student commits a breach of discipline then certain sanctions may be imposed by the Principal or his delegate as provided for in the Regulations. However, it is envisaged that a student who has a legitimate reason for refusing would have every opportunity to engage in responsible and frank discussions with teaching staff in an effort to resolve the matter amicably.

6. The Public Buildings Department has produced a booklet entitled "Designing a School Playground" which contains many useful safety hints. The book is available upon written request to the Site Development Office, Public Buildings Department, Victoria Square, Adelaide.

Currently a joint Education Department/Public Buildings Department Committee is undertaking studies relating to the use and maintenance of school playgrounds.

Studies of community playground safeguards are also being undertaken by the Playgrounds Committee of South Australia, established under the auspices of the Recreation Advisory Council.

7. One insurance company and one friendly society in South Australia are known to cater specifically for students. They are the C.G.A. Fire and Accident Insurance Company Limited and the Hibernian Society, respectively. The premiums/contributions for their basic student accident covers are understood to be less than \$15.00 per year for a 24-hour cover, seven days per week. The policies are intended to provide for the payment of certain expenses which include medical, hospital fees, etc. Whilst lump sum compensation for residual disabilities such as loss of limbs, eyes, etc., is not part of the basic student accident insurance arrangement, parents seeking alternative insurance, incorporating broader coverage for their children, are free to negotiate with the insurance company of their choice.

DRUGS

507. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: How many persons have been convicted in South Australia for the illegal use of—

(a) heroin;

(b) barbiturates; and

(c) marijuana,

in each of the year, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980 to date, and what age brackets were involved in each category?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

(a)

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION 1979-80

	Principal Offence Charged									Total Cases	Convictions
	Possession of Drugs										
	(Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs, Act, s. 5.1)										
	Cannabis	Morphine	Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Hallucinogens	Cannabis and Morphine	Cannabis and Cocaine	Cannabis and Amphetamines	Cannabis and Hallucinogens		
1 July-31 December 1979	312	21	—	6	9	6	—	2	2	358	271
1 January-30 June 1980	491	20	1	—	9	5	1	3	2	532	441

Ages of persons charged ranged from 18-59

Source: Office of Crime Statistics

(b) The following table shows the ages of persons convicted of possession of various controlled substances in South Australian Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the period 1 July-31 December 1979.

(b.1) Single Substance Only:

SUBSTANCE					
Age at Arrest	Morphine/Heroin	Barbiturates	Cannabis	Hallucinogens	Total
18-19	3	4	83	2	92
20-21	6	0	62	1	69
22-24	6	1	56	3	66
25-29	1	0	46	0	47
30-34	0	0	10	0	10
35-	1	0	13	0	14
age unknown	—	—	5	—	5
Total	17	5	275	6	303

(b.2) Multiple Substances:

SUBSTANCE					
Age at Arrest	Morphine/Cannabis	Morphine/Hallucinogen	Cannabis/Amphetamine	Cannabis/Hallucinogens	Total
18-19	0	0	0	2	2
20-21	1	0	0	0	1
22-24	3	0	0	0	3
25-29	1	1	1	0	3
30-34	1	0	0	0	1
Total	6	1	1	2	10

(c) Statistics on convictions for drug offences in the higher criminal courts may be found in the quarterly reports of the Office of Crime Statistics. Coverage of these reports commenced with the three month period ending 31 December 1978. Because of their statistical infrequency, offences involving substances other than cannabis are grouped together. Under the system of data collection in effect prior to 30 June 1980, age and other background characteristics of defendants were not available.

PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS, 1978-80

	Cultivate Marijuana	Sell Marijuana	Possess Marijuana For Sale	Possess Or Use Marijuana	All Other Drug Offences
1 October-31 December 1978	10	2	11	1	8
1 January-31 March 1979	35	1	8	4	4
1 April-30 June 1979	45	3	12	2	5

PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS, 1978-80

	Cultivate Marijuana	Sell Marijuana	Possess Marijuana For Sale	Possess Or Use Marijuana	All Other Drug Offences
1 July-30 September 1979.....	11	0	10	3	4
1 October-31 December 1979	9	1	4	1	7
1 January-31 March 1980	35	5	8	0	8
1 April-30 June 1980.....	45	3	13	2	2
1 July-30 September 1980.....	19	4	10	8	3

SOURCE: Office of Crime Statistics Quarterly Report.

ELIZABETH CAR PARK

589. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. In his letter to the member for Napier in relation to the grading and surfacing of the Elizabeth Station car park, did the Minister mean August 1980 or August 1981?

2. Has another car park been graded and surfaced by mistake, or is there any other station in the State known as Elizabeth?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: I was initially informed by the Chairman, State Transport Authority, that the grading and surfacing of the Elizabeth Station car park was carried out in August 1980. Following further discussion with the honourable member and the Chairman of the Authority, it has been established that a quantity of crushed rock was delivered to the car park between 4 and 8 August 1980, with some grading work carried out on 8 August 1980 with further work carried out subsequently. Following further deterioration, bituminous sealing of the entranceways was carried out in November 1980.

SALVATION JANE

620. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: On what grounds does the Minister consider, in the answer to question No. 226, that the appearance of the Government before the Supreme Court in a case concerning the release of biological control agents for salvation jane is *sub judice*?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Upon advice, the Minister indicates that the State of South Australia will not seek to be joined or to intervene in *Perry and Others v. CSIRO* and considers that any debate on whether the report in question might be or should be in evidence or whether the report is relevant to the issue could interfere with the due administration of justice.

DRYLAND FARMING CONGRESS

621. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. What was the cost to the Government of the Dryland Farming Congress?

2. What degree of supervision was exerted by the Minister of Agriculture over the arrangements for the congress?

3. What direction was given to the congress organisers for the provision of translation of papers and interpretation of discussions and other proceedings and, if none, why not?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The replies are as follows:

1. The cost of the Dryland Farming Congress to the Government will not be known until later next year when the production and sales of the book of the proceedings have been finalised.

2. The scope and general planning for the congress was approved by the Minister of Agriculture in the previous Government and the plans were carried forward without alteration by direction of the present Government. Constant supervision was maintained through the organising committee throughout the two-year period of its operation.

3. The present Minister of Agriculture gave no direction, as decisions of the nature in question were the responsibility of the Congress Organising committee. In the normal course of events the committee notified all intending delegates that all proceedings would be conducted in English after considering translation costs in the light of the approved budget. The Chinese, Russian and Mexican delegates brought their own translator. French and Arabic translators were provided for delegates from French-speaking Arab countries who sat with delegates in special areas and assisted when necessary. All delegates highly praised the congress facilities and no delegates were at a serious disadvantage because proceedings were conducted in English.

TEACHER TRANSFERS

623. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice), asked the Minister of Education: Is it proposed to transfer teachers compulsorily from one school to another for the next school year and, if so, why and what criteria will be used to decide which teachers will be so transferred?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Teachers have been compulsorily transferred from one school to another over the past few years and, given the current enrolment pattern of students, it seems that, if schools are to be staffed equitably, this will continue. The principle of transfer is the same one applying generally to Government staff in Public Service. It is also a part of the contractual agreement between the Education Department and its teaching staff.

BIRTH DEFORMITIES

632. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. What statistics are kept on birth deformities and their causes in South Australia, how are they recorded and when were records first commenced?

2. What are the major causes of birth deformities since 1975 in each category?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Comprehensive statistics are maintained on several major categories of birth deformities; namely, Down's syndrome, neural tube defects and congenital heart disease.

For the past four years a comprehensive retrospective and prospective register of all South Australian cases of Down's syndrome has been maintained by the cytogeneticist at the Adelaide Children's Hospital in collaboration with the Intellectually Retarded Services of the South Australian Health Commission. The dates of birth of some now deceased cases on the register extend back into the nineteenth century. Currently, those responsible for the register are confident that all new cases of Down's syndrome occurring in South Australia are notified to them.

From 1969-1973 a comprehensive index of all births in which anencephaly or spina bifida was present was maintained by the Department of Neuro-Surgery at the Adelaide Children's Hospital in collaboration with the University of Western Australia. Since 1973, statistics have only been kept with respect to surviving spina bifida cases. However, all stillbirths and perinatal deaths in which spina bifida or anencephaly were present would have been separately registered by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Since 1975, most cases of congenital heart disease diagnosed in South Australia have been placed on a congenital heart disease register maintained by the Department of Cardiology of the Adelaide Children's Hospital. Incomplete ascertainment of cases born in later years is likely because minor cases of congenital heart disease may not be detected until preschool medical examinations have been undertaken.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has recorded information relating to birth deformities which have resulted in stillbirth, neonatal or later deaths for many years. Since 1979, the Perinatal Mortality Subcommittee of the Maternal Mortality Committee has confidentially obtained additional details about the family history, pregnancy and possible exposure to teratogenic or infectious agents during pregnancy from medical practitioners in relation to all perinatal deaths in which birth deformities were present.

2. Congenital heart disease—8.8 per 1 000 live births.

Neural tube defects (spina bifida and anencephaly)—1.94 per 1 000 live births.

Down's syndrome—1.1 per 1 000 live births.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

636. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many sheltered workshops are there in South Australia, what are their locations, and how many disabled people does each employ?

2. What has been the average income of the handicapped employees and the total value of the production of each workshop?

3. Are there more workshops being, or about to be, constructed and, if so, where and when?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. There are 12 sheltered workshops in South Australia. The location and number of handicapped persons employed by each is set out below.

Cavan	22
Gilles Plains	64

Loxton	37
Mount Gambier	52
Normanville	12
Panorama	415
Port Augusta	10
Port Pirie	16
Torrensville	237
Victor Harbor	8
Whyalla	17
Woodville	29

2. This information is not known. The average weekly earnings paid to all handicapped persons employed by the above sheltered workshops is understood to be \$25.00.

3. It is understood that planning is well advanced for a sheltered workshop at Gepps Cross to provide employment for 200 handicapped workers.

OIL STORAGE

648. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier:

1. What is the total amount of oil storage in South Australia?

2. Where are these storages located and what is the respective capacity at each location?

3. How many days normal supply is usually held and/or can be held in such storage?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: The replies are as follows:

1. and 2. At present the total amount of oil storage capacity including crude oil and petroleum products in South Australia at seaboard bulk storage installations is 1 035 000 kilolitres. This storage capacity is located at three main centres as follows:

	kilolitres
Adelaide (Port Stanvac and Birkenhead) ..	942 000
Port Pirie	68 000
Port Lincoln	25 000
Total	1 035 000

The number of days normal supply usually held at these installations may vary significantly from time to time but on average would be of the order of 50 days supply.

3. The capacity at seaboard bulk storage installations is sufficient to cover about 120 days normal consumption of all oil and petroleum products in South Australia.

POTATO PRICES

666. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. Why did the price of potatoes increase from \$12 to \$17.50 per bag in the week ending 25 October?

2. What is the current price?

3. What machinery is available to moderate such a fluctuation, why did it not work more effectively on this occasion and what changes are planned to make it more effective?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The replies are as follows:

1. During the month of October there was an Australia wide shortage of potatoes as the old selling season finished and the new season began. In addition the digging of the new season's crop was delayed because of heavy and continued rains.

For the week ending 25 October potato prices were as follows:

Old Season's Crop
 Washed Premium—no variation
 Washed Special—no variation
 No. 1 Washed—no variation
 Unwashed No. 1 Grade—from \$14 per 50kg bag to \$17
 S.O. nominated No. 1 Grade—from \$14.50 per 50kg bag to \$17

New Season's Crop
 Washed Premium—no variation
 Washed Special—no variation
 Potato prices therefore did not increase from \$12 to \$17.50 per bag as claimed. In fact, when compared with the Eastern States, South Australia's potato price variations for October were fewer and less in range.

2. The wholesale price of potatoes in the following week were:

Premium washed 25kgs—\$10
 Special washed 25kgs—\$8.25
 Unwashed new Grades 50kgs—\$17

3. As displayed in 1 above the supply management techniques adopted by the S.A. Potato Board ensured South Australian consumers a continuity of supply during a difficult Australia wide marketing period.

TEACHERS APPEAL BOARD

673. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Will the Minister amend Education Department Regulation 144(3) to provide that a transcript be made of all proceedings before the Teachers Appeal Board and that the board be required to provide on demand to either party before it the reason for its decision and, if not, why not?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: It is understood that the member meant to refer to regulation 114(3), not 144(3). However, it is not intended that amendments be made to either of these regulations, as both are seen to be satisfactory.

BEE-LINE BUSES

675. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. What is now the estimated annual cost of running the free Bee-line bus service and how is that cost made up?
2. How many people is it estimated use the service on average each week, how is this estimate made and what is the carrying capacity per week of the service?
3. Is it considered the service is worth while and, if so, why?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. The annual operating cost is \$319 000 comprising:

Labour cost of drivers	281 000
Bus operating costs, excluding interest and depreciation on buses	38 000

2. As a result of detailed passenger counts, it is estimated that 52 000 passengers use the service each week. The weekly capacity of the service is assessed at 58 000 passengers.

3. It is considered worth while as passengers using train and tram services and bus services terminating in Victoria Square are now provided with convenient transport to the central city area.

PINBALL MACHINES

684. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Can the Minister provide details of the legislation the Government proposes to introduce (as alluded to in the report in the *News* of 27 October) to remedy the alleged "pinball problem" among school-age children?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The report in the *News* of 27 October 1980 concerning the alleged "pinball problem" to which the honourable member referred states as follows:

New legislation would be considered if existing legislation under the Places of Public Entertainment Act proved inadequate.

At this stage I am not convinced that there is a need to alter existing legislation or to introduce new legislation to cope with the problem. However, the alleged pinball problem among school-age children is being monitored and I will recommend that legislation be enacted if warranted at a later stage.

ENERGY CROPS RESEARCH

692. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. What are the research funds being sought by the Department of Agriculture for projects concerning energy crops, and to which funding bodies have requests been directed?

2. How much will the Government contribute to each project if and when it is accepted by outside funding sources?

3. Has any provision been made in the departmental budget for special funds for this purpose?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The replies are as follows:

1. The Department of Agriculture has no proposals currently before funding bodies seeking funds for energy crops research, but grants are made on the recommendations of SENRAC.

2. Not applicable.

3. No.

SAMCOR

693. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Has the Minister now received the Samcor corporate plan and, if not, when does he expect to receive it and, if so, will the Minister make the plan public and, if not, why not?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The report has been received and is currently under consideration by the Government.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

698. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: How many Public Service Act positions within the Department of Agriculture are currently unfilled and how many of these are in the country and Adelaide metropolitan area, respectively?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: There are 29 Public Service Act positions within the Department of Agriculture currently unfilled, of which there are 14 in the country and 15 in the Adelaide metropolitan area.

SOIL CONSERVATION

699. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: What amount has been allocated to South Australia in the Federal Budget for soil conservation for 1980-81, what programmes will be undertaken with these funds and will any additional staff be employed and, if so, how many?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: None this financial year. However, the State has an undertaking that funds will be available during 1981-82.

VINDANA WINERY

701. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. How many applications for carry-on loans have been received from growers affected by the collapse of the Vindana winery?

2. What steps were taken to inform growers that carry-on loans are available?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The replies are as follows:

1. There has been one application received by the Rural Assistance Branch for carry-on assistance, and two for debt reconstruction from growers affected by the collapse of the Vindana winery. There are two clients of the branch whose liquidity and ability to service existing loans is also affected.

2. Other than normal communications between officers of the Department of Agriculture and growers no specific steps were taken to advise of the availability of carry-on finance.

WEST LAKES

707. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. How many applications have been received by the Department of Environment for the subdividing of land from "Estcourt House", West Lakes, north to the Sands development and what are the lot numbers concerned?

2. Has planning approval been sought for the area and, if so, by whom and from what Government department?

3. Has West Lakes Ltd. offered to sell any or all of its land at Tennyson to the Government and, if so—

(a) what was the sale price offered; and

(b) does the Government intend to take up this offer and, if so, at what cost and what would the land be used for?

4. How many applications have been received for the subdividing of all or any portion of the land between Bournemouth Avenue, Tennyson and Cormorant Crescent, West Lakes—

(a) before August 1980; and

(b) after August 1980,

and in each case, who were the applicants, what applications were successful and what portions (lot numbers) of land are to be subdivided?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows:

1. None.

2. No.

3. Yes.

(a) It is not Government policy to disclose such information, as it may effect negotiations.

(b) (i) The Government is considering the offers and various options available.

(ii) Refer to (a).

(iii) If the land is acquired, it would be for conservation purposes.

4. (a) Before August 1980:

(i) Comprising lots 1-37 of deposited plan number 10805. The applicant was Harvey Adams Pty. Ltd. and the subdivision which is known as the Sands, has been approved.

(ii) Comprising lots 38-59 of deposited plan number 10897. The applicant was Harvey Adams Pty. Ltd. and the subdivision, which is known as the Dunes, has been approved.

(iii) Comprising lots 1-4 and lots 10-11. The applicant was Harvey Adams Pty. Ltd. and the subdivision has been withdrawn and superseded (see (v) below).

(iv) Comprising lots 5-9. The applicant was Harvey Adams Pty. Ltd. and the subdivision has been withdrawn and superseded by S.P.O. docket 6057/80 (see (v) below).

(v) S.P.O. docket 6057/80, comprising lots 1-19. The applicant was Harvey Adams Pty. Ltd. and the subdivision, which is known as the Shores, received conditional approval (letter form "A") on 9 September 1980.

(b) After August 1980, no applications have been received for the subdivision of land in the area in question.

EDUCATION BUILDING

714. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier: Is it proposed that on the ground floor of the Education Department building in Flinders Street from mid December next there should be a display put on by the Department of Mines and Energy and if so—

(a) why;

(b) what will be the theme of the display;

(c) will the display contain material showing in a favourable light—

(i) the mining of uranium;

(ii) the milling of uranium; and

(iii) the development and use of nuclear energy; and

(d) have any other displays proposed for this area during 1981 been cancelled and what were such displays to have been,

and if not, what will be displayed in this area from mid December next and during 1981?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The replies are as follows:

1. No.

(a) See 1.

(b) See 1.

(c) See 1.

(d) See 1.

C.I.T.Y. WORKERS

715. **The Hon. D. J. HOPGOOD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. How many C.I.T.Y. workers in the metropolitan area are fully or partly funded by the Government?

2. In which areas are they working?

3. Which areas have fully funded and which have part funded workers and what fraction is involved in each instance?

4. Is the Minister prepared to reconsider his offer to the City of Noarlunga so that, in fact a fully funded worker could be made available?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: The replies are as follows:

1. 11.
2. The Adelaide metropolitan area.
3. None.
4. Approval has now been given for the officer employed by the Community Involvement through Youth Project to be stationed in Noarlunga for two days per week until 26 June 1981 before which date the matter will be reviewed.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS

722. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. What restrictions have been imposed by the Education Department on the distribution of publications dealing with curriculum guidelines and courses in primary schools?

2. Why have these restrictions been imposed?

3. Do these restrictions apply to all subjects at the primary level?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:

1. The Education Department provides primary schools with one copy of each document per school, and one additional copy for every 10 teachers.

2. This policy allows schools to exercise their responsibility for deciding what new courses they should implement in accordance with their needs and resources. Teachers are able to examine new materials, to make whatever use they wish of them and to purchase additional copies as required. The decision to purchase additional copies is properly a school-based one and there is no compulsion whatever for schools to purchase further materials.

3. This applies to all curriculum documents produced after March 1980 for all subjects.

POLICE INVESTIGATION

727. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Premier: Was a police investigation conducted on Mr. Dalmin, Chief Executive of Punalur Paper Mills, and if so—

- (a) what was the reason for requesting such an investigation by the Kerala State Police through Interpol;
- (b) what information was the Government seeking;
- (c) what information did the Government receive;
- (d) was Mr. Dalmin informed that the Government intended to conduct investigations through police channels and, if not, why not;
- (e) was the investigation authorised by Cabinet and, if not, by whom was it authorised; and
- (f) have any other potential investors in South Australia been investigated through police channels with the assistance of Interpol, and if so, how many?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Inquiries were made consistent with the principles set out on page 1888 of *Hansard* on 5 November 1980. The information supplied is confidential.

POLICE AUTHORITY

733. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Do police have the authority to distrain property from households without the immediate issue of receipts and, if so, why and under what conditions?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: Yes. Police may distrain property from households (that is seize goods as security for or payment of a debt) only under the authority of a lawfully issued "warrant of distress". In practice, this authority is rarely exercised by police but in every such instance a receipt is promptly issued, as is the case when monetary payment is made in satisfaction of a warrant.

Police also have authority to "seize" property in certain circumstances. For example, statutory provision is contained in such legislation as section 67 of the Police Offences Act (general search warrants) and section 32 of the Firearms Act (power of seizure of firearms which are unregistered, unsafe, etc.). Other Acts give police special powers to seize drugs, gaming devices, etc., involved in the suspected commission of offences. In practice, receipts are not generally issued in these circumstances, one of the reasons being the impracticability of requiring police officers to carry official receipt books on their person.

734. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: In the matter concerning the removal of a firearm from a property on the Salisbury Highway, Salisbury on 4 November at about 5.45 p.m., was a receipt issued and, if not, why not and, if so, what was the number and wording of it and who issued and signed it?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The firearm in question was lawfully seized by police under the provisions of section 32 of the Firearms Act on the grounds that it was reasonably suspected of being a declared (dangerous) firearm. A receipt was not issued in this instance for the reasons given in reply to question No. 733.

LOTTERY AGENCIES

735. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Why was the application for a ticket selling agency in Parabanks Shopping Centre rejected in August last year?

2. What distance is the applicant from the nearest existing lottery agency?

3. What is the distance between the two closest ticket selling agencies in—

- (a) Norwood;
- (b) Port Adelaide; and
- (c) Adelaide,

and what are the agency numbers in each case?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. Because it was considered that an agency at Parabanks would be detrimental to the existing agency nearby.

2. Approximately 180 metres.

3. (a) approximately 140 metres (Agents numbered 800 and 2307)

(b) approximately 300 metres (Agents numbered 672 and 1092).

(c) approximately 140 metres (Agents numbered 280 and 514).

COMPUTERS

739. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: What computer equipment is installed at the following—

- (a) Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science;
- (b) Flinders Medical Centre;
- (c) Queen Elizabeth Hospital;
- (d) Royal Adelaide Hospital; and
- (e) Adelaide Children's Hospital,

and what is the manufacture and what is the cost at each institution?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

- (a) Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science
 (1) Manufacturer: Digital Equipment Corporation
 Model: PDP 11/10
 (2) Manufacturer: Digital Equipment Corporation
 Model: PDP 11/34 and PDP 11/55
 (3) Manufacturer: Digital Equipment Corporation
 Model: PDP 11/10
 (4) Manufacturer: Apple Computer Inc.
 Model: Apple II Microcomputer
 (5) Manufacturer: Hewlett-Packard
 Model: HP 9825A Desk-top computer

(6) Manufacturer: Control Data Corporation
 Model: 1700 and System 17

(7) Manufacturer: Nixdorf Computer Pty. Ltd.
 Model: 8820

The capital cost of this equipment is approximately \$730 000.

(8) Manufacturer: Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.

Model: CMC5 Data Entry Unit

This unit is leased at a monthly figure of \$1 442.

The above information excludes microprocessors that form part of existing laboratory equipment.

Hospital	Equipment	Manufacturer	Cost \$
(b) Flinders Medical Centre	Nova computer	Data General	Approx. 11 500 (supplied as a part of an integrated system)
	Nova computer	Data General	Approx. 25 700 (supplied as a part of an integrated system)
	H.P. 21 MX computer	Hewlett-Packard	Approx. 32 000 (supplied as a part of an integrated system)
	P.D.P. 11/40 computer	Digital Equipment Corporation	135 000
	Data system 34 computer	Digital Equipment Corporation	Approx. 22 800 (supplied as a part of an integrated system)
	1 500 mini computer	International Computers Ltd.	Leased at a cost of 15 268 per annum.
(c) Queen Elizabeth Hospital	C.D.C. system 17 computer	Control Data	208 000
	Remote job entry terminals and cash receipt terminal.	Olivetti	48 000
	Nova 3 computer	Data General	31 000
	Nova 3 computer	Data General	30 000
	Micro-Nova computer	Data General	14 000
	Visual display unit and printer	Control Data	3 000
(d) Royal Adelaide Hospital	Programmable calculator mini computer	Wang	14 100
(e) Adelaide Children's Hospital	Hewlett-Packard 3 000 Series III computer	Hewlett-Packard	Leased at a cost of 65 325 per annum
	Two (2) 120 Megabyte disc drives	Hewlett-Packard	
	Two (2) printers	Hewlett-Packard	
	Magnetic tape drive	Hewlett-Packard	
	Console screen	Hewlett-Packard	
	Six (6) Visual display units	Hewlett-Packard	
	Four (4) Data entry terminals	Olivetti	
	Tape drive	Olivetti	

740. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How much replacement computer equipment has been purchased or leased at the following since 1973—

- (a) Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science;
 (b) Flinders Medical Centre;
 (c) Queen Elizabeth Hospital;
 (d) Royal Adelaide Hospital; and
 (e) Adelaide Children's Hospital,

and what was the cost to each institution?

2. Has there been any significant change in the replacement equipment and if so, on whose recommendation?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. (a) In June 1975 a Control Data Corporation System 17 computer system was purchased at a cost of \$90 000 to replace one of the small and outdated 1700 computer systems.

(b) No equipment replaced.

(c) Six (6) Visual display units to replace worn-out equipment, at a cost of \$12 000.

(d) No equipment replaced.

(e) Four (4) Data entry terminals and a tape drive to replace rented punched card equipment, leased at a cost of \$9 325 per annum.

2. No.

I.M.V.S.

741. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: What is the medical staff establishment at the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science in—

- (a) Clinical Chemistry;
- (b) Haematology;
- (c) Nuclear Medicine;

- (d) Clinical Microbiology;
- (e) Tissue Pathology;
- (f) Virology; and
- (g) Veterinary Pathology,

and what was the establishment in these areas in 1973, 1975, 1977 and 1979?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

MEDICAL STAFF ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT THE FOLLOWING DATES

Division	30/6/73	30/6/75	30/6/77	30/6/79	14/10/80
Clinical Chemistry	5	4	5	6	6
Haematology	6	8	8	7	8
Nuclear Medicine	3	5	4	4	4
Clinical Microbiology	3	3	4	4	4
Tissue Pathology	12	14	16	19	17
Virology	1	—	—	2	2
Veterinary Pathology	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	34	37	42	41

Staff establishments for the years 1973, 1975, 1977 and 1979 were not maintained by the Institute in a form that would enable the question to be answered. The only record available is staff actually on the payroll for the periods concerned. Improvements to Institute record keeping now permit establishment records to be provided. However, for the sake of consistency, payroll figures for the period 14 October 1980 have been included in this answer.

743. **Mr. HEMMINGS** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. What is the cost for pathology testing by the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science to the Royal Adelaide Hospital?

2. Has the R.A.H. made any representation to the Minister or previous Ministers regarding this cost and, if so, what action was taken?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

- 1. 1979-80—\$5.611 million.
- 2. No.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS

744. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How often does the Inter-departmental Railway Crossing Protection Committee meet and what State and Federal departments are represented on it?

2. What amounts of money have been allocated to South Australia for the 1980-81 capital works programme, what specific works will be carried out and at what locations?

3. How many railway level crossing accidents have occurred in South Australia each year since 1975 and where did these accidents occur in the metropolitan and country areas, respectively?

4. How many stop signs, level crossing gates and warning lights have been installed since 1975 and at what localities?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Once per year. The committee comprises representatives of the Highways Department, State Transport Authority and Australian National.

2. \$128 000 has been allocated for the 1980-81 Capital Works Programme for improvements to level crossing protection installations in the metropolitan area. The following works will be completed:

- (a) Clarke Road, Tambelin—installation of flasher lights and warning bells;
- (b) Wattlebury Road, Mitcham—installation of automatic half barriers, in addition to existing flasher lights and warning bells.

3. Details of metropolitan level crossing accidents involving each train since 1975 are as follows:

Line	Location	Road Name	No. of Accidents
1975-76			
Outer Harbor	Bowden	East Street	1
	Alberton	Fussell Place	1
	Glanville	Semaphore Road	4
	Semaphore	Penny Street	1
	Peterhead	Hargrave Street	1
	Largs North	Fletcher Road	1
North Gawler	Ovingham	Torrens Road	1
	Islington	Regency Road	1
Noarlunga	Clarence Park	East Avenue	1
Centre	Edwardstown	Delaine Avenue	1
	Ascot Park	Marion Road	1
		Total	14

1976-77			
Outer Harbor	Brompton	West Street	1
	Brompton	Coglin Street	1
	Rosewater	Canning Street	2
	Glanville	Semaphore Road	2
	Semaphore	Penny Street	1
	Semaphore	Jagoe Street	3
North Gawler	Dry Creek	Grand Junction Road	1
	Cavan	Port Wakefield Road	1
	Cavan	Abattoir Crossing	1
	Nurlutta	Commercial Road	1
Woodville North	Woodville North	Torrens Road	1
	Woodville North	(Finsbury Stores)	1
Noarlunga	Clarence Park	East Avenue	1
Centre	Emerson	Cross Roads	1
	Oaklands	Diagonal Road	1
South	Mitcham	Wattlebury Road	1
		Total	20
1977-78			
Outer Harbor	Bowden	East Street	2
	Glanville	Semaphore Road	5
	Draper	Kolapore Avenue	2
	Taperoo	Strathfield Terrace	1
	Taperoo	Yacht Squadron	1
	Woodville	Port Road	2
Grange	Dudley Park	Pym Street	1
North Gawler	Dry Creek	Grand Junction Road	1
	Dry Creek	Magazine Road	1
	Outer Harbor	Yacht Squadron	1
	Tonsley	Adjacent factory	1
Belair	Mile End	Yard	1
	Mitcham	Wattlebury Road	3
Port Adelaide	Rosewater	Eastern Parade	1
Dry Creek	Rosewater	Grand Junction Road	1
		Total	24
1978-79			
Outer Harbor	Glanville	Semaphore (Dunnikier Road)	1
	Largs North	Fletcher Road	1
Grange	Seaton Park	Tapleys Hill Road	1
Woodville North	Finsbury	Torrens Road	1
North Gawler	Dudley Park	Pym Street	1
South	Glenalta	Belair Road	1
		Total	6
1979-80			
Outer Harbor	Brompton	East Street	2
	Largs	Wills Street	1
	Peterhead	Hargrave Street	1
North Gawler	Dry Creek	Magazine Road	1
	Parafield	Kings Road	1
Grange	Woodville	Port Road	1
	Albert Park	Morley Road	1
	Grange	Frederick Road	1
	Grange	Sturt Street	1
Noarlunga	Oaklands	Diagonal Road	1
Centre	Hove	Brighton Road	1
	Brighton	Edward Street	1
South	Lynton	Barretts Road	1
		Total	14
1980-81 (to 30 November 1980)			
Outer Harbor	Brompton	West Street	1
North Gawler	Parafield	Kings Road	1
Grange	Albert Park	Clarke-May Terrace	1
	Seaton Park	Tapleys Hill Road	1
	Grange	Frederick Street	1
		Total	5

Statistics for country areas are maintained by Australian National and the honourable member should contact them for such information.

4. Warning devices have been installed at the following locations since 1975:

Location	Road	Type of protection	Date in Service
Brighton	Edward Street	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	26/1/76
Outer Harbor	Steel Mains	Flasher lights and gongs	2/3/76
Oaklands	Diagonal Road	Auto boom barriers, flasher light and gongs	8/8/76
Yerlo	Klingberg Drive	Flasher lights and gongs	16/8/76
Clarence Park	East Avenue	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	14/9/76
Edwardstown	Delaine Avenue	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	13/10/76
Edwardstown	Angas Avenue	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	13/10/76
Edwardstown	Raglan Street	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	14/10/76
Woodlands Park	Dunorlan Avenue	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	14/10/76
Rosewater	Canning Street	Flasher lights and gongs	25/11/76
Evanston	Para Road	Flasher lights and gongs	27/4/77
Womma	Womma Road	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	26/7/78
Hawthorn	Sussex Terrace	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	5/9/78
Glenalta	Main Road	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	20/11/78
Hove	Brighton Road	Auto boom barriers, flasher lights and gongs	4/4/79
Islington	Regency Road	Flasher lights and gongs (relocated)	12/8/79
North Haven	Golf Course	Flasher lights and gongs	19/10/79

* Traffic lights in conjunction with level crossing protection

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

745. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many industrial disputes occurred between 1970 and August 1975 under the South Australian Railways Department which involved Australian Railway Union members, what were the issues involved and when did they occur?

2. How many industrial disputes, involving loss of paid time, occurred between August 1975 and September 1979 involving Australian Railway Union members, what were the issues involved and when did they occur and how many such disputes have occurred in the S.T.A. since September 1979?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. It is not possible to determine the precise number of industrial disputes between the A.R.U. and the S.A.R. which occurred between 1 January 1970 and 31 August 1975 as many matters were negotiated and settled by agreement. However, it is noted that approximately 90 separate issues affecting A.R.U. members were dealt with by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission during this period, of which approximately 25 required the decision of the Commission. The matters mainly related to rates of pay and allowances and working conditions prescribed by awards.

2. Between August 1975 and September 1979 there were 12 industrial disputes, involving loss of paid time, with the Australian Railways Union members, as follows:

Dates	Issues
24/5/76	Handling uranium in Queensland.
12/7/76	Changes in Medibank scheme.
1/10/76	Issue of overalls and footwear at Islington Workshops and Rollingstock Depot, Adelaide.
12/11/76	Redundancies in Parcels Office,
18/11/76	Adelaide.
24/11/76	Demands by shunters and yard staff.
24/11/76	Protest by guards over decision of Promotion Appeals Board.
1/12/76	Involvement of signalmen in operation of
3/3/77	Centralised Train Control.

13/12/76 Protest over Port Adelaide shunting mishap inquiry.

23/12/76 Promotion of Adelaide Yard signalmen.

4/12/78 Interstate wage parity.

9/5/79

23/5/79

29/6/79

19/1/79 Proposed cuts in rail services.

21/6/79 Arrest of W.A. Unionist.

Since September 1979, there have been five industrial disputes involving loss of paid time with Australian Railways Union members as follows:

Dates	Issues
3/3/80	Collectors on trains.
31/3/80	Collectors and overcrowding on trains.
2/4/80	Overcrowding on trains.
15/4/80	Protest over Train Controllers operating C.T.C. equipment.
29/10/80	Additional collecting staff and free passes.
31/10/80	
to	
7/11/80	
13/11/80	

APPRENTICES

746. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: How many applications were received by the State Transport Authority in August for apprenticeships in each trade and what was the number of apprenticeships offered?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON:

Trade	No. of Applications received	No. of Apprenticeships offered
Electrical Fitter	28	2
Spray Painter	10	1
Fitter & Turner	22	2
Panel Beater	10	2
Motor Mechanic	50	8
Totals	120	15

REPLY TO LETTER

747. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Premier: On what date did the Premier reply to a letter from the Australian Shareholders Association which complained about the Government's action in approving an S.G.I.C. interest in the South Australian Gas Company?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The reply to the Australian Shareholders Association was dated 8 October 1980.

PRESS SECRETARIES

748. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. What is the following information in relation to each Ministerial press secretary—

(a) present grading, as under the Metropolitan Daily Journalist Award;

(b) grading which previously applied if the press secretary was previously graded in a news media organisation; and

(c) the news media organisation for which each worked before being engaged as a press secretary (where applicable)?

2. What is the estimated total cost in the 1980-81 financial year of all Ministerial press secretaries?

3. Are there any officers within Government departments doing the work of press secretaries without formally being classified and listed publicly as such?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The replies are as follows:

1. See attached.

2. The estimated total cost in the 1980-81 financial year for press secretaries is \$350 000. This figure makes no allowance for any increase in the National Wage which occurred in December or January.

3. Yes, pending an appointment of a press secretary to the Minister of Health.

Minister

Premier

2 Press Secretaries

(1) (a) Special A Journalist

(b) Not applicable

(c) Not applicable

(2) Position Vacant

Deputy Premier

1 Press Secretary

(a) Grade A1

(b) Grade B

(c) A.B.C.—left in 1974

Attorney-General

1 Press Secretary

(a) Grade A1

(b) Not applicable

(c) Not applicable

Minister of Industrial Affairs

1 Press Secretary

(a) Special A

(b) Special A

(c) A.B.C. News—Sydney and Overseas

Minister of Education

1 Press Secretary

(a) Grade A

(b) Offered a B grade before leaving last position

(c) *The Advertiser*

Chief Secretary

1 Press Secretary

(a) Grade A

(b) Grade B+

(c) News Editor at 5AA

Minister of Local Government

1 Press Secretary

(a) Equivalent to Special A Grade Journalist

(b) Not applicable

(c) Not applicable

Minister of Agriculture

1 Press Secretary

(a) A1

(b) Grade A

(c) *The News*, Adelaide

Minister of Environment

1 Press Secretary

Position Vacant

Minister of Transport

1 Press Secretary

(a) A1 grade

(b) B grade

(c) ADS 7

Minister of Community Welfare

1 Press Secretary

(a) A1 grade

(b) B with margin

(c) *News Ltd.*

Minister of Health

1 Press Secretary

I. At present the Minister of Health and Minister of Tourism does not have a Press Secretary. The position is currently being advertised as Grade I plus overtime loading.

Minister of Water Resources

1 Press Secretary

(a) A1

(b) B

(c) Murray Valley Standard Radio 5MU

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

749. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. How many Ministerial appointees, including press secretaries, have been appointed since 25 August and how many of these are attached to the Premier's Department?

2. What is the total annual salary bill of these employees?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The replies are as follows:

1. There have been two Ministerial appointments, and one replacement since the 25 August 1980. None is attached to the Premier's Department.

2. Each officer receives \$22 557 per annum plus 10 per cent loading.

METROPOLITAN MILK SUPPLY ACT

755. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture:

1. Is it intended to introduce legislation to amend the Metropolitan Milk Supply Act and, if so, when and what will be the nature of the amendments?

2. Have any requests been made to the Government for amendments to this Act and, if so, from whom or which organisations have such requests come, to what effect have these requests been and does the Government propose to act on them?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: On 12 December the Acting Minister of Agriculture wrote to the honourable member concerning this subject.

PCB USAGE

759. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. If, as is stated in the Minister's reply to part (xiii) of question No. 331, PCB users in South Australia were surveyed in 1978, why is it stated in the reply to part (vi) that "the number of employees who handle PCB's in South Australia is not known"?

2. Which officers of the Government conducted that survey, who were they, what was the methodology involved, how long did the task take and what specific measures have been taken to follow up this matter?

3. When was the practice of storing waste PCB's in steel drums (as outlined in part (xii) of question No. 331) actually implemented at—

(a) Mason and Cox;

(b) Philips;

(c) ETSA; and

(d) G.M.H.,

and at whose instigation?

4. Have members of the Electrical Trades Union been adequately consulted regarding this hazard?

5. How many large buildings have transformers and other electrical equipment using quantities of PCB's and why were none other than the AMP building listed in answer to section (v) of question No. 331?

6. If, as stated in section (v) of question No. 331, "users are not required by law to keep inventories", how accurate is the data provided in sections (v) and (xii) and if only post-1974 imports are required in Customs inventories, what data is available on quantities manufactured or imported prior to that date?

7. What is the expected life for PCB's currently being used in transformers, etc., when and how will these quantities be replaced by "topping up" the PCB's or by using substitutes and in what circumstances would it be the practice to replace the entire equipment rather than the PCB's used in that equipment and how will such contaminated obsolete equipment be disposed of?

8. What sort of chemical degradation is likely to take place with PCB's currently being held in storage?

9. If high temperature incineration is the only adequate method of disposal currently available, can the Minister advise when appropriate facilities will be available and does the Government propose to construct an appropriate furnace in this State and, if not, what is the anticipated date of completion of the New South Wales furnace, will it have surplus capacity above New South Wales needs, and will South Australia have access to that surplus capacity?

10. What details are available of the chemical method of disposal currently being developed and when will this method be available?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. The information on the number of employees who handle PCB's was not sought in the survey.

2. Officers of the Department for the Environment contacted users of transformers that were considered to possibly contain PCB's. The results of that survey were correlated with those from a previous consultant study. Data collection, correlation and reporting was completed within three (3) months. The principal objective of the survey was to estimate the magnitude of potential disposal problems.

3. From the time waste disposal was first necessitated at all the listed operations, secure storage in steel containers has been practiced at their own instigation.

4. Medical officers of the Health Commission have discussed health hazards of PCB's with members of the Electrical Trades Union.

5. The AMP Building was the only building in which owners contacted acknowledged the use of PCB's as dielectric.

6. The absolute accuracy of data provided cannot be ascertained in the absence of legal sanctions.

7. PCB's have a high stability to electrical and chemical degradation. Maintenance requirements for electrical equipment containing PCB's must be determined by users within their legal obligations. There is no imminent likelihood of extensive failures of equipment currently in service.

Known users have been advised to dispose of obsolete equipment by containment in secure storage, preferably intact.

8. None.

9. A national strategy for the disposal of potentially hazardous chemicals is currently the subject of a review initiated by the Australian Environment Council. The Government will be guided in determining future action by the recommendations from that review.

10. Recent press reports of chemical method of disposal are the only information which are known to the Health Commission.

FOOD ADDITIVES

762. Mr. LYNN ARNOLD (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. What food additives derived from coal tar are permitted to be added to foodstuffs in this State, for what purpose is each used and in what types of foodstuffs might each be found?

2. Which of these additives are prohibited from use in other (and which) countries?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. The synthetic colouring substances used to colour foods are often referred to as coal tar derivatives.

Those currently permitted for use in South Australia and selected other countries are listed in Table 1 (attached). With 220 administrative territories in the world it is not possible to identify patterns of use of food colourings in each country. Permitted colouring substances vary from country to country with some colours being common to all the countries listed and some prohibited in one country but not in another.

The list of foods which may contain permitted colourings is as shown in Table 2.

2. See 1. above.

TABLE 1

Food Colouring	State or Country				
	S.A.	N.Z.	Canada	U.K.	U.S.A.
(i) Red Shades					
16035 Allura Red AC	+	—	—	—	+
16185 Amaranth	+	+	+	—	—
16255 Brilliant Scarlet 4R	+	+	—	—	—
14720 Carmoisine	+	+	—	—	—
14780 Chlorazol Pink Y	+	+	—	+	—
45430 Erythrosine	+	+	+	+	+
(ii) Yellow Shades					
15985 Sunset Yellow FCF	+	+	+	+	+
19140 Tartrazine	+	+	+	+	+
18965 Yellow 2G	+	—	—	—	—
(iii) Green Shade					
44090 Green S	+	+	—	—	—
(iv) Blue Shades					
42090 Brilliant Blue FCF (disodium salt)	+	+	+	+	+
73015 Indigo Carmine	+	+	+	—	+
(v) Violet Shade					
42581 Violet BNP	+	+	—	—	—
(Sodium salt o 4:4' di-(dimethyl-amino)—4"—di-(p-sulphobenzylamino) triphenyl-methanol anhydride.)					
(vi) Brown Shade					
Chocolate Brown FB	+	+	—	—	—
(The product of coupling diazotised naphthionic acid (1-naphthylamine—4—sulphonic acid) with a mixture of morin and maclurin (pentahydroxy-benzophenone).)					
20285 Chocolate Brown BN	+	+	—	—	—
(vii) Black Shade					
28440 Brilliant Black BN	+	—	—	—	—

+ Permitted

— Not permitted

TABLE 2

Almond icing
Almond paste
Brewed soft drinks
Biscuits
Cake
Canned rhubarb
Casings enclosing manufactured meat
Cheese
Confectionery
Cordials
Cordial bases
Desiccated coconut
Dessert and custard mixes and powders
Fish paste, fish spread
Flavoured milk
Flavoured skim milk
Fruit drink
Fruit flavoured drink
Fruit flavoured spreads and fillings
Fruit juice drink
Fruit yoghurt
Ice cream and related products
Icing mixture
Imitation almond paste
Imitation marzipan
Jams
Jelly crystals, cakes, tablets, mix
Kernel paste
Lemon butter
Margarine (Vegetable colours only)
Marzipan
Other flour products excluding bread
Pastry
Pastry cooks' and bakers' fillings
Sauces
Soft drinks
Surface of skinless frankfurts provided colour is derived from skins removed prior to sale
Sweetened coconut
Syrups
Toppings
Yoghurt
Food not elsewhere standardised.

LEVELS CAMPUS

764. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. Is it proposed that a research facility will be built on or adjacent to the Levels campus of the South Australian Institute of Technology and, if so, what will it be called and what is it anticipated that it will do?

2. What is the estimated complement of research personnel and other staff, respectively, that it will have at full strength and how long will it take to reach that complement?

3. What will be the capital cost of the facility and what proportion will be contributed by the State, Federal and Local Governments, the mining industry, secondary industry and other non-government sources, respectively, and what proportion of the running costs will be met by each such source?

4. Why was the particular site chosen and were the facilities at the Defence Research Establishment considered in the selection of a site?

5. Will public comment be invited as to the selection of site and the activities proposed to be undertaken there and, if so, when and for how long?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The replies are as follows:

1. The possibility of establishing a Technology Development Estate in the vicinity of the Levels campus is being investigated.

2. Information not available at this stage.

3. Information not available at this stage.

4. An area in the vicinity of the Levels campus was chosen as the site because one of the underlying objectives of the Technology Estate is to facilitate increased interaction between the South Australian Institute of Technology and industry.

The facilities of the Defence Research Centre, Salisbury, were considered in the selection of the site.

5. Whether public comment regarding potential activities is appropriate will be considered as part of the detailed planning studies which should commence shortly.

GOVERNMENT CARS

770. **Mr. O'NEILL** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Is it a fact that Education Department vehicles formerly serviced at the Government Motor Garage, Gilles Street, Adelaide at an hourly rate of less than \$10 are now being serviced at Yorke Motors at an hourly rate in excess of \$17 and, if so, how does the Minister justify this action given his stated aim of "value for the taxpayers dollar"?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The Education Department maintains a small pool of cars (22) for its administrative staff in Adelaide. Because of the heavy workload at the Government Motor Garage, even though the Garage charges are less than Yorke Motors, the Education Department has found it more convenient and less costly in staff time to have its vehicles serviced and maintained by Yorke Motors, who are the distributors of the Mitsubishi cars which are purchased by the Government under contract.

The Government Motor Garage still, however, services and maintains vehicles operated by the Education Department which includes major overhauling of school buses and providing an exclusive change-over component service for all school buses.

PRAWN FISHING

772. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. What was the catch of prawns in St. Vincent Gulf for 1978-79 and 1979-80?

2. What was the change in effort over the corresponding period?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. 1978-79—287 000 kg.

1979-80—Final catch figures are not yet available, but it is estimated that the catch will be approximately 256 000 kg.

2. Effort is normally measured in terms of aggregate trawling hours, although these aggregates may not be directly comparable between years because of changes in the composition of the fishing fleet. Aggregate trawling hours for Gulf St. Vincent in 1978-79 were 12 600, and it is estimated that they were approximately 13 200 in 1979-80.

773. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. What was the catch of prawns for Investigator Strait for 1978-79 and 1979-80?

2. What was the change in effort over the same period?

3. Does the Minister consider a reduction in effort in Investigator Strait is necessary and, if so, by how many vessels should it be reduced, how does the Minister intend to achieve that reduction and when will it take place?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. 1978-79—188 000 kg.

1979-80—Figures not yet available but estimated at 99 000 kg.

2. Effort is normally measured in terms of aggregate trawling hours. These aggregates may not be directly comparable between years because of changes in the composition of the fishing fleet. Aggregate trawling hours for Investigator Strait in 1978-79 were 8 219, and it is estimated that they were approximately 5 300 in 1979-80.

774. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. What is the average fee for prawn fishermen for 1980-81 in Spencer Gulf and what was the average gross return on which this fee was based?

2. What is the average fee for prawn fishermen for 1980-81 in Gulf St. Vincent and what was the average gross return on which this fee was based?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. 1980-81 average fee is \$5 861. The gross return based on this average price in 1978-79 was \$9 144 000.

2. 1980-81 average fee is \$1 500. This fee takes into account the continued depressed state of the Gulf St. Vincent prawn catch, and was not based on the value of catches in this fishery.

775. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the research work carried out by the Department of Fisheries now indicate that the Kingscote-American River area of Kangaroo Island is a major breeding ground for prawns and does research also indicate that these breeding areas are being seriously overfished?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: Research work carried out by the Department of Fisheries does indicate that the Kingscote-American River area could contain a significant nursery area for juvenile prawns in some years only, but there is no evidence that fishing effort on breeding grounds has any effect on subsequent stocks.

EDUCATION CENTRE

778. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. What exhibitions/displays, etc., were held in each of the years 1977 to 1980 in the Centre Gallery at the Education Centre?

2. In each of those years, how many weekdays were—
(a) taken in display of exhibitions, etc.;
(b) taken in changeover of displays; and
(c) unused for displays?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:

1. Displays and exhibitions held in the Centre Gallery in each of the years 1977 to 1980 are listed on the attached schedule.

2.

Year	Number of week days ^r		
	Display	Changeover	Unused
1977.....	159	64	25
1978.....	130	44	74
1979.....	137	43	68
1980..... (to date)	165	60	10

1977	Australian Design Council
	Department of Further Education (Mobile Craft Unit)
	Department of Further Education (Working Craft Display)
	Torrens College of Advanced Education (Art and Craft)
	SACARE
	Festival Centre (Art and Architecture)
	Wool Board
	Colleges of Advanced Education (Art and Craft)
	E. & W.S. Department
	Advertiser Newspapers/Education Department (Youth Art Show)
	S.A. Film Corporation
	Australian Society for Education through The Arts (Art for Schools)
	O'Halloran Hill College of Further Education
	Premier's Department
	Department of Further Education (Aboriginal Education)
	Further Education Week
1978	Crafts Council (National Rug Event)
	Society of Women Writers (Women Writers)
	Woods and Forests Department (Furniture)
	Conservation Council
	Department of Further Education (Books Alive)
	Baltic Womens Association (Art Exhibition)
	S.A. Film Corporation
	Book Week
	Advertiser Newspapers/Education Department (Youth Art Show)
	Department of Further Education (Art and Craft)
	Elizabeth Technical College
	Schools and D.F.E. concert performances (3)
1979	Design Services Department (Schools Projects)
	Australian Society Education through The Arts (Art for Schools)
	Advertiser/Education Department (Youth Art Show)
	South East Community College (Prints)
	S.A. State Theatre Company (Behind The Magic)
	Department of Lands (Map Week)
	Art Gallery of S.A. (The Art of Craft)
	Design Council (Prince Phillip Award)
	State Library (Victorian Childhood)
	Visual Education Project
	Research and Planning Directorate
	Primary Art Advisers (Drop In)
	Jam Factory Workshops
	Adelaide College Arts and Education (Art Awareness)
	Findon Primary School (Thematic Project)
1980	Art Gallery of South Australia (Art of Craft)
	Multi-Cultural Materials
	Adelaide College Arts and Education (On Paper)
	Polish Posters

Darwin Community College (From The Top)
 New Zealand High Commission (Prints and Pottery)
 Forbes Primary School (A Year's Work)
 Morialta High School (I Can't Draw)
 Schools Library Branch (Care For Books)
 Food (Schools Thematic Project)
 International Prisoners Aid Association (Prisoners Aid)
 Kindergarten Union (75 Years)
 Advertiser/Education Department (Youth Art Show)
 Elizabeth Community College
 Child Art Week Plus One
 Eyre Peninsula D.F.E. (Best From The West)
 Goodwood Boys High School (Careers)
 Adelaide College Arts and Education
 Public Buildings Department (Victoria Tower)
 Art Project for Mentally Retarded Victoria (Tommy's World)
 Magpie Theatre in Education Company (Food Performance)
 Morialta Trust (Children Australia)

779. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Are any changes proposed in the use presently applied to the Centre Gallery at the Education Centre and, if so, what changes are proposed, when will they take effect and why are they being undertaken?

2. Will any exhibitions booked to use that facility be cancelled or transferred to other facilities and, if so, what exhibitions and what will happen to them?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:

1. No.
2. No.

OIL SPILLAGE

785. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Does the Government require that any, and, if so, what, precautions be taken (and by whom) to avoid spilling oil during unloading operations at Port Stanvac and, if so, is the taking of such precautions enforced and how?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The regulations under the Inflammable Liquids Act and the Harbors Act apply to all vessels handling flammable liquids, which includes tankers berthed at Port Stanvac. These regulations must be observed by the Masters of tankers and all other persons involved in the handling of flammable liquids by ships, which includes the management and employees so engaged at Port Stanvac. Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has specified safety procedures which are intended to minimise the hazards of handling crude oil and petroleum products. Such procedures are consistent with the safety requirements contained in the aforementioned regulations.

An officer employed by the Commonwealth Department of Customs and permanently stationed at Port Stanvac has been appointed as an Inspector of Inflammable Liquids to maintain surveillance over the various cargo handling functions on behalf of the Department of Marine and Harbors. It is impracticable for the Department to provide officers to supervise all loading and discharging operations at Port Stanvac; however, the Harbormaster and Port Manager, Port Adelaide, visits the port and makes inspections at certain intervals. As in all situations where total supervision cannot be maintained, the Department must rely upon the Refinery management to ensure that, for safety reasons, the regulations are observed. Discussions are currently taking place between

senior officers of the Department of Marine and Harbors and the Refinery management in an effort to achieve higher standards of safety and minimisation of oil pollution.

786. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. What observations, if any, in each of the past 10 years have been made of the condition of the seabed at or near Port Stanvac?

2. Has such seabed been affected by oil and if so, how and over what area?

3. What have been the effects of oil on the flora and fauna of such area?

4. What action, if any, does the Government propose to make good such effects?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows:

1. The Government has funded, through the Coast Protection Board, a marine biology study at Port Stanvac by the University of Adelaide Botany Department. Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty. Limited has contributed equally to this study. The survey, which commenced in 1977 and is continuing, has involved the establishment of baseline transects and subsequent three-monthly surveys of these. Results so far have indicated considerable seasonal variations, which need to be known before the effects of oil can be reasonably determined.

Notwithstanding this, the study has indicated that any long-term effects, if they exist, are quite minor. These surveys have been in the intertidal and nearshore subtidal areas.

More recently, the Botany Department has done additional work at Port Stanvac. This work, which has been funded by an Australian Marine Science and Technology Advisory Committee grant, involves investigating the seasonality of growth and reproduction of certain kelp species. Although not related to the oil spill baseline studies, the work may, in the longer term, provide some useful information on effects of oil.

The Department of Fisheries carried out routine inspections on an annual basis. These include the reefs at Port Noarlunga, and selected locations off Christies Beach and Hallett Cove.

2. Some intertidal areas between the refinery and Marino Rocks have been affected by the recent spill and previous spills coming ashore. Effects would have been both due to the oil and the use of chemical detergents and jetting for clean-up.

Evidence near the refinery suggests that if there are any effects, these would be likely to be minor.

3. Temporary effects of flora and fauna have occurred in some of the intertidal areas. The rock coast in question is relatively barren, and as a result effects may have been less than may have occurred in a biologically richer area.

4. The Government continues to assess oil clean-up methods with a view to minimising both environmental damage and loss of amenity to the public.

787. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. Is any record made of the spillage of oil into the sea at or near the refinery at Port Stanvac and if so—

- (a) who makes such a record;
- (b) what has been the total spillage in each year since the refinery began to operate;
- (c) what is the proportion of oil which has been spilled to that unloaded; and
- (d) what is the average amount spilled at each unloading operation?

2. What remedial measures are taken after oil has been spilled at or near Port Stanvac, by whom are they taken and at whose expense?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

(a) Records are maintained by the Department of Marine and Harbors and by Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty. Ltd.

(b) 1963-64 Nil
 1965..... 1 750 gallons
 1966-72 Nil
 1973..... 20 gallons
 1974..... 40 gallons
 1975..... 7 108 gallons
 1976..... 147 gallons
 1977..... 920 gallons
 1978..... 35 gallons
 1979..... 270 gallons
 1980..... 1 961 gallons

(c) Expressed as a percentage the proportion of oil and products spilled compared with the total unloaded and loaded is 0.0001 per cent.

(d) The average amount spilled during each unloading or loading operation was 6.7 gallons.

2. Immediately an oil spillage is reported, measures are adopted to prevent a further escape of oil and to contain, recover or disperse the spilled oil. The action taken is dependent upon the prevailing weather conditions.

The remedial action is taken by the Port Stanvac Oil Pollution Emergencies Team and all costs incurred are met by the polluter.

DUCK SHOOTING

789. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. Were names of shooters at or near Bool Lagoon taken by officers of the department or by other persons to the knowledge of the Minister (and who) at the opening of the duck shooting season this year and, if so—

(a) why;

(b) how many names were taken; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken against the persons whose names were taken and with what result?

2. Were any freckled duck shot at Bool Lagoon on that occasion and, if so, how many and by whom?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes. Names were taken by officers of the National Parks and Wildlife Service as wardens under the National Parks and Wildlife Act—

(a) because the persons concerned were committing, or were suspected on reasonable grounds of having committed, offences against section 22 of the Act.

(b) Seventeen (17).

(c) Fifteen (15) were summoned to appear before the court for breaches of the Act; thirteen (13) were convicted and fines and costs totalling \$1 110.80 were imposed; two (2) charges were withdrawn; one (1) juvenile offender was sent a warning letter in lieu of prosecution; no action was taken in one (1) case because of insufficient evidence.

2. Yes. It is estimated that approximately 1 000 freckled ducks were shot. The persons reported accounted for 39 and the remainder were shot by unknown persons.

REPLY TO QUESTION

791. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: When can the Minister provide the member for Ascot Park with a reply to question No. 385?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: I refer the honourable member to the answer to question No. 385.

EARLY RETIREMENT

792. **The Hon. PETER DUNCAN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. Is the Government intending to extend the offer of early retirement to departments other than the Engineering and Water Supply Department?

2. How successful has the scheme been?

3. How many people have taken advantage of the offer and retired?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: The replies are as follows:

1. In the event that the Government decides to extend the Early Retirement Scheme to other departments an announcement will be made accordingly.

2. The scheme has been very successful.

3. 540 workers have decided to retire early; 352 in the Engineering and Water Supply Department and 188 in the Public Buildings Department.

ST. KILDA WATER SUPPLY

797. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources: Concerning the Minister's letter of 23 September regarding the re-examination of a scheme to provide St. Kilda with reticulated water supply—

(a) how many of the "twelve (schemes) queued for technical investigation" are the result of approaches to the Minister or the department received after the member for Salisbury's approach to the Minister concerning St. Kilda and, if any, why have they been given priority over that approach; and

(b) why did the Minister not advise of this queuing and why did he give a different date for the completion of the St. Kilda examination in his letter of 20 June 1980?

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: The replies are as follows:

(a) None.

(b) The queuing system of investigation was not in operation at the time of my letter of 20 June 1980.

Priorities for all water supply schemes were reviewed in conjunction with the implementation of the queuing system.

SALISBURY TRAFFIC

798. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Would vehicles turning into Deane Street from Belinda Crescent, Salisbury North, contribute towards a traffic impediment if at that moment a bus was at the bus stop in Deane Street nearest to Belinda Crescent?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Vehicles turning into Deane Street from Belinda Crescent would only be impeded if a bus was stationary at the bus stop in Deane Street and another vehicle was passing the bus. Such a situation applies in many other locations in the Adelaide metropolitan area.

BREWERIES

801. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Which breweries within the State of South Australia—

- (a) were classified by the National Trust and what classifications were given them; and
- (b) are presently incorporated on the State Heritage list?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows:

- (a) S.A. Brewery Co.,
Hindley Street, Adelaide Recorded List
Brewery Cellars, Burra Burra Classified List
Clare Brewery, Harriet Street, Clare Classified List
Old Brewery Residence, former Brewery
West Terrace, Laura Recorded List
Jacka's Brewery, Melrose Classified List

- (b) The wall and former brewery cellars at Burra have been included on the Register of State Heritage Items. No other breweries have been included on the Register, or Interim List.

ARTICULATED BUSES

802. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Is it the intention of the State Transport Authority to purchase articulated buses for use in other areas outside of the court decision given by Commissioner Cohen on 2 June 1978 (5002/1978) and, if so, why and for what areas?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The State Transport Authority proposes to evaluate the use of articulated buses from all bus depots.

803. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Is it the intention of the State Transport Authority to introduce articulated buses to make it possible for every passenger to be seated on long distance routes?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The 35 articulated buses now being delivered to the State Transport Authority will be used on long distance routes from the Elizabeth area and the Noarlunga Centre area to the city. Timetables for these routes will be designed so that under normal loading conditions all passengers should be seated. However, because of inevitable variations in traffic conditions and loadings, it is possible that from time to time there may be persons standing on individual buses.

804. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: As the introduction of articulated buses would mean increased passenger capacity, is it the intention of the State Transport Authority to—

- (a) reduce the frequency of services; and
- (b) reduce the number of employees?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Articulated buses with their greater carrying capacity will cater for the increasing patronage on the State Transport Authority's bus routes. It is not expected that there will be any reduction in existing bus service frequencies or the number of bus drivers employed.

PETROL PRICES

805. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: What effect has the reduction of

3 cents in the wholesale price of petrol had on petrol prices in both the metropolitan and country areas and what are the differentials between South Australia and New South Wales in both country and metropolitan petrol prices?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The direct effect of the 3 cent reduction was to reduce the maximum wholesale price, permitting dealers paying the full prices to reduce prices. As an indirect effect of the move, and not a direct consequence the oil companies decided to remove most wholesale discounts. By this means, the actual wholesale price charged has, in most instances, risen. Common retail prices in the metropolitan area are now 33.9 cents and 34.5 cents.

The common country price in South Australia has fallen as a result of the 3 cent reduction to around 36.5 cents. The wholesale price reduction has generally been passed on as country dealers have received new stocks. The existence of a 1.15 cent per litre State levy on motor spirit in South Australia affects price comparisons, since there is no comparable tax in New South Wales.

Service stations on major Sydney arterial roads were selling at around 29.8 cents prior to the recent supply disruption in the Eastern States which has tended to allow prices to rise. At the same time, service stations away from major roads were selling at up to 35 cents. The maximum country price in New South Wales is approximately 35.5 cents per litre.

CROYDON PRIMARY SCHOOL

806. **Mr. ABBOTT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Has the Minister considered the letter from the Corporation of the Town of Hindmarsh concerning the Priority Project Grant for a bus driver at the Croydon Primary School and, if so, what decision was taken and what are the reasons for such decision?

2. Is the Minister aware that Croydon Primary School has only bitumen for students' activities?

3. How many primary schools have received notification of the withdrawal of funds for school bus drivers as from the end of 1980?

4. Is it the intention of the Education Department to withdraw funding for bus maintenance in the near future?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes, the letter from the Corporation of the Town of Hindmarsh has been considered. It is proposed that the Education Department continue to meet the maintenance and running costs of the bus transporting the students of Croydon Primary and Junior Primary Schools to and from Torrens Road Reserve. However, additional use of the bus will have to be funded by the school, in the same way as do other schools. The funds for Priority Education are required directly for educational purposes, and it is reasonable for the school to provide its own driver for the bus.

2. Yes.

3. No other primary schools have received such notification. Croydon has been the only school receiving funding for a bus driver.

4. No.

ACCIDENTS

807. **Mr. ABBOTT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: How many reported vehicular accidents have occurred at the Rosetta Street Subway, West Croydon, in each year since 1970?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Accident records are only maintained for the last five years. Reported accidents over this period are as follows:

1975	5
1976	3
1977	2
1978	7
1979	6
Total	23
	—

808. **Mr. ABBOTT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many accidents have occurred at the following level crossings—

- (a) Park Terrace, Bowden;
- (b) Gibson Street, Bowden;
- (c) East Street, Bowden;
- (d) West Street, Brompton;
- (e) Coglein Street, Brompton; and
- (f) South Road, Ridleyton,

involving—

- (i) A.N.R. trains; and
- (ii) S.T.A. trains and rail cars,

and motor vehicles and pedestrians, respectively, in each year since 1970?

2. How many deaths and/or injuries have resulted from these accidents?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1.

- (a) Park Terrace, Bowden.
Nil.
- (b) Gibson Street, Bowden.
1973 one train and car.
1974 two trains and car on each occasion.
1980 one train and car.
- (c) East Street, Bowden.
1971 one train and car.
1975 two trains and car on each occasion.
1977 one train and car.
1978 one train and car.
1980 one train and car.
- (d) West Street, Brompton.
1977 one train and car.
1980 one train and car.
- (e) Coglein Street, Brompton.
1970 one train and car.
1975 one train and car.
1977 one train and car.
- (f) South Road, Ridleyton.
Nil.

No A.N.R. trains or pedestrians were involved in the above accidents.

2. Four deaths and eight injuries.

ISLINGTON ROAD OVERPASS

809. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. What is the anticipated completion date of the Islington Road overpass?

2. Will the public still have access to the existing parking area at the Islington Railway Station for park and ride rail commuters and, if not, why not?

3. Will the inter-connecting S.T.A. Circle Line Bus/Rail services continue on the present basis when the overpass is completed and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

- 1. April 1981.
- 2. Yes.
- 3. Yes.

CHEMIST SHOP ROBBERIES

810. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. How many chemist shop robberies have occurred each year in South Australia since 1975 in the metropolitan areas and non-urban areas, respectively?

2. What amount of drugs were stolen in each year since 1975 in the respective areas?

3. How many convictions resulted from such robberies in the respective areas?

4. What rehabilitation programmes are available to those persons convicted of such robberies in South Australian penal institutions?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1, 2, and 3. Statistics kept by the Police Department relating to robberies and breaking offences do not identify the specific type of establishment on which these offences were committed.

4. There are programmes available to all inmates in which persons convicted of chemist shop robberies can participate. However, no special programmes are provided exclusively for offenders of this type.

ST. KILDA CHANNEL

811. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. What was the cost of the reconstruction work actually done to the St. Kilda Channel?

2. What is the estimate for the additional cost that would have been needed to have completed the job to the original specification?

3. What is the estimated establishment and disestablishment cost of siting equipment at that site for the purposes of construction work?

4. What length of channel remains uncompleted?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows:

1. \$208 736.

2. The specification was necessarily altered to meet unforeseen site and construction conditions. The cost of completing the channel to the originally intended length would have been in excess of \$50 000, having regard to the unfavourable tide conditions which prevailed in the latter stages of the project. Completion of the remaining short length would have given only a marginal improvement in use of the channel.

3. Approximately \$5 000.

4. 130 metres, for completion of the project as originally specified.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT LAND

812. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: What is the value and location of land purchased by the Highways Department within the electorate of Salisbury since September 1979, what was the date of purchase in each instance, why was each allotment purchased and for what purpose has each been used since purchase?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The reply is as follows:

Location	Purchase Price	Purchase Date	Purpose	Current Use
	\$			
Junction of Port Wakefield Road and Salisbury Highway, Greenfields	23 500	23/1/80	Improvements to Junction	Road
Martins Road, Salisbury Downs	16 115	7/2/80	Proposed Martins Road Expressway	Vacant Land
Martins Road and Piper Street, Parafield Gardens	15 780	12/5/80	Proposed Martins Road Expressway	Vacant Land
Shepherdson Road, Parafield Gardens ...	15 400	31/7/80	Road Widening	Vacant Land
Waterloo Corner Road, Salisbury	136 500	30/6/80	Proposed Martins Road Expressway	Property
Shepherdson Road, Parafield Gardens ...	10 000	29/10/80	Road Widening	Vacant Land
Martins Road, Salisbury Downs	90 000	14/11/80	Proposed Martins Road Expressway	Vacant Land

PARAFIELD RESEARCH CENTRE

813. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Is it proposed to hold an open day at the Parafield Plant Introduction and Poultry Research Centre this year and, if so, when and, if not, why not?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: After consultation with industry it has been decided to hold the Parafield Trade Fair on a biennial basis. The next fair will be held at Parafield during November, 1981.

814. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Are the activities presently being undertaken at the Parafield Plant Introduction and Poultry Research Centre being wound down and, if so, why and is any transfer of those activities proposed and, if so, when and where to?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: No decision has been made to wind down research at the Parafield Research Centre. The department is currently reviewing its research activities in many fields to ensure they are pertinent to farmer and community needs. The centre is therefore currently being reviewed along with other programmes.

PARAVINGLE PROJECT

816. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. What is the "Paravingle Project", when was it first conceived, what stage is it at now and which schools are involved in it?

2. Are any other projects of a similar nature being considered and, if so, for which schools and when?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:

1. 1. The "Paravingle Project" began in Term 3, 1979, as a result of school-level discussions between the Principals of Para Vista High School, Ingle Farm High School, and Para Hills High School.

2. The shared concern of the three High School Principals related to the need for forward thinking and planning in relation to—

(a) the likely effects of falling secondary enrolments

(b) provision and maintenance of a range of opportunities within a developing curriculum related to changing social/educational needs.

(c) sustaining a high level of educational values in the three schools.

3. The aim of the project was seen to be the setting up of a cluster of three High Schools—Para Vista, Ingle Farm and Para Hills—incorporating a Transition School serving *inter alia* years 11 and 12 students, being fed by two Junior High Schools serving Years 8 to 10 students.

4. The project at this time is in a very tentative exploratory stage with no specification of when it may be implemented if at all.

2. 1. A similar project is under consideration by the six secondary schools in the Elizabeth sub-region, i.e. Elizabeth, Elizabeth West, Playford, Fremont, Craigmore and Smithfield Plains High Schools. An information booklet has been distributed in the area giving details of the proposal and its implications. The proposal is still in an exploratory and consultative stage, and no implementation date is so far envisaged.

2. An example of this type of between-school rationalisation already in operation is the joint Senior Curriculum project involving the Port Augusta and Augusta Park High Schools and Caritas Catholic College.

SALISBURY HIGHWAY

817. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. Is the Minister aware of the rapidly deteriorating condition of the section of Salisbury Highway between Ryans Road and Port Wakefield Road?

2. How much longer is it anticipated that section of the road will service the present volume of traffic before it becomes unusable or a serious hazard and impediment to traffic?

3. When is it proposed that a proper upgrading of that section of the road will take place and what will that upgrading consist of in terms of road design and load carrying capacity?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. I am aware of the condition of this section of road.

2. It is structurally adequate for the volume of traffic it carries and is expected to remain so until its planned upgrading takes place.

3. It is anticipated that upgrading will commence in 1982-83, subject to the availability of funds. The work will entail the provision of four travelling lanes and a central median. The road pavement will be of sufficient strength to cater for vehicle loadings within legal limits.

818. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Which S.T.A. bus services do not have evening runs or post-Saturday morning weekend runs and which areas do these runs serve?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The reply is as follows:
Route No.

99B Bee Line. Inner City service. No service provided—weeknights (excepting Friday evening for late night shopping), Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays.
Area served—inner City.

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|--|
| 99C | City Loop. Inner City service. No service provided—weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Area served—inner City. | 573 | City to Athelstone Park. No service provided—Sundays.
Areas served—Newton and Athelstone Park. |
| 100 | Circle Line. Bisecting City bound services. No service provided—weeknights (excepting Thursday evenings for late night shopping), Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays. | Route No. | |
| 33/34 | Port Adelaide to Marino. Cross country service. No service provided—weeknights and Sundays. Glenelg to Marino service provided on Saturdays.
Areas served—Port Adelaide, Semaphore Park, Grange, Henley Beach, West Beach, Glenelg, Somerton Park, Seacombe Gardens, Seacliff Park and Marino. | 610 | City—Blackwood. No service provided—weeknights (excepting Friday nights for late night shopping), Saturday evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Bellevue Heights, Blackwood and Hawthorndene. |
| 311 | City to Angle Park. No service provided—weeknights (excepting Friday evenings for late night shopping), Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Regency Park and Angle Park. | 650 | Glen Osmond—Glenelg. Cross suburban service. No service provided—weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Area served—Glen Osmond, Unley Park and Glenelg. |
| 321 | City to Valley View. No service provided—weeknights, Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays. | 652 | Lower Mitcham—Glenelg. Cross suburban service. No service provided—weeknights, Saturday evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Lower Mitcham, Clarence Gardens, Morphettville and Glenelg. |
| 411 | Salisbury to Greenfields. Local feeder service. No service provided—weeknights, Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Salisbury, Salisbury Downs and Parafield Gardens. | 680 | Flinders University—Sheidow Park. Cross suburban service. No service provided—weeknights, Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays (Saturday afternoon service provided from Flinders University to Brighton Railway Station).
Area served—Seacombe Gardens, Dover Gardens, Brighton, Seacliff Park and Sheidow Park. |
| 412 | Salisbury to Salisbury Heights. Local feeder service. No service provided—weeknights, Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Salisbury, Salisbury Park and Salisbury Heights. | 700 | City—Noarlunga Centre (via States Road). No service provided—weeknights, Saturday evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Happy Valley, Morphett Vale and Hackham. |
| 432 | Elizabeth Station to Elizabeth Park. Local feeder service. No service provided—weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Elizabeth and Elizabeth Park. | 734 | Marion Shops—Noarlunga Centre. No service provided—weeknights, Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays.
Area served—Oaklands Park. |
| 501 | City to Elizabeth (via Salisbury Highway). No service provided—weeknights, Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Cavan, Parafield Gardens, Salisbury and Elizabeth. | 820 | City—Carey Gully, Stirling, Aldgate. No service provided—weeknights and Sundays.
Areas served—Summertown and Carey Gully. |
| 521 | Enfield to Hillcrest Hospital. Cross suburban service. No service provided—weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Enfield, Clearview and Northfield. | 821 | City—Piccadilly, Stirling Aldgate. No service provided—weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Summertown and Piccadilly. |
| 540 | City to Surrey Downs. No service provided—weeknights (excepting Thursday nights and Friday nights for late night shopping), Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Modbury, Redwood Park and Surrey Downs. | 827/828 | Stirling Local Shopping Service. No service provided—weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Stirling, Heathfield and Piccadilly. |
| 544 | City to Modbury Heights. No service provided—weeknights (excepting Thursday nights and Friday nights for late night shopping), Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Modbury and Modbury Heights. | 871 | City—Chandlers Hill. No service provided—weeknights Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Happy Valley and Chandlers Hill. |
| 560 | Tea Tree Plaza to Elizabeth. Cross suburban service. No service provided—weeknights (excepting Thursday nights for late night shopping), Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Modbury, Ingle Farm, Pooraka, Para Hills, Salisbury and Elizabeth. | 872 | Marion Shops—Chandlers Hill. No service provided—weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Oaklands Park, Happy Valley and Chandlers Hill. |
| | | 861 | City—Heathfield. No service provided—weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Blackwood, Glenalta and Heathfield. |
| | | 862 | City—Bradbury. No service provided—weeknights, Saturday afternoons and evenings and Sundays.
Areas served—Blackwood, Glenalta, Heathfield and Bradbury. |

- 865/ City—Glenalta. No service provided—week-
866 nights, Saturday afternoons and evenings and
Sundays.
Areas served—Belair and Glenalta.
- 870 City—Coromandel Valley. No service pro-
vided—weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Blackwood, and Coromandel
Valley.
- 880 City—Aberfoyle Park. No service provided—
weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Blackwood, Coromandel Val-
ley and Aberfoyle Park.
- 881 City—Flagstaff Hill. No service provided
weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Darlington and Flagstaff Hill.
- 882 Marion Shops—Flagstaff Hill. Cross suburban
service. No service provided—weeknights,
Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Oaklands Park, Darlington
and Flagstaff Hill.
- 900 Salisbury—Virginia. No service provided—
weeknights, Saturdays and Sundays.
Areas served—Salisbury, Salisbury North and
Virginia.

PARAFIELD RAILWAY STATION

819. **Mr. LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Is it proposed to move the Parafield Railway Station and, if so, when, to where and will the new station be of the "island" type or two platforms either side of tracks?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Discussions have been held between officers of the State Transport Authority and the Housing Trust of South Australia concerning the possibility of building a new railway station to service a proposed residential area near Salisbury. No decision has yet been made with regard to the matter.

CRANE ACCIDENT

820. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. What were the circumstances that led to the injury of a crane driver and a nine-week-old baby as a result of a crane falling on to three parked cars at John Street, Salisbury on 25 November?

2. What safety regulations were breached, if any, and what remedial action has been suggested to overcome a similar re-occurrence?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: Preliminary investigations have so far been inconclusive because it is necessary to test the crane after it has been repaired to enable the Department more clearly to determine the cause of the accident. Information to hand so far indicates that the crane appears to have been operated within its safe working limits and in an appropriate manner. The crane operator had, since 1970, been a certificated crane and hoist driver. One of the things necessary to assist in determining the cause of the accident is to test the crane for stability in accordance with its load chart which is a guide to the crane driver of what loads can be lifted in certain positions of the crane's jib. Of course, this cannot be done until it is repaired because the jib was badly damaged in the accident. No breach of safety regulations occurred but the lifting of any load over the car park has been stopped to prevent a recurrence of this type of incident.

DATA AVAILABILITY

821. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many State registration offices make registration information available to commercial data processors?

2. What remuneration, if any, was received from the respective data firms over the last five years?

3. To whom is the above information available and what charges, if any, are required?

4. Are Government departments required to pay a fee for information from these commercial firms which was originally supplied from Government sources and, if so, why?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Australian Capital Territory, and Northern Territory all provide computer tapes of registration information to ADAPS. Victoria provides such information to the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

2. The South Australian Automobile Chamber of Commerce pays \$50 a month for the provision of this information.

3. This information is available to approved members of S.A.A.C.C. and to members of the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries.

4. No approvals have been given in South Australia for information to be supplied to Government departments through other data processors.

GAS EXPOSURE

822. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many employees at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital have been exposed to leaking gas from the ethylene oxide sterilisation equipment?

2. When did such exposures take place and how many employees were affected on each occasion?

3. What medical checks on affected employees were carried out, what adverse results were revealed and will those employees be monitored as a precaution against any side effects and, if so, for how long?

4. How many employees have taken sick leave as a result of exposure and what periods were involved in each case?

The Hon. J. L. ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. The total staff establishment of the Central Sterile Supply Department at The Queen Elizabeth Hospital is 22, with a maximum of 8 staff per shift. Some members of the staff may possibly have been exposed to the ethylene oxide.

2. There have been two accidental gas leaks—on 4 January 1980 and on 30 April 1980. There has been only one reported incident of staff exposure, and there were no ill effects.

3. Apart from the incident mentioned in No. 2 above, no other medical checks have been required.

4. None.

ROAD SAFETY INSTRUCTION

823. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: What are the locations of all Children's Road Safety Instruction Centres in South Australia and what future centres are planned for:

(a) metropolitan Adelaide; and

(b) non-urban areas,

and in what financial years will moneys be allocated for those centres?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The locations of Children's Road Safety Instruction Centres in South Australia are as follows:

- (a) Metropolitan—
237 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park
Port Road, Thebarton
Gillingham Road, Elizabeth
Hazel Grove, Ridgehaven
- (b) Non-urban Areas—
Gertrude Street, Port Pirie
Plum Street, Whyalla
Fifth Street, Millicent
Doon Terrace, Jamestown
South Terrace, Bordertown

Future Centres are being planned for the following non-urban areas:

Mount Gambier (money has been allocated in the current financial year)
Port Augusta
Riverland
Kadina
Port Lincoln

In the case of the last four mentioned areas, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when sufficient funds will be available to construct the centres.

TYRE TREADS

824. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. Has the Minister had discussions with the Federal Minister regarding adoption of a minimum legal tread depth for all tyres and, if so, what action will be taken on this issue?

2. Does the Minister intend recommending to ATAC that the Australian Design Rules should require that all new passenger and similar vehicles be fitted with monitoring and warning devices to acquaint drivers with hazardous loss of inflation pressure in any tyres and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. All new tyres manufactured for passenger cars and other similar vehicles are manufactured to comply with Australian Design Rule 23—New Pneumatic Passenger Car Tyres.

In South Australia, regulations under the Road Traffic Act require every tyre fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer to have a clearly visible tread pattern on all parts of the tyre that normally come into contact with the road surface. It is considered that these requirements are satisfactory.

2. It is the function of the Advisory Committee on Safety in Vehicle Design to recommend to ATAC any new, or changes in, Australian Design Rules. A requirement that vehicles should be fitted with such devices would need to be examined by this advisory committee to ascertain their feasibility.

"THE LAKE"

826. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. How often have quality check tests of the sea water in "The Lake" at West Lakes been carried out in each year since 1975 and what were the results of these tests?

2. If quality checks are not carried out, why not?

3. Is it a fact that the bottom of "The Lake" is "sliming up" and, if so, will such a condition contribute to odious aromas within a few years?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. Quality check tests of the water in "The Lake" at West Lakes have been carried out each month. Tests have confirmed that the water quality at various times has been within the limits of the criteria set in 1971 by the West Lakes Pollution Committee.

2. See 1.

3. No. However, there are isolated areas of shallow water where decomposing algae are causing a slimy and odious bottom. Those areas may extend in the future but not to the detriment of "The Lake" generally and, in any case, will not produce odious aromas.

BULLYING

827. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to the article of page two of *The Advertiser* on 24 November titled "Bullying Scare" and, if so, can the Minister advise whether a similar survey has been conducted in this State and, if so, when and are the details available for persual and, if no such study has been conducted, will the Minister request that such a study be conducted and, if not, why not?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Yes, the Minister's attention was drawn to the article referred to by the honourable member in the *Advertiser*, but no similar survey has been conducted in this State. Were evidence to be forthcoming that bullying and similar playground violence were a major issue in schools, we would be concerned to do a thorough study in all its manifestations within the school environment, rather than be content with the rather limited and inadequate picture that can be obtained from a survey. However, it is not intended at this stage to conduct a study of this sort.

SMOKING

828. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Does the Minister agree with the new warnings on cigarette packets in Britain, e.g. "Smoking costs you more than money" and "The more you smoke the more you risk your health" and, if so, will she press for similar warnings on cigarette packets in South Australia in conjunction with the Federal Minister and, if not, why not?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The British Medical Association has urged for some time for stronger warnings to appear on cigarette packets. It is understood that the new warnings are not an official Government statement but are a gentlemen's agreement reached with the industry but not yet enforced by legislation.

These messages need to form part of a coherent and cost effective health and tobacco policy which would include the use of the media, the training of professionals in assisting in education of smoking and the continued development of cessation groups.

Officers of the South Australian Health Commission are working towards such a policy and at the appropriate time will have consultation with industry representatives. At that time consideration will be given to the wording on cigarette packets.

MINISTERIAL VISITS

829. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier:

1. What was the total cost of the Minister's recent visits, with his wife and others, to countries overseas and how is that cost made up?

2. What had been the estimated total cost of the trip before it was undertaken and how was that made up?

3. What benefits, if any—

(a) have inured; and

(b) are likely to inure,

to the State as a result of each of these visits?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: The replies are as follows:

1. The total cost of the visit is unknown at present as many accounts have not yet been received.

2. \$25 000 (Expenses of the Deputy Director-General, Department of Mines and Energy were met from Departmental funds). This figure was made up of anticipated airfares and accommodation expenses. The trip was later extended to include Israel and Japan.

3. A report is soon to be tabled in Parliament which will indicate the extent of discussions which took place with various people at a very high level of Government and industry in the countries visited. This report will ensure that future Government decisions with regard to resource development in this State, will be made with a full appreciation and knowledge of current and likely future trends overseas.

FREEWAY RUN-OFF

830. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Has any study been made of the effects on the creeks and watercourses in the Hills and especially in the Cleland National Park of the construction and use of the South-Eastern Freeway and, if so, who made it, when and what does it show and, if not, will the Minister now have such a study made and, if not, why not?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows:

1. No.

2. The Department for the Environment has not noticed any deleterious effects on Cleland Conservation Park from freeway run-off. Monitoring of water quality, both during and after the construction of the South-East Freeway, produced no evidence to warrant such a study.

CLELAND NATIONAL PARK

831. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: What work is being done at present to improve the Cleland National Park, what is its cost, how is that cost made up and what are the reasons for such improvements?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows:

1. Work currently being undertaken at the Cleland Conservation Park includes:

(a) the upgrading of the walking trails—(\$195 000).

(b) fencing of the fauna zone and some boundary fencing—(\$56 000).

(c) rehabilitation of the native vegetation—(\$50 000).

(d) restoration of the residence—(\$50 000).

(e) preparation of interpretative material—(\$12 000).

2. Work to be undertaken during the 1980-81 financial year includes:

(a) construction of an operational and service centre—(\$214 000).

(b) construction of a large swamp aviary—(\$48 000).

(c) construction of a swamp for the display of water birds in conjunction with the swamp aviary—(\$210 000).

(d) construction of veterinary facilities for the treatment of animals—(\$53 000).

(e) general regeneration and interpretative work to improve the character and nature of the native fauna zone—(\$250 000).

(f) construction of roadworks and car park—(\$70 000).

(g) construction of fuel and utility area—(\$20 000).

(h) other minor works—(\$5 000).

3. The estimated cost of work this financial year is \$870 000. This expenditure is in addition to the projects already approved and shown in item 1. above.

4. This work is being undertaken because of the high tourist potential of the park, the education value of the park to the public, and because there is a need to upgrade the park as part of the whole upgrading of the service system.

Mr. TOGNOLINI

832. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. What special arrangements, if any, are being made to keep Mr. Tognolini secure in gaol on his return from Queensland?

2. How much have efforts for his recapture cost and how is that cost made up?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. No special arrangements, apart from those which would normally apply to a super maximum security inmate, will apply to Mr. Tognolini on his return from Queensland.

2. The approximate costs incurred by the South Australian Police Department in his recapture are made up as follows:

	\$
Salaries and allowances.....	7 662
Overtime and recall payments.....	392
Transport.....	1 733
Administrative expenses (telephone, telex etc.).....	476
	<hr/>
	\$10 263

MURRAY HILL BUILDING

833. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Premier:

1. Has the Government sold the land on which stands the burnt-out shell of the Murray Hill building and, if so—

(a) when;

(b) to whom;

(c) for what price and on what terms as to payment;

(d) when is vacant possession to be given; and

(e) was it sold at auction and, if so, what was the reserve price, if any, on the land and how had it been fixed?

2. What is the area of such land?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The replies are as follows:

1. (a) Following the sale of the property at auction on 26 November 1980, settlement took place on 23 December 1980.

(b) City Hotels Pty. Ltd. (Adelaide).

(c) \$196 000, 10 per cent deposit, remainder payable on settlement.

(d) On settlement.

(e) Yes, the reserve price was determined by the Valuer-General and confirmed by the Land Board.

It is not appropriate to provide the reserve price other than to say that the price paid exceeded the reserve.

2. Approximately 496 sq. m.

RAILWAY SIGNALLING

834. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many reported electrical failures involving mechanical and interlocking equipment have occurred at the Adelaide Railway Station yard signal cabin this year?

2. How many derailments resulted from such failures, how many departmental inquiries involving employees resulted because of derailments and what disciplinary action, if any, was taken against those employees?

3. What was the cost of damage to the railcars and signalling and interlocking equipment involved in the derailments?

4. What actions have been taken to repair switches Nos. 31 and 97 in the Adelaide Railway Station yard?

5. At what intervals are inspections carried out on the interlocking equipment and who makes them?

6. When will this equipment be replaced?

7. Can the Minister give an assurance that all the present interlocking and signalling equipment meets the required safety standards in accordance with S.T.A. rules and regulations?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. 15.

2. Nil.

3. Nil.

4. No. 31 switch was damaged on 31 July 1980 as a result of a train running through a closed switch. The switch was slightly damaged and subsequently repaired. There is no record of damage to switch No. 97 during 1980.

5. Daily inspection and maintenance is carried out on all interlocking equipment by electrical maintenance fitters. The Metropolitan Signal Supervisor inspects the facing point locks each fortnight.

A qualified Signal Engineer performs a complete interlocking check every three years for mechanical interlockings and five years for electrical interlockings.

6. The State Transport Authority has invited submissions from consultants interested in undertaking a study of the metropolitan railway signalling and communications system. A recommendation on whether or not the equipment should be replaced will form part of this study.

7. Yes.

BICYCLE THEFTS

835. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. How many bicycle thefts have been reported to the police this year and how many bicycles were recovered?

2. How many bicycles have not been claimed each year from the Police Department since 1975, how many have been sold at auction in each year and what amount of money was received by the department each year as a result of such auctions?

3. Is the Minister aware of the firm Protecta-bike and its interest in insuring bicycles against theft?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. In the fiscal year 1979-80, 4 994 bicycle thefts were reported to police. Figures relating to the number recovered are not readily available without an exhaustive search and check of each individual report. In view of the number of documents involved, this would be an expensive and time-consuming exercise.

2. All unclaimed bicycles in the possession of police for six months are disposed of by auction. The following table depicts the position in each fiscal year since 1974-75:

Year	Unclaimed cycles sold at auction	
	No. Sold	Proceeds of Sale \$
1974-75	587	10 475
1975-76	442	7 156
1976-77	484	8 983
1977-78	612	14 855
1978-79	455	12 712
1979-80	608	20 526
Total	3 188	\$74 707

3. Yes. I am aware of the firm known as Protecta-bike, which I understand does not insure against theft, merely aiding in identification.

CHILD CARE CENTRE

836. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. When are funds to be made available for the erection of a child care centre at 117 Regency Road, Croydon?

2. When was the application made for such funds and what is the amount involved?

3. What delays have been caused by the Federal Government in respect of distribution of the necessary grants?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. Not known.

2. The initial application for \$100 000 capital and \$39 000 per annum operating costs was made to the Commonwealth Government through the Childhood Services Council in March 1979.

3. Since Commonwealth approval for direct funding to Jedinstvo (the Yugoslav/Australian Association for Humanitarian, Cultural and Sporting Activity) was given in June 1979, negotiations have taken place, resulting in land purchase and the submission of working drawings for approval.

A further request for an increased capital grant was made directly to the Commonwealth Government in November 1980, but so far no decision has been reached.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

837. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many of the State Transport Authority bus fleet are fitted with two-way radio equipment, and how many are without such equipment and when will they be so equipped?

2. How many of the S.T.A. new generation railcars and Red Hen fleet, respectively, are fitted with two-way radio equipment, how many of these radios were not functioning correctly as at 27 November and how many are yet to be equipped and when will they be fitted?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. All of the State Transport Authority's metropolitan route service buses are fitted with two-way radio equipment.

2. The new 2000-class railcars are being fitted with radio equipment prior to delivery. As at 21 January 1981, 23 new railcars had been delivered.

Fifty-seven Red Hen railcars are equipped with two-way radio equipment. A contract has been awarded for the supply and installation of two-way radios in the remaining 53 Red Hen railcars. It is expected that this work will be completed by November 1981.

Three radios were not functioning correctly on 27 November 1980.

NAME OF SCHOOL

838. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. What were the reasons for changing the name of Royal Park High School to West Lakes High School and when did the change occur?

2. What interested parties were involved in seeking the change of name and what was the number of petitions and letters received by the then Minister seeking this change?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:

1. Formal approval by the then Minister of Education was given to the name change on 2 April 1979. The change was requested by the School Council to seek a closer identity with its major catchment area and its aquatic programme.

2. The following groups were involved in seeking the name change:

The School Council, the staff of the school, the Parents and Friends Association, West Lakes Rotary Club and West Lakes Limited.

The request was supported by the Education Department and approved by the Geographical Names Board. Letters of request were received from the School Council and West Lakes Limited.

SCHOOL CURRICULA

839. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Did the Liberal Party's pre-election policy on education state that "We attach great importance to the need for skills in literacy and numeracy to be acquired in our primary schools", and "Our schools will emphasise standards of excellence in reading, writing and arithmetic"?

2. Is the Minister aware that a project team consisting of three full-time curriculum writers has, since the beginning of 1979, been engaged to write English curriculum for primary schools?

3. Is he also aware that the two-year tenure of the curriculum writers terminates on 31 January 1981 by which time the writing project will not have been completed and that the contracts of the present writers will not be renewed?

4. Did the Liberal Party's pre-election policy on education state "We will second skilled staff at once to the task of re-writing mathematics and English curricula for years 1 to 12", and, if so, in view of the Government's stated belief in the importance of the teaching of English, is it the Minister's intention that the project will be completed by full-time writers?

5. Would it be a more viable economic proposition to extend the term of the present curriculum writers rather than appoint new personnel to complete a project which is nearing its final stages?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes

2. Yes.

3. Yes.

4. (a) Yes

(b) The R-7 language arts curriculum writing will be completed by the Central English Language Curriculum Services Unit to be located at Wattle Park Teachers Centre. The major writing tasks were completed in December 1980. It is not considered necessary to retain the services of the present full-time curriculum writers to undertake the editorial work and revision that remain to be done. This work is quite within the competence of the members of the English Language Curriculum Services unit in addition to their other duties. Finally, the three full-time curriculum writers who will be returning to schools in 1981, knowing that their work was nearing completion did not apply for positions with the Curriculum Services Unit although they were eligible to do so.

5. The departmental officers responsible for the Language Arts areas are confident that the remaining draft documents are at a stage where a changeover in personnel will not cause disruption or delay to the project.

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

840. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. If, as was stated in the Minister's reply to question No. 674, "schools are able to purchase any equipment they wish", why is it necessary for approval to be sought in the manner described in the next sentence of the reply which stated "When acquisition of computing equipment is contemplated, schools are required to refer a detailed proposal to the Deputy Director-General of Education (Resources) for approval"?

2. Since section 2 of the reply stated that a copy of information in the *Education Gazette* was attached, why was such a copy not attached to the reply received from the Minister by the Member for Ascot Park?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:

1. While it is true that "schools are able to purchase any (micro-computer system) equipment they wish" there are a number of other considerations that require the schools to furnish details of their proposals to the Deputy Director-General of Education (Resources) for approval—

(a) With respect to the equipment, details of the purchase are required, to—

comply with Supply and Tender Board and Audit Regulations,

to ensure that schools are purchasing equipment that is appropriate for developing courses that meet the curriculum guidelines prepared by the Curriculum Directorate,

to ensure that schools are aware of the "hidden" costs associated with the purchase of computing equipment, e.g. maintenance costs, replacement costs, stationery for computer output,

avoid duplication of equipment that the Angle Park Computing Centre might well be able to service schools with more adequately.

- (b) With respect to the school use of the system, information on the purchase is required to ensure—

that the Angle Park Computing Centre maintains a current list of schools with computing equipment in order that material and package development and exchange between schools and the centre can be facilitated,

that appropriate inservice activities for teachers can be planned and co-ordinated,

that the School Council is aware of and supportive of the purchase,

that there is a commitment by the staff of the school to use the computer as a resource in the teaching of a wide range of subjects, e.g. commerce, business studies, economics, science, mathematics, etc.

It is essential that the Education Department is aware of what is being done by schools and how it is being done, in order that schools do not make purchases that do not prove to be cost effective in the long term.

2. Due to an oversight, the copy referred to was not attached. A copy has since been forwarded to the honourable member's office.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

841. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. Is it a fact that insurance companies involved in worker's compensation matters in the printing industry are threatening action under section 53 (2) of the Workers Compensation Act in order to prevent weekly payments unless the employees fill in printed forms supplied by the insurance companies?

2. Are these forms printed in such a manner as to resemble the official Form 16 prescribed in regulation 14 (b) of the Regulations under the Workers Compensation Act and do they meet the requirements of the Regulations?

3. Is C. E. Heath one of the insurance firms engaged in this practice and have employees of *The Advertiser* been presented with these imitations of Form 16 and have any *Advertiser* employees been threatened with action under section 53 (2)?

4. Does the Government propose to take any action regarding this practice?

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: The replies are as follows:

1. Officers of the Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment have no knowledge of any threatened action as mentioned in the Honourable Member's question.

2, 3 and 4. See 1 above.

WATERSIDE WORKERS

842. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Will the Government supply a complete set of figures and information regarding the "Redundancy and Guaranteed Wage Payments to Waterside Workers", for 1979-80, 1980-81 and future years?

2. During 1979-80, why was only \$181 spent out of the \$5 000 allocated and what stopped the Government carrying out its redundancy programme?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. The only payments made to Waterside Workers in respect to guaranteed wage payments during 1979-80

amounted to \$47.00 at Port Lincoln and \$134.00 at Wallaroo, a total of \$181.00. No payments have been made to date during the current year 1980-81 and none will be made during the remainder of the current period or in future years. The agreement with the Waterside Workers Federation, in respect to Port Lincoln, expired during May 1980, and that for Wallaroo expired during September 1980.

2. \$181.00 only was spent during 1979-80 because, with only a few exceptions, the waterside workers at Port Lincoln and Wallaroo attained their guaranteed minimum weekly wage due to the volume of shipping at each port. Payments have now stopped because, as stated in 1 above, the terms of the agreements have expired.

BOATING

843. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Regarding the Recreational Boating Facilities Programme, why is it expected that only one person will be employed to be responsible for the development, maintenance and control of recreational boating facilities?

2. At what level will this person be employed?

3. What research is currently underway, or planned to commence in 1981, to investigate the adequacy of the recreational boating facilities currently available to the public?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. The Engineer to be appointed to supervise the provision and maintenance of small craft facilities initially will be assisted by existing staff from within the Department of Marine and Harbors. Experience will determine whether any additional staff will be necessary.

2. EN-3 or EN-4.

3. As a first step a firm of consultants has been engaged to undertake studies into the feasibility of providing a sheltered launching and retrieval facility for small craft in the southern metropolitan area, taking into consideration likely suitable sites, availability of adjacent land, environmental effects, estimated cost, etc.

The Recreational Boating Advisory Panel is currently evaluating several requests from various organisations for new or improved facilities with a view to establishing priorities for works considered necessary, having in mind the financial resources available.

844. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Government have any plans to change the current Motor Boat Operator's Licence system to a renewable system and, if so, why and when?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: No.

PORTS

845. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Which administrative services will be reduced as a result of a reduced allocation in the Estimates to the administration of the Commercial Ports area?

2. Does the Government have plans to wind down the Commercial Ports programme in future years and, if so, what alternative employment has been offered, or will be offered, to the staff that will be moved from the Commercial Ports area?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. If the honourable member is referring to the line relating to salaries and wages for the Commercial Division

in the estimates of payments from Revenue Account, then the reduced allocation compared with actual payments last year is due to the fact that an officer in that division retired during 1979-80, but was re-employed on a contract basis. The allocation to cover his salary during the current year is included in the general line "Administration expenses, minor equipment and sundries" under Contingencies.

However, if the honourable member is referring to the table headed "Financial and Manpower Resources—Commercial Ports Programme", which is included in the Department of Marine and Harbors Programme Budget Statement, and which indicates an expenditure on Loan Account of \$81 000 during 1979-80 for administrative services and nil for the current year, the explanation is that the \$81 000 was a once off expenditure incurred for alterations to administrative office accommodation at the Dockyard, Glanville.

2. No.

BOATING

846. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. What plans, if any, does the Government have to promote the implementation of safety standards and safety programmes such as boating education?

2. Why is there only a minimal increase in the budget allocation for 1980-81 in this area?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. The promotion and implementation of safety standards in navigation for commercial, fishing and pleasure craft is a continuing aspect of the department of Marine and Harbors operations by the application of the various requirements, to ensure adequate standards of competence of persons in charge of vessels, the ensurance of the seaworthiness of intrastate fishing and trading vessels (equipment and manning) which requires regular survey of those vessels, and the participation in the development of maritime law and conventions.

With regard to educational programmes directed towards pleasure boat operators, the department is represented on a special committee (Boat Safety Education and Publicity Advisory Committee) established by the Marine and Ports Council of Australia. As a result of the work of that Committee, various films, including video tapes and brochures, have been produced for use Australia-wide. The costs have been met by all States and the Commonwealth on an equal basis. That work is to continue.

2. As stated in 1. above, the promotion of safety in navigation is on-going. The allocations shown in the budget papers are based on salaries as at 30/6/80 and do not take into account likely increases during the year and therefore are considered to be sufficient to continue that work. Additional funds are provided as needed to cover any salary increases.

OVERSEAS VISITS

847. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: What overseas visits of officers of the Department of Marine and Harbors are planned for 1980-81, where are these trips to, which officers are going and what is the purpose of the trips?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: Overseas visits of officers planned for 1980-81 are:

1. Japan

(1) Nagoya—Director-General of Marine and Harbors—attendance at Biennial Conference of the International Association of Ports and Harbors.

(2) Tokyo—Director-General of Marine and Harbors and Director, Commercial—follow-up discussions/negotiations with Japanese shipping Conference Lines in respect to shipping services between South Australia, Japan and South Korea.

2. Far East—Hong Kong—Director-General of Marine and Harbors and Director, Commercial—follow-up discussions/negotiations with Far East Shipping Lines in respect to shipping services between South Australia, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Philippines.

3. United Kingdom/Europe—Director-General of Marine and Harbors and Director, Commercial—follow-up discussions/negotiations with U.K./Europe Shipping Conference Lines in respect to shipping services between South Australia, United Kingdom and Europe.

BOATING

848. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. How does the Government account for the allocation of \$26 000 for the maintenance and operational costs of West Lakes alone and only \$20 000 for recreational boating facilities for the remainder of the State?

2. Does the high allocation for this area highlight fears about the quality of water in West Lakes?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. The \$20 000 indicated as expenditure from "Revenue" on account of recreational boating facilities is intended to cover the salary of the Engineer who is to be appointed to supervise the provision and maintenance of small craft facilities. An amount of \$200 000 is included under "Loans" for the provision of recreational boating facilities.

2. The increased allocation for maintenance, etc., of West Lakes is to cover expenditure for maintenance of edge treatment (bank protection) and is not related to water quality control.

MEYER RECREATIONAL GROUND

849. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. What will be the effect of reducing the maintenance allocation to the Meyer Recreational Ground for 1980-81?

2. How many people will be removed from this job and what other employment have they been offered?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. There has not been any reduction in the allocation for maintenance of the Meyer Recreational Ground for 1980-81. A total of \$18 000 has been provided against an actual expenditure during 1979-80 of \$15 467.

2. None.

FISHING FACILITIES

850. **The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Does the Government consider South Australia's havens, moorings, jetties and slipways to be adequate for its commercial fishing fleet?

2. What improvements are planned for these facilities in the coming year?

3. What money is specifically allocated towards improving these facilities in 1980-81?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows:

1. No.

2. Work to be completed or planned to commence during the current year includes:

- (a) the provision of rubber fendering at the North Arm Fishing Haven, Port Adelaide;
- (b) construction of a boat launching ramp at Kingston, S.E.;
- (c) extension of repair wharf in Lake Butler, Robe;
- (d) improved moorings Lake Butler, Robe;
- (e) provision of crane and lighting at Pt. Turton jetty;
- (f) improvement and extension of facilities at the slipway at Porter Bay, Port Lincoln.

3. \$300 000.

ANSETT ADVERTISEMENT

851. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Premier: Has the Premier received any representations from the Women's Adviser in his Department concerning the Ansett Airlines advertisement placed in the press on 23 November which has aroused some criticism for sexism and, if so, does he propose to take any action with regard to it?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The Women's Adviser has expressed her concern and distaste for the Ansett Airlines advertisement of November 23. This advertisement was placed in every major Australian newspaper and I understand that many individuals and organisations concerned with the status of women have objected to it. I am informed that Ansett Airlines has withdrawn the advertisement from circulation and undertaken not to repeat it.

REPLIES TO LETTERS

853. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: When can the member for Ascot Park expect to receive an acknowledgement to correspondence regarding the Vermont Kindergarten which was hand delivered to the Minister on 26 November and when can he expect a reply to another letter concerning the Vermont Kindergarten posted to the Minister on 29 September and acknowledged on 3 October?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Replies are as follows:

(a) The honourable member's letter which was hand delivered to the Minister in November was acknowledged on 26 November, 1980.

(b) The honourable member will have by now received a reply to both the November letter and his earlier letter on the same subject.

PINBALL MACHINES

855. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many submissions and letters has the Minister received in which opposition is expressed towards pinball machines in South Australia and how many were from organisations and church groups?

2. What is the Government's intention with respect to legislation for control of trading hours of pinball parlours?

3. Does the Government intend to restrict the age of children who can play such machines and, if so, what will be the minimum age and how will such restriction be policed?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. There have been three occasions over the last two years where complaints have been received expressing concern with the proliferation of pinball machines in this State.

- (a) Catholic School
- (b) Local Council
- (c) Member of Parliament

2. There are existing controls of trading hours for pinball parlours and these are prescribed under the Places of Public Entertainment Act.

3. No decision has yet been made.

OIL SPILLAGE

856. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: What additional support equipment for cleaning up accidental oil spills is to be purchased by the Government, what is the anticipated cost of this equipment and when is it likely to be purchased?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: Additional support equipment to be obtained for cleaning up accidental oil spills consists of two special trailers and containers, at a cost of approximately \$3 700 each, and a special purpose catamaran type boom deployment and oil recovery vessel at an estimated cost of \$32 000. It is expected that the trailers and containers will be on hand by April next and the vessel by the end of June.

GUAYULE SHRUB

857. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Agriculture: Has the Government investigated the growing and harvesting of the guayule shrub areas in which it can be sown in South Australia and, if not, why not and, if so, is that study available and what is the title of the report?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: The growing of guayule for rubber production was the subject of an extensive research programme at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute in the early 1940's. The potential for guayule production in Australia has been examined by the Commonwealth and State Departments of Agriculture throughout the 1970's and a small research programme was conducted in N.S.W. by the CSIRO in 1979-80.

The S.A. Government through SENRAC is funding a study at Roseworthy College in 1980 and 1981 on the production of hydrocarbons from plants, and guayule is included in this programme.

An internal report entitled "Guayule" was prepared in the Department of Economic Development in 1979. Although not published, copies of this report and other more recent assessments and press releases are available from Mr. L. W. Owens,—Manager, Energy Development in the Department of Mines and Energy.

CRABS

858. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary: Does the Government intend to protect female crabs during spawning season from 30 September to December each year and, if so, when and how and, if not, why not?

The Hon. W. D. RODDA: A Proclamation protecting female blue swimming crabs carrying external eggs was gazetted on 11 December, 1980. They will be protected from that date in all waters of the State at all times.

CHILDHOOD SERVICES COUNCIL

859. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Are heads of Government departments and commissions required to be Australian citizens and, if not, why not?

2. Is it a fact that an American was appointed as Director of the Childhood Services Council and, if so, what is his name and when was he appointed?

3. How many applications were received for this position, when were they received and how many interviews with applicants took place?

4. What were the particular qualifications and experience necessary for this position and how many of the applicants had similar qualifications and experience?

5. Who were the persons on the appointment committee and what were the criteria used for the appointment to the position?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The replies are as follows:

1. The Public Service Act, 1967-80, has no provision requiring Australian Citizenship for officers including heads of departments to be employed in the Public Service.

2. There is no position of Director of the Childhood Services Council

(a) The Chairman of the Childhood Services Council is Mr. Justice L. T. Olsson, an Australian citizen appointed by Cabinet in October 1974.

(b) There are two Executive Officer positions of equal rank.

These are:

(1) The Executive Officer Administration and Finance, Mr. H. F. Cox, Australian citizen appointed in January 1975.

(2) The Executive Officer Professional (Principal Education Officer) Dr. Y. J. Weaver, a United States citizen, appointed in February 1979.

3. Fifty-eight applications were received during October 1978. Seven interviews were conducted.

4. Qualifications: Tertiary qualifications in Social Work, Education or other relevant discipline. Experience: Appropriate experience to perform the requirements of the office.

The duties involve: Act as executive officer to Council and its Standing Committees by providing professional support, research and administrative service, as well as offer a professional resource service to programme sponsors, Government Departments, and other Agencies and Community groups.

There were a number of applicants who fulfilled the formal qualification and experience requirements and who were therefore eligible for consideration for the position.

5. (a) Members of the selection panel for the Executive Officer Professional were:

Mr. Justice L. T. Olsson,
Chairman,
Childhood Services Council;
Ms. D. McCulloch,
Women's Adviser,
Premier's Department;

Mr. G. Stewart,
Public Service Board;
Mr. A. Wood,
A/Director-General,
Education Department;
Dr. F. N. Ebbeck,
Executive Director,
Kindergarten Union;
Mrs. L. Mann,
Executive Officer Professional,
Childhood Services Council;
Mr. H. F. Cox,
Executive Officer
(Administration and Finance),
Childhood Services Council.

(b) Criteria used for the appointment to the position were those pertaining to required qualifications and experience as related to item 4 above.

KINDERGARTENS

861. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: How is the funding for kindergartens allocated and what are the respective amounts from the State and Federal Governments?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Funding to support the State's preschool education policy is appropriated under the annual estimates of the Childhood Services Council and allocated by that body to the Kindergarten Union, Education Department and Catholic Education Office against kindergartens approved for funding. Both the staffing and operating costs for individual centres are computed on formulae which have regard to a specific age cohort of enrolled and regularly attending children.

Based on the Programme Performance Budget submitted to Parliament in October, 1980, the recurrent cost of preschool and associated services in 1980-81 is estimated at \$13.939 million (June 1980, prices); however, a further \$0.644 million has been provided, which for programme budgeting purposes was listed under other headings as the costs related either to particular preschool functions or targeted disadvantaged children.

Expenditure on preschool capital works in 1980-81 is estimated at \$1.288 million and this cost will be met from semi-Government borrowings taken up by the Kindergarten Union in this and earlier financial years.

The Federal Government contribution to the previously mentioned costs is \$3.73 million by way of an unindexed block grant and at June 1980, prices represented approximately 26 per cent of preschool recurrent expenditure.

DUMPING PROCEDURES

862. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment:

1. What dumping of chemical and/or industrial wastes occur in—

(a) metropolitan Adelaide; and

(b) non-metropolitan areas,
and what are the localities?

2. What are the names of the Government departments and commercial and industrial companies involved in such practices and what are the amounts of waste products dumped by each, and in which localities, for each year since 1975?

3. What are the exact dumping procedures for each department and company at the respective localities?

4. What medical checks are carried out on Government, commercial and industrial companies and disposal contractors employees, respectively, involved in chemical and dangerous products dumping, how often do these medical checks take place and where are such records available?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The replies are as follows:

1. (a) Disposal of chemical and/or industrial wastes, in the Adelaide metropolitan area, occur at depots operated by:

Bolivar Sewerage Treatment Works, Bolivar
R. A. & D. P. Hopkins, Wingfield
Adelaide City Council—Cleanaway—Wingfield
Waste Management Services Pty. Ltd.—Garden Island
McMahon Waste Disposal—Highbury
W. J. Paull Holdings Pty. Ltd.—Wingfield
T. P. Townsend Trucking Co.—Wingfield
Bosisto Consolidated Contractors—Wingfield & Coleman Park
Roy Amer & Co.—Dry Creek
Salisbury City Council—Coleman Park
Noarlunga City Council—Lonsdale

The first two depots named handle liquid industrial wastes only whilst the others handle predominantly non-hazardous mixed solid commercial and industrial wastes with some liquid aqueous based oily wastes and sludges taken at a limited number of sites.

(b) The South Australian Waste Management Commission believes that most industrial waste produced is handled "in-house". However, this is a matter to be pursued by the Waste Management Commission when issuing licences to producers of wastes prescribed in the Seventh Schedule to the Waste Management Regulations, 1980.

2. See reply to 1 for names of organisations involved in disposal of industrial waste.

As the Waste Management Commission is just beginning to introduce the system of licences required under the S.A. Waste Management Commission Act for the licensing of waste management depots and producers and transporters of prescribed waste, detailed information on types and quantities of and disposal practices relating to chemical and/or industrial waste is not available at present. Little or nothing is known of past practices and disposal locations. Detailed information will be collected and recorded through the operation of the licensing systems.

3. See 2.

4. In general no medical examinations of personnel involved in handling of hazardous waste have been required and as far as can be determined no regular checks have been carried out on such employees or any medical records kept. However, it is understood that personnel involved in handling waste asbestos are subjected to medical checks from time to time. The frequency of such checks and whether any records are kept is not known.

863. Mr. HAMILTON (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. Does dumping of chemical and/or industrial wastes occur off the South Australian coast and, if so, at what localities?

2. What Government departments and commercial and industrial companies are involved in such practices and what amounts of waste products have been dumped by each, and in which localities, for each year since 1975?

3. What are the exact dumping procedures for each department and company at the respective localities?

4. What monitoring by Government departments is carried out on these "dump" areas and are any reports available and, if so, what are the titles of those reports?

The Hon. W. A. RODDA: The replies are as follows: 1, 2, 3 and 4. Neither the Department of Marine and Harbors nor the Commonwealth Department of Transport permits the dumping of chemical and/or industrial wastes off the South Australian coast.

The only waste material to have been placed in the sea with the approval of the Department of Marine and Harbors during recent years consisted of rubber motor tyres which were used to establish artificial reefs in selected areas to facilitate fish breeding. That work was carried out under the supervision of the Fisheries Department.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

864. Mr. HAMILTON (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Is the Minister aware that railway employees in—

(a) New South Wales receive free travel on the Public Transport Commission rail, bus and ferry services;

(b) Victoria receive free travel to and from work on the railway service; and

(c) Queensland receive free travel to and from work on the railway services?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Free rail travel for directly employed rail personnel in New South Wales is restricted to travel to and from work as is the case in Victoria and Queensland.

MENTAL HEALTH

865. The Hon. P. DUNCAN (on notice) asked the Minister of Health:

1. How many operations classified under the new Mental Health Act were conducted in the year ended 30 June 1979?

2. Are any doctors on the Government pay-roll referring patients to interstate medical facilities for psycho-surgery?

3. Referring to the answer to question No. 387 (1)—

(a) how many individual patients received the treatments; and

(b) what period of time is covered by the answer?

4. Is the Minister satisfied that the number of treatments does not involve over use of these procedures?

5. Is the Government intending to introduce informed consent for these procedures, listing generally known side effects?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

1. None.

2. No.

3. (a) The number given in the answer to question 387 related to approximately 206 individual patients. It would be very time-consuming to search out the exact number, mainly because the status of patients changes from involuntary detention to voluntary status during the course of total treatment whilst an in-patient in the hospitals.

(b) The period covered in the answer to question 387 was from the introduction of the Mental Health Act in October, 1979 to the time of the question, i.e. Tuesday, 16 September, 1980.

4. Yes.

5. The Act already requires all persons under detention orders to be given sufficient detailed information to allow informed consent.

LSD TREATMENTS

866. **The Hon. PETER DUNCAN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Is the Minister aware of an article in the *News* on 5 November referring to LSD treatments and, if so—

- (a) who is the psychologist using such treatments;
- (b) what year is referred to in the article;
- (c) how many patients were involved;
- (d) what warnings are given to patients before administering this drug; and
- (e) what safeguards exist on the administration of this drug?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The replies are as follows:

- (a) The person authorised to use LSD for treatment is not a psychologist but a specialist psychiatrist. It is not considered advisable to mention his name.
- (b) 1980.
- (c) One, according to the records of the Central Board of Health.
- (d) This is a professional matter between the clinician and his patient upon which comment cannot be made.
- (e) The following administrative procedures apply:
 - (i) Part III of the regulations under the Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs Act requires application to the Minister of Health for written authorisation to possess the drug for medical purposes;
 - (ii) Approval in writing from the Minister on the recommendation of the Central Board of Health;
 - (iii) Issue of the drug by the Central Board of Health in quantities prescribed by the clinician for individual patients. The drug is used in a controlled clinical situation.
 - (iv) The clinician to whom the drug is issued is required to keep complete records of its use.

RAILCARS

867. **Mr. HAMILTON** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. In view of the Minister's statement in the *News* of 12 November 1980, will he now advise what is the programme for air-conditioning of S.T.A.'s "Red Hen" railcar fleet?

2. What is the estimated cost for such programme and how many 400, 300 and baggage cars, respectively, will be air-conditioned?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows:

1. There is no programme for equipping the State Transport Authority Red Hen railcar fleet with air-conditioning. I must add that my statement in the *News* of 12 November 1980 did not in any way refer to air-conditioning of these railcars.

2. It is estimated that it will cost about \$120 000 per railcar to air-condition them effectively, as it would require refrigerated type air-conditioning. An evaporative system as used in buses would be unsuitable for rail operation as it relies on an external air intake of diesel exhaust gases, especially in tunnels.

CORRESPONDENCE

868. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Was the acknowledgement dated 26 November, referred to in question No. 853, actually posted on that date, as it did not arrive at the electorate office of the member for Ascot Park until 2 December?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: No. The letter referred to was posted on Friday 28 November 1980.

LINK COURSES

869. **Mr. TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: How much finance has been provided for Transition Education Link Courses through the Department of Further Education and what allocation has been granted from this to each of the D.F.E. institutions?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The Department of Further Education was allocated \$220 000 for conducting Link Courses and Link Course Evaluation from the 1980 Transition Education Federal Grant.

The Department of Further Education has been funding colleges conducting Link Courses on the basis of courses run, not on the basis of an overall grant to each.

Institution	Allocation
	\$
Adelaide College of Further Education	16 210
Croydon Park College of Further Education	8 930
Elizabeth Community College	6 910
Eyre Peninsula Community College	380
Gawler College of Further Education	220
Gilles Plains Community College	8 030
Kensington Park Community College	1 130
Marleston College of Further Education	2 100
Murray Bridge Community College of Further Education	21 610
Naracoorte College of Further Education	1 120
Northern College of Further Education	2 420
O'Halloran Hill College of Further Education	5 450
Open College of Further Education	760
Panorama Community College of Further Education	2 040
Port Adelaide Community College	570
Port Augusta College of Further Education	5 750
Port Pirie Community College of Further Education	4 990
Regency Park Community College	840
Riverland Community College	7 640
South East Community College	76 100
Whyalla College of Further Education	6 330
Course Evaluation	30 320
Administration	10 150
	<hr/>
	\$220 000

OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

870. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Has the Government yet decided whether or not to introduce the Off-Road Recreation Vehicle Bill prepared by the last Government and, if so, what is its decision and, if not, when will a decision be made?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: No. A decision is to be made when a review of the matter of Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Legislation has been completed.

ROADS

871. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Water Resources:

1. Has the Surveyor-General advised the Division of National Mapping which roads in the northern pastoral areas of the State should be classified as—

(a) roads for public use; and

(b) other roads (use may be restricted),

and, if so, when was this advice given, will it now be made public and, if not, why not?

2. If such advice has not been given, is it proposed and, if so, why and when?

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: The Surveyor-General does not maintain sufficiently comprehensive and authoritative records on which to base the publication of information concerning the legal access status of roads in the northern pastoral areas of the State. Consequently, he has not provided such information to the Division of National Mapping and has no intention of doing so. However, the Surveyor-General reports that, in response to a direct request made of the Pastoral Board, officers serving that body did provide some information of this nature to the Division of National Mapping on 29 September 1980, much of which was withdrawn on 24 October 1980, when its low level of reliability was made evident. In view of the resource requirement to validate such data, there is no intention at present to proceed with its publication.

SHOPPING CENTRES

872. **Mr. MILLHOUSE** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment: Has any study been made by or for the Government (and which) of the effect on the Elizabeth regional shopping centre of the proposed Myer shopping centre development at Salisbury and, if so, what does it show and, if not, will such a study be made and, if so, by whom and when?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The South Australian Housing Trust commissioned the planning consultants Urban and Environmental Planning Group (U.E.P.G.) in September 1979 to undertake a confidential study into the Elizabeth Town Centre, with particular reference to the Regional Shopping Centre within it. With the announcement by the Salisbury City Council of the proposed rezoning of land adjacent to its present District Centre to District Shopping, and an accompanying announcement by a major retailer of its intention to develop another district-scale shopping centre on that land, the trust asked U.E.P.G. to consider the effect of such moves upon the Elizabeth Town Centre.

The major conclusion by the consultants was that a virtual doubling in size of the District Centre in Salisbury would have an adverse impact on existing retailers in the area with consequent adverse economic and social effects.

The Urban and Environmental Planning Group findings were presented by the trust to the Salisbury Council in support of its objection to the proposed rezoning.