

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 10 August 1982

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

PETITION: EDUCATION

A petition signed by 55 members of the Stow Reading Club of Pilgrim Church praying that the House urge the Government to give greater attention to the teaching of English grammar and the spelling of words in primary and secondary schools of South Australia was presented by the Hon. H. Allison.

Petition received.

PETITION: TRANSPORT CORRIDOR

A petition signed by 15 residents of South Australia praying that the House oppose any proposal to construct a transport corridor through the River Torrens Valley was presented by Mr Crafter.

Petition received.

QUESTIONS

The **SPEAKER**: I direct that the written answers to questions, as detailed in the schedule that I now table, be distributed and printed in *Hansard*: All the questions on the Notice Paper except Nos. 8, 10, 19, 21, 28, 41, 43 to 46, 49, 57, 59 to 62, 68 to 73, 75 to 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89, 91 to 93, 95, 96, 99, 101, 104, 111 to 114, and 116 to 121.

LAND RECLAMATION PROJECT

In reply to Mr **PETERSON** (21 July).

The **Hon. M. M. WILSON**: In May, the cutter-suction dredge *South Australian*, built in 1911, broke down when the suction pump, the principal piece of equipment aboard the dredge, developed a serious fault. A four-man panel is to report whether or not the dredge can be reactivated. Then various options can be considered. The dredging programme and land reclamation are of vital importance to the port system of South Australia and an adequate level of equipment and plant will be maintained for this purpose. There is no threat to the jobs of those employed on the *South Australian*.

DAMAGED COLUMNS

The **SPEAKER**: Members will no doubt have noted the netting surrounding some of the columns in the Chamber. Grave concern has been expressed in the last two or three years by senior officers of the Public Buildings Department about the degree of cracking which is occurring in these columns. It has been determined by consultation between the Public Buildings Department and the C.S.I.R.O. that there is no structural damage to the columns but that the outer plaster bond is deteriorating at an increasing rate, possibly due to the changed air-conditioning system which is in use.

Discussions are now under way to establish a permanent solution to the problem, but in the meantime I have been advised that for safety reasons action should be taken to

prevent plaster from falling from the columns. For that reason, the netting has been placed on the worst affected columns. I have been advised that a permanent treatment for all columns in the Chamber will probably commence during the Christmas recess.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: ABORIGINAL YOUTH SERVICES

The **Hon. P. B. ARNOLD (Minister of Aboriginal Affairs)**: I seek leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The **Hon. P. B. ARNOLD**: In answer to a question asked on 21 July by the member for Spence concerning the status of the Aboriginal Youth Services programmes, I advise the following:

As I stated in my initial reply, the status of the Aboriginal Youth Services programmes, as indeed with any aspect of Aboriginal affairs, is of concern to me and to my Federal Ministerial colleague, the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs. This is being considered by myself and my colleague in another place, the Minister of Community Welfare, as well as by my Federal colleague.

I recognise that it is far better to keep young Aboriginal offenders out of institutions and develop resources which would encourage this goal by, for example, encouraging community and recreational activities. However, I also acknowledge that this programme was designed to enable young offenders to be integrated within the community over a period of time, so that any future young offender would not need to be institutionalised. This has meant the programme was designed with time constraints and would cease to exist when it served its purpose.

In 1979, following an agreement between the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Senator the Hon. F. M. Chaney, and the member for Spence, a former South Australian Minister of Community Welfare, Federal funding commenced for the Aboriginal Community Youth Services programmes. However, it was also stated by the then Minister (the member for Spence) that he anticipated that special funding would not be required after 30 June 1982. In accepting the funding conditions, the member for Spence wrote to Senator Chaney saying, in part:

I refer to your letter of 6 April 1979, and express my appreciation of your support for this programme. The conditions you outlined in your letter are accepted with the following comments pertaining to each.

(c) I believe that by June 1982 my department's programme for the support and supervision of young offenders within the community will have progressed sufficiently towards becoming essentially a series of local community-based programmes. Therefore, the special Aboriginal young offenders programmes are likely by then to be able to be integrated within the total programme.

It is clear that the member for Spence's own actions have caused some of the dilemma which faces us today. It was he who agreed to the programmes being terminated on 30 June 1982 and for them to be integrated within the total programme.

I place on record the achievements of the Government in the area of Aboriginal affairs with the introduction of community projects and programmes throughout South Australia, the intensive personal supervision scheme and the community work order scheme. Furthermore, I am informed by the Minister of Community Welfare that additional resources have been given to youth project centres and services in several locations.

The issue of the Aboriginal Youth Services programme was further raised with the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs in June of this year after earlier contacts with his regional office in Adelaide. It was agreed that the

more successful elements of these programmes may be surveyed, with every effort being made to maintain them. This survey is under way, and the Minister of Community Welfare is having staff positions and tasks adjusted in an endeavour to enable consideration to be given to the continuation of those successful aspects of the programmes. In areas where no staff are involved but where Commonwealth funds are fully spent, some money is expected to remain to continue programmes until at least September this year. In particular, this refers to Port Augusta, the Offenders Aid Rehabilitation Society programme, and Point Pearce.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Treasurer (Hon. D. O. Tonkin)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Stamp Duties Act, 1923-1982—Regulations—Transfers of Marketable Securities.

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

By Command—

- i. Statistical Return of Voting—Mitcham District By-election, 8 May 1982.

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Electoral Act, 1929-1982—Regulations—General Revisions.

- ii. Justices Act, 1921-1982—Rules—Forms.

- iii. Rules of Court—Supreme Court Act, 1935-1981—Supreme Court Rules—Civil Appeals and Fees.

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

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Forestry Act, 1950-1981—Proclamation—Forest Reserve Proclaimed—Hundred of Mount Benson.

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

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. City of Adelaide—By-law No. 10—Street Traders.
- ii. District Council of Loxton—By-law No. 28—Traffic.

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

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Highways Act, 1926-1982—Regulations—Goolwa-Hindmarsh Island Ferry.

- ii. Approvals to lease Highways Department Properties, 1981-1982. Road Traffic Act, 1961-1981—Regulations—Traffic Prohibition—

- i. West Torrens

- ii. Mount Gambier

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

Pursuant to Statute—

- i. Racing Act, 1976-1980—Rules of Trotting—Driving Changes.

By the Minister of Water Resources (Hon. P. B. Arnold)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- Waterworks Act, 1932-1981—Variation of Regulations.

By the Minister of Lands (Hon. P. B. Arnold)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- Geographical Names Board of South Australia—Annual Report, year ended 30 June 1982.

By the Chief Secretary (Hon. J. W. Olsen)—

Pursuant to Statute—

- Friendly Societies Act, 1919-1982—Variation of Regulations.

QUESTION TIME

WELFARE HOUSING

Mr BANNON: Will the Premier say why the Government has made no announcement about how it proposes to use the special allocation of \$8 500 000 for welfare housing which was made to the State at the Premiers' Conference in June this year? Can the Premier now tell the House how soon he proposes to use those funds to benefit the thousands

of South Australian low income families who are struggling to obtain decent, secure and affordable housing? At the Premiers' Conference in June the Federal Government increased the borrowing programmes for the States as a whole by 10 per cent. Half of this increase, some \$65 000 000, was specifically earmarked for welfare housing. South Australia's share of that increase was \$8 500 000. At the time of the conference, the *Advertiser* reported that the Premier 'emerged from the session expressing guarded pleasure with the rise in funding'. Since then he has expressed nothing at all.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: The short answer to the honourable gentleman is that he will have to wait until the Budget documents come down to see what is proposed by the Government for this financial year. However, I am glad that he raised the question of the Premiers' Conference, because it gives me an opportunity to say that South Australia and the other States did particularly well to get the first increase in Loan funds that we have had for some four years. Indeed, \$17 000 000, which is the South Australian Government's share of those additional funds, was very welcome indeed. We will be only too pleased to use the \$8 500 000 earmarked for welfare housing as arranged with Loan Council. I think South Australian people can take great comfort from the fact that, as a result of my submissions to Loan Council on the matter of special funds for the northern towns filtration, we were able to get an additional \$3 500 000 which we had not expected to get.

The Hon. R. G. Payne: And we asked you to do that two years ago.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I am interested to hear the honourable member's interjection. Surprisingly, of all the States that voted on that issue, only two States opposed South Australia's getting special funds for northern towns filtration. I was surprised indeed, in view of the political complexion of those Premiers, to learn that they did not support filtration for northern towns. The Leader will have to be patient until the Budget is brought down in this House as to the matter he raises.

A.L.P. URANIUM POLICY

Dr BILLARD: Will the Premier say what effect on the South Australian economy the adoption of the stated views of the South Australian Opposition will have in regard to the development of Roxby Downs, particularly in view of the comments made by the Victorian Labor Leader, Mr Cain, in Adelaide last week? A report in the *Advertiser* last week concerning Mr Cain's visit to Adelaide stated that he was here to give Mr Bannon pointers on how to handle the touchy issue of uranium mining at Roxby Downs. Mr Cain is quoted in a report as saying that Roxby Downs would go ahead whether or not a State Labor Government wanted it. Does this fit in with the State and Federal policies of the Labor Party on uranium and mining development?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I am most grateful to the honourable member, who was kind enough to draw my attention to the statements attributed to the Hon. Mr Cain, the Premier of Victoria, in the daily press. I was quite surprised to read the reported remarks, because it seems to me that Mr Cain is suffering from the same dichotomy of opinion which seems to be plaguing the Labor Party in South Australia. He was able to say categorically (and I am not sure why—I am not certain whether he is a spokesman for the Labor Party in South Australia in this matter) that Roxby Downs would go ahead under a Labor Government in South Australia.

I must say that that was refreshing because that is the first such commitment that we have had from a Labor

Leader about the future of Roxby Downs in South Australia under a Labor Government. There has been a deafening silence from the Leader of the Opposition in South Australia who seems to have abrogated his responsibilities to the Premier of Victoria, because he will not in any way give any sort of guarantee at all. I was very pleased indeed to hear what Mr Cain had to say, but unfortunately he probably should have been hedging his bets too, as the Leader of the Opposition does here, because he went on to say that the Federal Labor Party's policy was a generally quite strong anti-uranium, anti-nuclear policy.

He said that South Australian and Victorian branches of the Labor Party can live with the Federal policy, but unfortunately he did not go on to specify which parts of that policy he meant. I remind members that that policy talks about phasing out the industry and looking at existing contractual arrangements on an individual basis, and there is no reassurance or certainty at all for developers, in that if Labor could possibly muster the numbers in Parliament it would be able to kill off the project.

We have heard recently the details of the Beverley mine; the Honeymoon project is fast getting under way; and work is proceeding at Roxby Downs. There is no question that the attitude of the Labor Party, as expressed by Mr Cain, and as has not been expressed by the Leader of the Opposition in South Australia, is one of complete and absolute bewilderment about the project: they are not able to say one way or the other whether or not they support these mining resource developments with uranium mining going ahead. This does a great disservice to the people of South Australia. Once again, I would urge the Leader of the Opposition to give a clear-cut, straight-out answer to the question which many people are now asking.

ASBESTOS

The Hon. J. D. WRIGHT: Does the Minister of Industrial Affairs still contend that the Government is giving the highest priority to the monitoring and removal of asbestos from public and private buildings? In September 1981, I asked the Minister a similar question and, among other things, he said in reply:

... The results of that monitoring show that it is quite obvious that no public health risks whatsoever exist... The Government has given the highest priority to the problem and it will continue to do so, because I believe that asbestos is one industrial disease that should never occur in our modern society... Where a positive threat exists from asbestos in a building, the Government will take immediate action to solve that problem...

The Government has carefully monitored its own buildings and has a good assessment of the degree of danger posed by buildings. Buildings are used by public servants where asbestos exists but where, frankly, from evidence available, no threat whatsoever is posed to the health or safety of individuals working in that building...

Some very interesting correspondence has come into my hands, and I would now like to refer to it. A letter dated September 1981 from the Royal Adelaide Hospital and signed by Scientific Officers Furness and Reid states in part:

Inspection of the ducts on other floors indicated that small quantities of the asbestos had fallen from the fifth floor and lodged on the projecting floor slab ledges... It was observed that asbestos had fallen as far as the staff cafeteria and basement... Personal sampling was also conducted with sampling equipment being attached to both I.M.V.S. staff and P.B.D. monitoring staff during the execution of their duties... monitoring results of the two P.B.D. staff [showed] 0.27 and 0.29.

A further letter written in 1981 to the Director-General, Public Buildings Department, and signed by Mr Buckfield, Acting Manager, Regional Services, states:

Asbestos in hospitals: ... All of the areas in question have been subject to monitoring of the airborne dust concentrations to

confirm the lack of health risk whilst the asbestos is not disturbed. All trade force personnel and external contractors' authorities personnel likewise are required to carry out the necessary safety procedures, not only for personal but associated trades and/or building users' safety...

An extract from minutes recorded on 18 March 1982 at the Royal Adelaide Hospital and signed by Dr Elvin, Administrator, states:

... It is accepted that all ceiling and duct spaces within the hospital were potentially dangerous until proved otherwise... The Administrator will try to find a suitable experienced person that can advise us on equipment methods and the training of staff... Protective suits, protective masks and vacuum cleaners would all need to be obtained...

A further extract from a letter written in 1981, again by Mr Buckfield, Acting Manager, Regional Services, states:

The details were recently discussed with Mr Milliken, Chief Architect of the Health Commission, when it was confirmed that no allowance was made in departmental budgets for removal of any asbestos during the current year...

No allowance was made in the budgets. Finally, I think it is important to place on record an extract from a pamphlet of the Australian Health and Welfare regarding asbestos, which states:

The aim of this tab is to highlight current thinking on particular health problems which are widespread throughout industry (that is, back injuries) and controversial matters (for example, asbestos related diseases)... The value of mandatory, periodic medical examinations has been questioned, at least in regard to some workers in the asbestos industry. Objections are based on the grounds, firstly, that regular check-ups of employees with minimal exposure to asbestos dust are pointless, since it would take many years for asbestos-related health problems to become apparent; and secondly that examinations for the presence or extent of mesothelioma are of little value since the disease is terminal within a very short time and incurable; hence, its detection can serve little purpose. This latter objection can perhaps be countered by the worker's right to know that he has such a disease...

There is at present a serious concern in the community, particularly within the trade union movement, that asbestos is not being monitored and protection not being given to people who work in or near these areas.

The Hon. D. C. BROWN: I can assure the House and the honourable member that I stand by the statement that I made last year. The Government has given the highest priority to the removal of asbestos where it is a health hazard, and it has also, through the Health Commission, my own department—the Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment—and the Public Buildings Department, put in a lot of effort and given much thought to where problems might exist and how they might be overcome as well as monitoring the actual removal of the asbestos.

The honourable member would realise that we set up an asbestos committee within the Public Buildings Department and, to quote one of the trade union representatives on that committee, it is the best Government committee on which he has ever worked and certainly the best committee (and I am paraphrasing what he said) in terms of getting action taken. I can also assure the honourable member that this asbestos problem was recently considered by the Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Board under the chairmanship of the Director of the Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment. That board has decided to take a number of steps, including a clear identification of buildings in locations where there might be asbestos, with the request that anyone who is about to undertake maintenance work in those areas be clearly notified that asbestos may be present and, therefore, take appropriate precautions before undertaking the maintenance work. In fact, about a week ago, I signed a letter addressed to the trade union movement (I have certainly seen a draft of the letter, and I believe that it has now been sent) clearly indicating that decision of the Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Board.

I met with the delegation from the United Trades and Labor Council in my office about two weeks ago and we looked at a number of the problems that that organisation had brought to my attention involving the removal and disposal of asbestos from buildings, as well as the potential problem that might exist where asbestos is currently installed and where it may not be a problem in its current form, because it is quite secure, but could be a problem if work was undertaken there.

That group raised with me the problem of transporting of asbestos and of its disposal in certain locations in the Adelaide metropolitan area. We had an excellent discussion, and I pointed out what action was being taken. I was requested, for instance, to ensure that all people who are allowed to remove asbestos should be licensed. I pointed out that that would not increase safety in the industry, because regulations under the Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Board already set down the conditions and the standards that must be maintained when asbestos is removed.

Licensing the operators will not alter these standards at all. If someone breaches the standards, the work can be stopped immediately and action taken, if need be, to prosecute the operator for breaching those standards. Giving a licence to the person does not alter the standards in any way whatsoever. The delegation also raised points on transportation, and we have undertaken to look at those further. It may be that we need to have a joint study or examination, along with the Waste Management Disposal Commission set up by this Government in this State.

I point out that the main concern that they highlighted to me was a problem that occurred on Commonwealth property and, unfortunately, State legislation has no jurisdiction over Commonwealth property and, therefore, no State law would apply and the State could take no action. However, I have undertaken to take that matter up with the Federal Minister to see whether he would be willing for State law or at least State standards to apply when it came to disposal of asbestos on Commonwealth property.

It was only yesterday that the Minister of Health issued a public statement pointing out the exact circumstances of the so-called problem that had arisen at the Royal Adelaide Hospital. First, the maintenance work at the Department of Community Medicine at the Royal Adelaide Hospital has been carried out under the supervision of the University of Adelaide Safety Officer and has been inspected by a technical officer of the Occupational Health Branch of the South Australian Health Commission. The maintenance work involved the removal of ceiling tiles to get to electrical connections and was not an asbestos removal job. Because there was a potential to disturb in-house asbestos, the area has been sealed off for protection and no-one has been endangered in any way.

I think that highlights the extent to which perhaps some false alarms have been sounded by some of the people on the job. I have made quite clear to the unions involved that, if they believe that there is a problem with the removal of asbestos and the conditions being applied during that removal, they simply need to contact one of my safety officers in the Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment and we will visit the site immediately to make sure that the appropriate regulations are being upheld. I know that my colleague the Minister of Health has the same high standards and has certainly done a great deal through her Occupational Health Branch of the Health Commission to equally make sure that any standards that she administers are upheld to the maximum level.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr SCHMIDT: Will the Premier say whether he noted the recent visit to South Australia by Mr Hawke, when

policies relating to employment received publicity, and can he assess whether the meeting between the Leader of the Opposition and Mr Hawke produced any constructive ideas that would assist the Government in improving the employment prospects of people? I understand that about 10 days ago Mr Bob Hawke, Federal Labor spokesman and would-be Leader, visited Adelaide and conferred with the Leader of the Opposition—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable gentleman will give an indication of the explanation of his question, without comment.

Mr SCHMIDT: I will continue to do so, Mr Speaker. I understand that Mr Hawke visited Adelaide and conferred with the Leader of the Opposition about possible policies on unemployment. I would be interested in any assessment of whether those talks will produce proposals that are worth wider consideration.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I was very interested, as I am sure most other people were, to learn that the Leader of the Opposition and the Party generally here had called on the Federal member, Mr Hawke, for assistance in coming up with an employment policy. I presume that the invitation to him had been extended before the recent leadership challenge. Nevertheless, here he came and I was quite interested to see what might come out of that meeting with the Leader of the Opposition.

I must say that it was not at all surprising that the Opposition in South Australia should be seeking help even from Mr Hawke because, when one looks back at its record in Government and the disaster of the last two years of its term when some 20 000 jobs were lost from the employment sector, all I can say is that the Opposition must be pretty desperate. The meeting with Mr Hawke unfortunately disappointed everyone. If some new material had come forward or if some good suggestion had come out of that meeting, I would have been perfectly happy to examine it to see whether it could be put into operation. Unfortunately, it turned out to be a damp squib, and one can only assume that—

Mr Lewis: It was a publicity stunt.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: It was nothing more than a publicity stunt, as my colleague says. The proposal that came out was admitted to be a band-aid measure, I think it was called. It continues to amaze me that the Labor Party is not prepared to come to terms with positive and major forms of increasing employment in this State. The options that were canvassed by Mr Hawke were not new, particularly the option of keeping young people longer at school. There have been many proposals as to what can be done to help the unemployment problem. I do not think anyone in South Australia is at all happy with the level of unemployment that we have; it is a matter of great concern to us all.

Many suggestions have been made by many eminent people, and keeping young people at school longer is a suggestion which has been made now for many years; in fact, for almost as long as the unemployment problem has been with us. It just is not practical; it delays rather than solves the problem that exists. It certainly helps young people to increase their skills which may help them to get a job when they do finally leave school but it does not do anything to increase the number of jobs available. I am not saying it is not an option that should not be pursued: at present it is being pursued. This Government is pursuing school-to-work transition programmes and pursuing them assiduously indeed. Since 1979 we have spent \$16 200 000 from State and Federal funds in the school-to-work transition area. It is a very valuable programme indeed. There has been a tremendous amount of co-operation between Government departments and private enterprise, and I would

like to pay a tribute to the employers who have participated in the scheme.

Early voluntary retirement has been put forward as being another option, and certainly it is one that has been used, and used effectively, by this Government. It has been suggested by some people that married women should be barred from the work force. I do not think anyone in our enlightened society today would promote or consider such a proposal, but that has been put forward by some people as being a solution to the problem. There have been job creation schemes with which we have had bitter experience involving both the Federal Labor Government's RED scheme and the State Unemployment Relief Scheme of the South Australian Labor Government.

An honourable member: They worked well.

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: I am afraid that the support for those schemes which is still entrenched and now vocally expressed by interjections by members opposite will do them no good at all. It does not support them, because in actual fact \$50 000 000 was used to create virtually no permanent jobs at all. The annual cost per person for a full-time equivalent employed under SURS in 1977-78 was \$9 447; in 1978-79, \$10 669; and in 1979-80, \$13 421. The whole point is that it had very little effect in the long term. As I have said, in those two years when these job creation schemes were being promoted vigorously some 20 000 jobs were lost to South Australia.

The Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy interjecting:

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: As my colleague says, we also finished with the highest unemployment level of any State in Australia, and that is a record that the previous Labor Government cannot escape. The overseas experience we have talked about in this House—in France, for example—involving job creation schemes merely expands the economy to such an extent that inflationary pressures become totally counter-productive.

There is no doubt at all that even Mr Cain, when he was in Adelaide last week, was backing away from any endorsement of the job creation schemes which are being espoused still by this Opposition.

I am sure that I do not have to tell members that the best way of creating jobs and security in South Australia is by creating development and expansion. The sooner we get on, on a bipartisan basis with the support of all members of this House, to the development of industrial and manufacturing expansion and to developing the mining and resource development projects that we have, then the sooner we can lay claim to having one of the best rates of unemployment in Australia, not, as it is at the present time, near the top of the unemployment tree.

PITJANTJATJARA LAND COMPENSATION

Mr ABBOTT: Will the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs advise Hematite Petroleum to refer the current dispute over the Pitjantjatjara's claims for compensation for exploration on Pitjantjatjara lands to an arbitrator, as established in the Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act and, if not, why not? The Minister of Mines and Energy has involved himself in the negotiations between the Pitjantjatjara and the Hematite Oil Exploration consortium, even though the Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act makes it quite clear that the consortium should have asked him to appoint an arbitrator under section 20 (8) of that Act. The Deputy Premier has said publicly that it is up to Hematite Petroleum to recommend to him the appointment of an arbitrator, but the Minister has declined to recommend this course to Hematite himself, which the Pitjantjatjara, the Opposition and the *Advertiser* find curious.

The SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Mines and Energy.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: I am perfectly happy to answer this question because—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: It is noticeable that, although the honourable member did not direct his question to me, he sought to refer to me in one or two directions in his question which were, to say the least, inaccurate. The Pitjantjatjara Land Right Act is quite clear. If the honourable member and other members opposite read the Act they would see that the *Advertiser* was quite in error in its editorial on Friday morning in suggesting that I should refer the matter to an arbitrator. I took the trouble of ringing the day editor and pointing out the error which was inherent in the editorial. The *Advertiser's* stance was changed somewhat then, and I was advised to tell the company to go to an arbitrator.

The company and the consortium have made it perfectly plain that they do not intend to go to an arbitrator until the matter is further clarified with the Aboriginal people. No words of mine or, indeed, of the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs would convince the company that they should go—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: If Standing Orders permit, the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs may care to add to my answer. The fact is that I have been approached by the Aboriginal people to intervene. It has been suggested on the one hand that I have no role to play (certain correspondence and the Friday editorial suggest that I had no role to play), and then I am being told to intervene and tell the company to go to an arbitrator. I do not know where to jump with the advice I am getting from all quarters. I was asked specifically by letter from the Aboriginal spokesman, Mr Toyne, the Aboriginal lawyer, to intervene to see that negotiations with Hematite and the consortium were broken off and to let another company commence negotiations. It has been made perfectly clear by the mining company and the mining industry (APEA made a statement in the last 24 hours) that if the Pitjantjatjara people—

The Hon. R. G. Payne: It's usually—

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: I think it behoves the shadow Minister of Mines and Energy to listen to what I am saying, as he may then be able to make some intelligent comment.

It has been made perfectly plain to me by the mining industry that it would not matter who fronted up for the negotiations. Even if we were to remove Hematite and the consortium, which had by far the best exploration programme (and that is why they were chosen to enter into negotiations), and in turn let in every company that has indicated an interest in these lands, the end result would be the same. If the Pitjantjatjara people persist in these demands, no company will be prepared to go in, and no exploration will result. I would refer the honourable member to a letter I wrote to the Editor of the *Advertiser* on Monday.

The SPEAKER: So that there will be no misunderstanding, I point out that the Ministry has collective responsibility for the answering of a question, and it is within the competency of the Ministry to decide which Minister will answer any particular question. In answer to the comment made by the Deputy Premier that, if the Standing Orders permit, the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs may subsequently wish to make a reply, I indicate that that is not permissible, but there are other means whereby the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs may enlighten the House if he so desires.

RESERVOIR CAPACITIES

Mr EVANS: Will the Minister of Water Resources say what effect the present drought conditions will have on the price that South Australian consumers will have to pay for water next season? In listening to and watching a television programme last evening I was amazed to hear that, because the reservoirs now hold only about 40 per cent of their capacity as against 37 per cent of their capacity in 1979, and because there will be a pumping bill which at this stage seems likely to be about \$6 000 000, consumers of South Australia will be expected to pay a higher water rate next year because of the pumping cost increase, which is a direct result of the drought conditions we are facing at the moment. I ask the Minister whether or not that report is accurate, as I believe that many people would have been disturbed to hear it.

The SPEAKER: I ask the Minister of Water Resources to answer the question but not to relate to comments.

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: What has been said in relation to the fact that the current holdings of the reservoirs are approximately 44 per cent of capacity means that significant pumping costs will be involved in the coming year. That does not mean, however, that that will reflect on charges made for water next year. Seasonal pumping costs vary quite dramatically. Last year the cost was \$1 500 000 because of the heavy winter rains we had, and the reservoirs in the Mount Lofty Range were at full capacity. However, it looks highly unlikely that the reservoirs will be filled this season. Unless we have significant run-off in the next month or two, obviously the capacity for a natural run off will not be any greater than it is at the moment. However, there is pumping capacity from the River Murray which will ensure that there will be no water restrictions within South Australia, and the cost of the additional pumping (which is anticipated to be anything up to \$4 000 000 in excess of the pumping costs of the last financial year) will be borne out of general revenue.

Mr COLIN CREED

Mr KENEALLY: Will the Chief Secretary say whether the Government will establish a judicial inquiry into the activities of Colin Creed so as to determine, amongst other things, how a senior police officer could, for so long, carry out the serious criminal activities he is charged with committing or alleged to have committed? Will he also say whether there was any reason to suspect Creed before police investigations finally commenced; what is the reason for the inability of Eastern States Police Forces to capture or detain Creed; whether police screening procedures are effective; and what are the pressures on police that can create a person such as Colin Creed is now alleged to be?

In explanation of my question, a number of facts must be stated. I refer first to the continuing revelations about the activities of Colin Creed which are causing increasing and widespread concern among the South Australian community. Secondly, it is acknowledged that these revelations come as a result of police investigations, so there can be no suggestion that the Police Force is either deliberately protecting or covering up for Creed. In fact, the South Australian Police Force charged Colin Creed with rape, and the courts found him not guilty. Thirdly, it is widely acknowledged amongst people involved in the law that the effectiveness of a police force depends largely on the mutual respect that exists between the public and the force. Fourthly, no one person has done more to harm that mutual respect than has Colin Creed. Fifthly, Creed's alleged offences (murder, rape and armed robbery) are of the most serious kind. The

sixth fact is that the Government has acknowledged the seriousness of this matter by increasing the reward offered, and the Opposition certainly supports the Government in doing that. Creed's activities reflect badly on the effectiveness of our Police Force and raise serious questions which the Opposition believes should be probed by an independent judicial inquiry.

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: The Government has not considered having a judicial inquiry or a Royal Commission, nor is one justified. It is amazing that, when the Opposition is seeking to catch a headline or to clutch at straws, it calls for an inquiry of some kind. It seems to me that for an Opposition to resort to that tactic on any significant issue indicates that if ever it was in Government it would be a do nothing Government, waiting for reports to come down.

The Government has made some determinations in this matter. It has rescinded the previous decision to post a reward of \$15 000 and to grant an associated pardon related to the death of Mrs Roberts and has replaced it with a reward of \$50 000—the highest reward ever offered by a South Australian Government. This has been done because the Government views the situation quite seriously, and we are hoping as a result to be able to generate Australia-wide publicity about this case, to assist not only the Police Force in South Australia but also the Police Forces across Australia in bringing to the fore information that will assist Police Forces across this country in bringing this man into the court system, the legal system in this country, to be properly tried.

I point out that one should be wary about prejudging circumstances, as seems to be the case, and that it is a matter for criminal proceedings, which have been instigated. Those proceedings must now be allowed to flow their full course. That is the most positive and decisive action that any Government can undertake in order to assist the apprehension of the person concerned so that he can be brought to justice and tried in an appropriate manner in the court system of this country.

In fact, one could go so far as to say that any judicial inquiry or any Royal Commission of that nature and the associated tendering of evidence could go towards assisting that person concerned to elude apprehension and being brought to justice. I would not want to give any assistance to Colin Creed to allow him to escape justice in this State or other States of Australia.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The Chief Secretary has the call.

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: I point out to members that the law applies to all citizens, including police officers. One must have sufficient evidence to lay a charge, and I am advised that at the time of questioning prior to Creed's absconding interstate and not reporting for work there was insufficient evidence for the police to proceed and lay a charge against him. Therefore, no action could be taken at that time. I would be interested to know whether the member for Stuart asked the Chief Secretary, at the time the rape offence was before the courts, what the decision of the Police Department was at that time in allowing him to proceed.

The Hon. Jennifer Adamson: What was the date of that?

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: I cannot say the exact date, but it was a number of years ago.

Mr Keneally: 1974.

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: I wonder whether the honourable member asked the Chief Secretary of the day whether any action had been taken by the Police Department subsequently. I also point out that the Police Force, which is almost 4 000 strong, is a reflection of the society generally, and we should not take the actions of one man as being indicative of a Police Force that enjoys the highest reputation of any Police Force in this country. The fact that our Police

Force attracts something like 62 per cent support from the community in this State (the highest of any State in Australia) is indicative of its high reputation.

I have been convinced in my inquiries with the Commissioner and his officers that they have left no stone unturned to amass, at the earliest opportunity, sufficient evidence on which to proceed to lay these charges against Colin Creed, and I have no doubt that their endeavours will be directed to bringing him before the courts as soon as possible.

SEEDS

Mr GUNN: Will the Minister of Agriculture say whether the Department of Agriculture is producing or purchasing small seeds and selling them in competition with private enterprise? In a press release dated 21 July, the National Country Party of South Australia Incorporated alleged that the department was involved in marketing small seeds and that this action had set a dangerous precedent and was jeopardising the impartiality of the department.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I am aware of the press release that was produced by that person from the Mallee. By way of background to the allegations that have been made, I can tell the House that my department has plant breeding expertise of international repute and its pool of genetic material of the genus medicago is also of world significance. There is no doubt that the subject is of great importance to the primary industry generally and to South Australia and my department. Medicago is of special importance to the Mediterranean environment which dominates most of South Australia's agricultural areas, and includes annual medics and perennial lucerne.

In recent months my officers have held discussions with representatives of the State's seed industry on how to fully utilise the skills and resources of the department for the benefit of South Australia's commercial producers, while providing a mechanism for greater financial contribution to the work of those seed growers and users who benefit directly from my department's work. That process is in direct conflict with the allegations made in the press release produced by that Country Party candidate from the south.

These discussions are still proceeding, and no proposals for policy changes have been put to the Government either by me or by the department. That, too, is quite inconsistent and, indeed, in conflict with the claims made by the person concerned. More specifically, the department purchases quantities of seed from private suppliers for use at its research centres and for its overseas agricultural projects.

As part of the output of its plant breeding operations, my department produces basic seed of new cultivars for allocation to selected growers for multiplication to commercial quantities. That practice has been a part of the department's role for 25 to 30 years. There is nothing unusual about it or unique to our period in Government or, for that matter, to that of our predecessors.

The latest example is the department's new lucerne cultivar, Hunterfield. This variety has been registered but has not yet been released by the South Australian Herbage Plant Liaison Committee. In anticipation of its being released by the committee in the 1982 autumn, the seed is being multiplied under contract by 14 private growers. It just so happens that that particular National Country Party candidate who is screaming his head off in the south is not one of the successful growers, but be that as it may.

I repeat that the farmers in South Australia involved in this multiplication programme have been selected over years long before I came into the office, and they have proved themselves to be worthy of that joint co-operative work and

the most recent round done in South Australia in complete isolation with the central Department of Agriculture officers, indeed, by the Seed Research Centre. If and when Hunterfield is released by the South Australian Herbage Plant Liaison Committee, the commercial trade in its seed will be carried out also by private producers.

I have gone to some lengths to demonstrate that, rather than competing with producers, my department is exploring every avenue possible to co-operate with them and assist them in their work. This was so in relation to the subterranean clover cultivar Trikkala, a variety of a special cultivar nature with a limited demand. The Department of Agriculture produced seed and sold it commercially. The variety was planted at the Parndana research station on Kangaroo Island in 1972. Sales of seed commenced in 1976 and the industry was aware of this through the seed industry working party.

The last sale by the department of surplus seed was by tender, and commercial growers have now taken over. The only one I would be able to identify as being in any way connected with a sale is that particular variety planted on the Parndana research station in 1972, and I would hardly think, for the purposes of what would appear to be a political campaigning exercise by the person from Mallee, that he would be referring to that incident at this time.

Mr Becker: Is that it?

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: I think it is an extremely interesting subject. Anything at all related relevant to agriculture or primary production in South Australia is of great interest to me and, it would appear, to some other members in this place, but it is as obvious as a neon sign that this important subject is of no interest at all to too many members on the other side of this House. I am absolutely disgusted in these times, when we had only yesterday the spokesman on agriculture for the Labor Party saying that there is no drought in South Australia and no point in worrying about it.

Mr Becker: What's his name?

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Chatterton.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: I draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the question that was raised.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN: Yes, I appreciate the question that was raised. An important question was raised and, in giving the subject the credit and attention that it deserves, we get ridiculous interjections from the other side, so members opposite get what they deserve. If they do it again they will get it again. As I have not finished my reply, I would briefly like to return to do so.

My department will continue to do this work and indeed to support the small seeds industry in South Australia in breeding new cultivars and in the development of profitable markets locally, interstate and overseas, and, if there is any way in which my department can help them, it will do so. We will not be put off the course by the so-called candidate for whatever it is, South Mallee, for the Country Party or from anyone else on the other side of the House in that process.

PITJANTJATJARA LAND COMPENSATION

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: Will the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs ask the Minister of Mines and Energy to reconsider his refusal to release the Crown Law opinion on the legal position of the Pitjantjatjara's claim for compensation from Hematite Petroleum for proposed exploration rights and any associated disturbance to the land in the Officer Basin,

and advise this House of the result of his approach to the Minister?

The Minister of Mines and Energy has said publicly that the Crown Law report that he has had indicated that the basis of the Pitjantjatjara people's claim for compensation was incorrect. The Minister of Aboriginal Affairs has been silent on the matter.

It has also been reported that the Crown Law opinion has suggested further action to define as accurately as possible what the mining operations would involve and the effect on the land and on the lives of the people in the area. In light of the current controversy over the compensation claims and the failure to appoint an arbitrator, will the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs consider the public interest and try to permit this Parliament to consider the Crown Law opinion?

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: If this Parliament ever required a display of the lack of business understanding of the Opposition, then it has certainly had it today. The first thing that the Opposition should understand is that, unless it is a business proposition for any company to go in there, quite obviously no company will go in there. The sort of claim that has been made by Mr Toyne purportedly on behalf of the Pitjantjatjara people is just so out of step with reality that it is not worth the company's pursuing it. Any mining will go ahead only if it is a proposition for the company to do so. I would have thought that, even with the thinking of members opposite, they would be able to work out that simple fact.

It is quite obvious that the Minister of Mines and Energy cannot instruct any company to negotiate; it is purely up to the company concerned, as either it is a proposition for a company to go in there or it is not. In this case, and I should imagine in every other case, it will continue not to be a proposition for a company to go in on that basis.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: The question of the Minister's intervening and endeavouring to enforce any company to negotiate on the basis of a price is quite immaterial, because if it is not a business proposition for a company to go in it will not go in. Until the Opposition wakes up to a few of the basic facts of life in relation to business undertakings, heaven help South Australia if it ever becomes a Government.

Mr ASHENDEN: Can the Minister of Mines and Energy please state the reasons for his not releasing the Crown Law opinion in relation to Aboriginal claims for compensation and land rights?

The Hon. R. G. PAYNE: I rise on a point of order. I believe that the question which has just been asked so impinges on the previous question that it ought to be ruled out of order.

The SPEAKER: There is no point of order. It is quite competent during Question Time for questions which are directed to different Ministers, even though they impinge on the same subject, to be answered by the Minister to whom they are specifically directed. The honourable member for Mitchell will fully appreciate that his previous question was addressed to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, who answered it. The current question is to the honourable Deputy Premier, as Minister of Mines and Energy, and I rule that it is in order.

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: I discussed with the Attorney-General the question of making public the Crown Law opinion and we are in agreement that it should be only on rare occasions, if ever, that Crown Law opinions are canvassed publicly. They are advice to Government, and it is for the Government to take whatever action the Government of the day may see fit. There were occasions when the Dunstan Government would tumble out Crown Law

advice when it was in a tight spot, but generally even that convention was observed by previous Administrations. There is no reason why that opinion should be made public at this stage.

I have undertaken to the parties who are concerned with that opinion to discuss it with them, to make it available to them on a confidential basis, and to see whether this is a basis on which negotiations can be reopened between the parties. It would be quite improper in our judgment to canvass that opinion publicly. It runs counter to what has been accepted as being established practice and convention for many years. In fact, I remember this Government being belaboured by one journalist who suggested that we were too free in making public the opinions which were given as advice to the Government.

We have no intention of tumbling out that information which is given as advice to the Government. We will make it available to the people concerned, namely, the Aboriginal people and the companies concerned with this exploration activity.

DOMICILIARY CARE

Mr PETERSON: Can the Minister of Health say whether there has been any direct alteration to the provision of domiciliary care services in this State? My attention has been drawn to the fact that several people receiving domiciliary care have been denied access to domiciliary care workers at home and have been redirected towards 'private contractors', which I think is the only term to use for people to whom the patients must pay a full fee instead of a subsidised fee as they do for a domiciliary care worker. Has there been any conscious redirection of home services?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The only policy in relation to domiciliary care to which I assume the honourable member might be referring is this Government's policy of expanding the resources available to domiciliary care which has been done consistently in the health budget since this Government came to office. I am not aware of the circumstances to which he refers whereby people applying for domiciliary care services have been referred to what the honourable member has described as being 'private contractors'. I assume by that term he means people who might provide home help for a fee directly to the individual. I would assume, though (and I will certainly get a report on it), that as is quite appropriate anyone seeking domiciliary care should first be assessed to see whether it is appropriate to provide public resources through domiciliary care services at what is certainly a minimal cost to the recipient. Quite obviously, if everyone who wants a little home help tries to obtain it from domiciliary care, then it is proper for the authorities first to assess whether there is a need, and then whether that need is best met through the public provision of domiciliary care. Assessment is the appropriate means by which the resources of taxpayers are used properly rather than abused. I will take up with the honourable member any specific instance that he can raise and be happy to bring down a report for him in those particular circumstances.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE DISABLED

Mr BECKER: Can the Minister of Health say what recent initiatives have been undertaken by the South Australian Health Commission in relation to its policy on the greater employment of the disabled? I understand that last year, during the International Year of the Disabled Person, only about 14 per cent of disabled people who were listed with the Commonwealth Employment Service as unemployed

obtained employment. Many voluntary agencies are most concerned about this depressing figure.

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The commission has undertaken a number of initiatives, the most recent being the preparation of a booklet entitled *Disabled Persons. A Guide for Employers*. The booklet, which was prepared by Miss Rosemary Martin of the South Australian Health Commission and Miss Grace Shepherd of the Australian Public Service, is designed to advise employers in both the public and private sectors how they can best interview and place disabled persons. This booklet is part of the commission's on-going efforts to encourage the employment of disabled persons. I had the pleasure of launching the booklet last week to a seminar organised for personnel officers of the South Australian Health Commission and health units and the Australian Public Service. I am about to send copies of the booklet with a covering letter to private employers throughout South Australia.

The booklet is simple and practical. It identifies a list of disabilities ranging from asthma and cerebral palsy, through to hearing impairment, intellectual impairment, kidney disease, paraplegia, spina bifida, straight vision impairment and several others. It itemises each of these disabilities and identifies ways in which employers can assist the disabled persons to overcome that disability and be appropriately placed in employment.

The issue of the booklet is but one in a series of initiatives that the Health Commission has taken. Others have included promotional workshops for personnel managers and supervisors throughout the health services in South Australia; the establishment of a referral pool to facilitate the matching of applicants for suitable vacancies (this has proved to be extremely worthwhile); and negotiation about access and provision of technical aids when a disabled person is actually appointed. A further achievement of which I am proud is that the commission's position of project officer for disabled employment, a position which was established as an acting position in the International Year of the Disabled Person, has now been made permanent. It will be filled on a three-yearly contract. The permanency of that position will ensure that the question of employment of the disabled is continually placed before employers in South Australia, not just on an *ad hoc* basis, or in conjunction with a special United Nations year. The employment of disabled persons will be part and parcel of the life of all people in South Australia; it will be seen to be the norm, and will be more or less entrenched in the fabric of employment policies in this State. I believe that in this regard South Australia is a pioneer throughout Australia. Our achievements in this area, which began specifically in the International Year of the Disabled Person rank at least with the best (if they are not the best) of any State in Australia.

At 3.15 p.m., the bells having been rung:

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED (MERGER) BILL

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the House of Assembly's amendment.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY LIMITED (MERGER) BILL

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the House of Assembly's amendment.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.
(Continued from 29 July. Page 298.)

Mr MAX BROWN (Whyalla): Last Thursday week, I was dealing with the very grave problem of unemployment and the dramatic down-turn in the steel industry of this country. I was referring to remarks of the Federal Opposition Leader, Mr Bill Hayden, who recently addressed the Federal Conference of the Federated Ironworkers Association. He pointed out the real need to establish a steel advisory council, a proposal I wholeheartedly support. What Bill Hayden is talking about is essentially what I have been saying for six to 10 years to the manufacturing industries, that is, that there is a great need for full co-operation between any Federal Government, of whatever political persuasion, the manufacturing employer organisations and the trade unions.

Mr Lewis: So long as the workers don't price themselves out of their own jobs.

Mr MAX BROWN: It never ceases to amaze me that when members of the Labor Party are talking about trying to come to some sort of an understanding involving the people who matter in manufacturing industries and who are going to the wall, members of the Government invariably want to put the whole onus on the trade union movement. It goes on and on. All I am saying is that I have believed (and have said so in this House on numerous occasions), that there must be positive approaches towards some full co-operation. I believe that is the only way in which we can solve the problems that currently exist in the manufacturing industries of this country. In spite of this continuing appeal we are still listening to conservative Governments, as we have listened to conservative members of Parliament this afternoon—

Mr Hamilton: Ultra-conservative.

Mr MAX BROWN: That may be so. We have also read conservative newspapers and heard conservative industries telling us we can only trade out of our predicament, and against the trade protection of countries such as Japan. We are told that the system of private enterprise will save us, a system we invariably want to nationalise if it is not paying, or reap the profits for a few if it is paying.

To top it all off, in the weekend of 24 to 25 July our esteemed State Minister of Labour and Industry said, as reported in the *Sunday Mail* under the heading 'South Australia's future: "Get off your backsides...get out and sell!" That would be enough to turn the current B.H.P. management in a complete somersault. It does not do anything to assist in any way the problems of the B.H.P., some of which are of their own making. The article continued:

'It is fairly typical that a recent announcement by the Government of 60 new jobs got a brief mention whereas 25 retrenched by B.H.P. got major headlines,' he said.

It appears our community places more importance on the loss of 25 jobs than on the creation of 60 new.

The reason for emphasis being placed on 25 retrenched employees at B.H.P. is the figures I have already used in this debate. It is difficult to convince the extra 300 unemployed in Whyalla that the Minister's credibility on unemployment is other than bad. It is also interesting to read what the National Secretary of the Federated Ironworkers Association had to say at the national council meeting. The

report of that is headed 'Union calls on B.H.P. to state policy on steel', and the important part states:

Mr Short said: 'Australia needs a strong steel industry—not only to keep people in jobs—but also in the interest of a buoyant economy and for defence purposes.'

'Australians cannot tolerate this vital industry being run down, and the FIA will resist any attempts to do so.'

Mr Short said the national council had decided it would support Government assistance to the industry to protect jobs, but it called on the Government immediately to stop the dumping of steel in Australia from countries such as the United States and Taiwan.

I have only one comment: I think the major dumping that goes on in this country is from Japan, but maybe I am wrong and Mr Short is right. I was interested to read that, coming from a conservative trade union. Even that union recognises that something has to be done in the near future in regard to the steel industry. The same could be said about the shipbuilding industry. The same situation existed then as exists today in the steel industry. I suppose the most laughable (it would be laughable if it were not such an important issue) matter is a statement credited to Senator Don Jessop. The statement emanated from that gentleman when he was in San Francisco. Senator Jessop played a very bad role when the shipbuilding industry was going bad, and he is still playing a bad role when the steel industry is going bad. I will read his statement in the House, but the news media did not even use it: that is what the media thought of it. The release, which is headed 'Whyalla job losses', states:

A senior Government Senator has blamed the cutback in jobs at B.H.P.'s Whyalla operations on industrial disruption on the Australian waterfront which is resulting in export markets being lost to the steel industry.

Senator Don Jessop (Liberal, S.A.) speaking from San Francisco said that he was most concerned at the job losses that would follow B.H.P.'s announcement of a cost reduction campaign aimed at controlling the escalating cost of steel production.

The union which Senator Jessop discreetly wanted to have a go at was the Waterside Workers Federation. I find the attack on the Waterside Workers Federation by Senator Jessop interesting, to say the least. I am trying to recall the last time that the Waterside Workers Federation had a dispute. It may be three or four years ago, and I see that my colleagues are nodding in agreement. It is at least three or four years ago. In fact, I would suggest, with a great amount of pardon to the Waterside Workers Federation, that the Mothers and Babies Health Association has probably had more disputes than the Waterside Workers Federation has had in the last few years. Where Senator Jessop gets that sort of suggestion, I have no idea.

I suggest, in all sincerity, that Senator Jessop knows very well that there is a world slump in the steel market. If he does not know it he ought to know it. I also refer him to a large article that appeared in the *Financial Review*—a paper which is spot on in regard to the world situation on finance. The article was headed 'World steel slump fall-out', and the sub-heading states:

Mitsui indicated; E.E.C. brawl worsens.

The point I am making is in regard to the role that Japan is playing in the world slump. The article interested me greatly, and it stated in part:

In a major crackdown on Japanese steel imports a United States Federal Grand Jury indicted a subsidiary of Japan's largest steel-maker and three employees on charges of fraud and making false statements in an alleged steel dumping conspiracy.

The article continues:

The United States Grand Jury indictment was the second major case in less than a month in which Japanese companies were accused of dishonest trade practices.

We have an Australian Senator, supposedly interested in the very grave problem of cutbacks in the steel industry, in a country on the threshold of facing a similar problem, and

we have a conservative newspaper, the *Financial Review*, coming out in proper perspective in regard to the problem in the United States. As a Senator he must know the situation—he cannot be an idiot altogether. Anybody with any common sense at all would know, first, that there is a world slump in the steel industry, particularly in the Western world, and, secondly, if that person was present in the United States, he would know very well that that country's steel industry has some very real problems in that area. Those problems in the main emanate from the fact that Japan is hell-bent in dumping steel products in that country. I have my own suspicions at the moment that the same country was not doing the same as far as this country is concerned.

I suggest that Senator Jessop is playing the same role in the problems of the steel industry as he played in the problems of the shipbuilding industry. He wants to blame everybody in the trade union movement. He wants to do nothing constructive himself, and he wants to justify his interference in the problem by making stupid press statements. Not only are the statements stupid but also they are made from far away. If it was not stated that he was in San Francisco, I would suggest he was in Disneyland.

I conclude my remarks on the steel industry and its problems by simply saying again that I call on the current Federal Government to sit down and have meaningful talks with the steel industry and the trade union movement and make an honest endeavour to overcome the problems that we have facing us in the steel industry.

I have made that call honestly and sincerely over quite a number of years, and I do it again this afternoon. Hopefully, sooner or later someone will make that sort of attempt, in relation not only to the steel industry but also to the motor manufacturing industry, the electrical goods industry, and so on, which are all suffering from the very great pains of inadequate tariff protection and associated problems.

I now pay a tribute to the late Jim Dunford. First, I pay my respects to the families of all the late members of this House who passed away since we last met. I hope that members of the House will forgive me if on this occasion I deal only with the late Jim Dunford. I had a great deal of experience with him and I want to point out, first of all, that what I am saying is from the heart and related to how I knew him. I want to speak about things that happened, and I do not mention these because I want to be humorous. I refer to a couple of experiences I had with Jim during the mid-1960s when he was stationed at Whyalla as full-time organiser of his union, the A.W.U. That was the first time that I had the pleasure of meeting Jim, and right from the beginning I realised that he was a fighter who was prepared to use everything at his disposal to fight for the benefit of the working class people whom he represented. It is true that Jim got himself disliked by employers and by land-owners, but that did not worry him—nor should it have.

I recall a series of disputes at Whyalla during which I had the pleasure of being associated with Jim Dunford. During the time to which I refer, the B.H.P. Company Limited had an industrial officer who, in both Jim's and my opinion, was a know-all. He certainly had no P.R. capacity or personality. No matter what one wanted to take up with B.H.P., one always ended up in this gentleman's office: his name was Max Douglas, and he came originally from New South Wales, went to Broken Hill and then to Adelaide—many times we wished that he would go back to New South Wales.

I remember a dispute concerning the need to have a doctor stationed at the little townships of Iron Baron and Iron Knob. The trade union movement received a complaint about the fact that there was no resident Whyalla doctor visiting these little townships, even though Iron Baron, in particular, had a fairly young community. Jim and I became

involved in what appeared to be the necessity of having doctors in attendance, particularly because of pregnant women and so forth. At that time the company, as it does now, employed a doctor. What we decided to do was go to the company and seek a conference, which we were granted. We asked the company whether it would examine the situation and make available the company's doctor, perhaps once a week, for the townships of Iron Knob and Iron Baron. However, instead of being requested to have a discussion with the company's doctor, lo and behold, we were filed in to see this industrial officer, Max Douglas. We were not there very long before we found out that he had been a male nurse in Newcastle, and he knew all about the situation! After about three-quarters of an hour we had got absolutely nowhere; all we heard about concerned the experiences of Max Douglas as a male nurse. So, the matter just did not get off the ground, and Jim was not too happy about the situation at all.

Another dispute arose concerning the employees at Iron Knob, in particular, wanting a bus to transport them from the township around the hill to a new phase of iron ore treatment that the company had seen fit to install. I cannot remember the name of the treatment operation, but suffice to say that these employees wanted a bus, and in our opinion it was justified. Jim and I and a couple of other people sought to have a conference with the company to see whether we could get the bus. Lo and behold, we landed in Max Douglas's office again. This time, of course, we found that Max Douglas used to drive a bus between Sydney and Newcastle, and we were told that he had a tremendous amount of knowledge as far as buses were concerned and that he had been quite successful as a bus driver, and so forth. Despite what Jim was saying about the need for transport to be supplied by the company, Max Douglas shot him down in no uncertain manner.

To top it all off, a further incident arose concerning a complaint revolving around poisoning from eating eggs. The incident occurred at the B.H.P.'s single men's quarters. We were immediately brought into an argument concerning this case of food poisoning, and at one stage there was some talk of suing B.H.P. for feeding its employees with poisoned food. Again, instead of being filed into the office of the manager of the single men's quarters or that of the caterer of B.H.P., Jim and I finished up in Max Douglas's office. It is a dispute that I will never forget, because we found that he had had something to do with poultry some years before. The matter in question was complicated legally, and I can vividly remember coming out of his office with Jim and his saying to me, 'Have you worked out where we are at the present moment?' He proceeded to go through all the paraphernalia that had been injected into us by Max Douglas, and he then said, 'I have worked it out very scientifically; the only way we can get out of this case is, first of all, by finding the hen that laid the eggs (but presumably we do not know where that is), and then we have got to sue that hen, as that is the only way, according to Max Douglas, that we can win the case.' Some members might think that that is drawing the bow a bit wide, but that account is quite truthful.

We came away from that conference in absolute turmoil. Finally, Jim said, 'I have had this guy. We have been at this conference and that conference and we have found that he is an absolute expert on everything.' Another dispute was more to my liking, because we wanted an extra quid from it. We went into the conference, and I will never forget what happened. Douglas went through all of the paraphernalia in the world telling us about the award, mentioning the page, clause and paragraph. Old Jim sat there and said, 'Look, Max, I know all about the award: what about the

quid? I am not interested in what you are, what you are doing or what the award is. I want the quid.'

Jim Dunford had a personality of his own. I would say that he was unpredictable, because one was not terribly sure that he would not go off on a tangent and finish up arguing the point about something that was not in dispute originally. To top it all off, there was the dispute about the quality of food at Iron Knob, in which Jim and I were both involved. It was a major dispute and there was a lengthy stoppage. We went before Commissioner Wilson and we agreed, prior to going into the conference, that only two members of the trade union movement would put the case on behalf of the men. Neither Jim nor I was one of those two representatives.

What confused the dispute was that the Commissioner started to ask all representatives what they wanted to say. Finally he came to Jim Dunford, and said, 'Mr Dunford, I feel sure you would like to say something.' Jim replied, 'Well, Mr Commissioner, I am glad you asked me. I went to Iron knob and interviewed 125 employees of B.H.P. about this matter.' Max Douglas had just about had enough. He threw his pen down very viciously and said, 'Come off it, Jim. We have only 75 employees up there.' Jim said, 'Yes, Max, but I went up there twice.' I can say quite sincerely that that was one case which we won, and we did so very successfully.

I pay a great tribute to the late Jim Dunford. I knew his wife and, although I did not know his family well, I pass on my condolences. I believe that the trade union movement and the Labor Party suffer a great loss when they lose this sort of person.

Mr LANGLEY (Unley): Like the member for Goyder and the Hon. Boyd Dawkins in the Upper House, this will be the last opportunity for me to speak in the Address in Reply debate. I have really enjoyed my time in this House and, even though at times we differ, I have enjoyed being here and speaking on the Address in Reply. As all members would know, no member can carry out his duties without the help of his family, and I thank my wife in particular, and also the people of Unley and the different committees in Unley that have helped me during my 20 years in this place.

I will never forget my first door-knocking campaign. It has been said that I have done a little door-knocking in my time. I first went door-knocking with a man who was probably one of the best door-knockers in this State, Cyril Hutchens, who was the member for Hindmarsh. At the third house at which we knocked, I was put on the right path; Cyril Hutchens introduced me as 'Mr Langley' and the lady said, 'No-one knows Mr Langley, but everyone knows Gil Langley.' That very good idea has carried right through. During the time I have been in this House I have never regretted mixing with members on both sides, and I have been in Government and in Opposition probably for equal periods.

I express my sympathy to the families of members who have passed on during the past year. I have already referred to Sir John McLeay, who was a great friend of mine, and I will not say more in that regard. This House has changed a lot during my time here, and I do not know whether it is for the good or the bad.

One of the bad things is that Question Time has changed completely. I have never known a Question Time in which there have been so many Dorothy Dix questions by Government members. I looked through two copies of *Hansard* for the last session and I found that at least half of the questions asked were Dorothy Dix questions. In some cases the members could not even read the questions that were given to them, and most of the content had appeared in the newspaper previously. One used to be able, during Question

Time, to have a shot at the Government of the day—and members opposite have been in opposition. That is just not the case now. These questions are far from what was the hurly-burly of Parliament.

Mr Ashenden: There are more Dorothy Dix questions from your side than from this side.

Mr LANGLEY: The honourable member may not be here next time to know anything about it, but, if he is in Opposition, when this type of thing happens I am sure he will moan and groan. I am entitled to my opinion. The honourable member should wait until he is on the other side and see what happens then. He is one of the members who has been asking Dorothy Dix questions, and he cannot say that he was not given a piece of paper to ask a question this afternoon.

Mr Ashenden: I was not given a piece of paper.

Mr LANGLEY: I saw the honourable member. Whether he likes it or not, he was given a question this afternoon, and he will have an opportunity to say something about it later. I know that that is for sure. I am only too pleased to stand corrected. In my opinion, this is a very poor use of Question Time. During the time of the Labor Government, half the number of questions were not Dorothy Dix questions; I can assure honourable members about that. I say quite honestly that the Hon. Bruce Eastick is doing an excellent job as Speaker of this House. I know it is awkward for a person in that position to control Question Time, and everyone knows that that is the case at present.

The Premier of the day is not very far in front of some of the things that happened when he was in Opposition. In my opinion, he was the greatest knocker that the State has ever had in the way in which he carried on in this House. One knows the positions into which he got himself at times, being censured by the Government, storming out of the House, and doing other things that were most unbecoming of the Leader of the Opposition. For him to say that he is now always correct and right is far from the point, because he was not the best person in that regard. I feel sorry for the next Leader of the Opposition if the same type of question is asked in this House, but I will not have to worry about that.

There is no doubt that during the 1979 State election campaign there was more rot than I have ever seen previously in my life. One of the best sayings was 'Stop the job rot.' I want to have the names of the bodies concerned with that inserted in *Hansard* to let the people know them. The statement was reported in the newspaper, and the organisations are the South Australian Retail Traders Association, the South Australian Employers Federation, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Master Builders Association, the South Australian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and the Printing and Allied Trades Employers Association. I wonder what they are thinking about the job rot now! They are very quiet about it.

I say good luck to one of the gentlemen. He is in England now, and most likely he is a very good Agent-General. I have nothing against him personally, but the policies of those people have fallen down the drain. Since that time, nothing of great importance has happened regarding unemployment in this State. I and members opposite have to listen to what the Premier says, but I have figures to show that what he has been quoting since he has been in Government have not been the correct percentages. I will not make the same error and, so that members opposite will not take me to task, I point out that I am referring to the mainland States.

During the time that this Government has been in office, there has been no improvement. We still have the highest percentage for the mainland States, and the figures show that that was not the case during the last couple of years of

office of the State A.L.P. Government. Another report (and this is a beauty!) was 'Tonkin—Secret plan as Liberals gear up.' People refer to the freedom of the press, but it is the power of the press. There is no doubt about that power. The Premier was sent away on a holiday for two weeks before the election to get him out of sight. We had these reports in the newspapers. I have been through the mill in sport and politics for 30 years, and there is no doubt that the newspapers can almost make or break people. The newspapers broke the Labor Party with the most scurrilous remarks that I have seen printed. When that happened, I ceased playing cricket in matches against the *News* or the *Advertiser*.

I have nothing against the employees of those newspapers. They have a job to do, but the people at the helm dictate, and there was no doubt about what happened. I hope that in the next State election campaign each Party will be given a fair go and an equal opportunity. The result of that election could be touch and go. I am only forecasting what will happen in the District of Unley, and there is no doubt that the Labor candidate will win there. We have door-knocked the whole area, and that shows how keen we are to see the people.

I feel sure that Labor will win in the District of Unley and that it will win the next election in this State. When one talks to people one finds how many of them feel. There was definitely a hidden vote in my district in 1979, and I still won with a reasonable margin. I have been in a worse position, and on one occasion I won by only 43 votes. The hidden vote was in relation to succession duties. The people are paying dearly now, because prices have increased since that time. Every member should know that we cannot give away money without drawing it from somewhere else.

I wish to go further regarding the Premier and to refer now to one of the greatest statements of all time! This is how we build up the State! It is totally different from the way the Premier speaks in this House. The newspaper report stated: 'Tonkin: we are sick but don't give up.' That would almost be the statement of the year. If a coach of a football or cricket team said that to the players it would boost them up, and the Premier was speaking to all the people of South Australia! I do not know who advised him to say these things, but he said them. Then there was the toughest Budget ever brought down and the people of this State are now a wake-up to what happened in the early part of the election campaign. I will refer later to other promises.

People are hurt most when they are hit in the pocket and, so that the rich people could be free of succession duties, now the people are being hit by taxes. Door-knocking shows what is going on, and that is the case. I have listened intently to what has been said about the State Unemployment Relief Scheme. However, I have never known so many people to be employed in different areas and so many advantages to be given to sporting clubs in different districts. I refer to the mounds and the terracing at football ovals and to assistance given to people like the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Many others were also helped. Everyone was pleased about what happened. The Premier has said that not one person was ever employed, but I know that four persons have been employed by the Unley City Council. The council had enough funds to employ four more persons and it picked out the best persons available, but at least these people still had a job.

Surely, if the Government of this State is willing to employ these people, the Federal Government of whatever side of politics should reimburse the taxation that it takes. There is no doubt that the Federal Government is being saved money. Members opposite may try to refute what I say, but I am stating what I claim should happen.

The Premier has said that employment is on the increase. It may be to a certain extent but, if we read the newspapers, we see that as quickly as people are employed others become unemployed. The shadow Minister of Industrial Affairs has recently pointed out what is happening in many areas, and I know what is happening in Unley. The only thing the Premier could put was that a wrong postcode was used. That was a wonderful thing to put! People are sick and tired of the position regarding unemployment in this State. They are unhappy. I think that the promise made by the Premier was that there would be 21 000 new jobs. According to figures I have received, the number was about 3 600. We have to listen daily to talk about the supposed boom, and we are told there is not to be any gloom. When the Premier was Leader of the Opposition, he spoke of gloom but did not put any concrete proposals. He spoke of gloom all the time.

I have had a look through this paper and I find that during the course of this Government's term the figures in percentage terms have been nowhere near those quoted. That is contrary to what the Premier has said. I seek leave to have this table inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr Oswald): Do I have your assurance that it is purely statistical information?

Mr LANGLEY: Yes.

Leave granted.

Ref. No. 82/276

Table 1

Unemployment Rate—Per Cent

| | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aust. |
|---------------|--------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|
| 1978 | | | | | | | |
| February ... | 7.6 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| March ... | 6.7 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| April ... | 6.6 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| May ... | 6.2 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| June ... | 6.2 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| July ... | 5.9 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| August ... | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| September ... | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| October ... | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| November ... | 5.9 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| December ... | 6.2 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.7 |
| 1979 | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 6.6 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.0 |
| February ... | 6.6 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| March ... | 6.4 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| April ... | 6.4 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 |
| May ... | 6.3 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| June ... | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 6.0 |
| July ... | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| August ... | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 5.8 |
| September ... | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| October ... | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| November ... | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| December ... | 5.8 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 6.3 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.7 |
| February ... | 6.2 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 6.7 |
| March ... | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| April ... | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.1 |
| May ... | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| June ... | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| July ... | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| August ... | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.9 |
| September ... | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| October ... | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| November ... | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| December ... | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 6.3 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| February ... | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| March ... | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| April ... | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| May ... | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| June ... | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| July ... | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 5.5 |

| | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aust. |
|---------------|--------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|
| August ... | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 5.6 |
| September ... | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 |
| October ... | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 5.5 |
| November ... | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| December ... | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 6.3 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 6.5 |
| February ... | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 7.0 |
| March ... | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 6.6 |
| April ... | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 6.4 |
| May ... | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 6.6 |
| June ... | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 6.6 |

Sources: A.B.S. publications *The labour force, Australia* (Cat. No. 6203.0: Monthly since February 1978; latest issue April 1982), table 4 of recent issues (table 3 previously), and *The labour force, Australia (preliminary)* (Cat. No. 6202.0: Monthly: Latest issue June 1982), table 3.
See also A.B.S. *Time series data on microfiche* (March 1982 issue), table EUR.

Mr LANGLEY: During the term of office of the Labor Government in this State the schools in my district were significantly upgraded after having been run down for many years. In fact, at the moment the Unley area has probably only one school that really needs attention. I have spoken about this matter before and I have made a promise to the people involved in the school, Black Forest Primary School, and I am asking for probably the last time that the Minister of Education visit this school to have a look at its condition. At one time it was one of the best schools in the district but now it is the worst. I only hope the Minister will listen to what I am saying about this matter. The other schools in my district are in good condition but, as we all know, people these days always want more. I think wherever one goes one will find someone complaining about conditions at a particular school.

Mr Randall: It's a very rich area.

Mr LANGLEY: The member for Henley Beach will not have to worry any more. He has told people in his area that they should have allowed for increases in interest rates when they were buying their houses. The honourable member has not denied saying that, and if he said it, what an awful thing it was to say! I believe that what is happening to interest rates on home loans is one of the worst things that can happen to anyone. The honourable member may be in a position as I am of not being affected to any great extent by increased interest rates. I believe that one of the worst things that can happen to a person trying to purchase his own house is what is happening to interest rates. If the honourable member did not say that, he is entitled to deny it but I have it on good information that that is what he said. I cannot congratulate the honourable member for Henley Beach—

Mr Randall interjecting:

Mr LANGLEY: I am saying it, and I want you to deny it.

Mr Randall: The member for Napier told you.

Mr LANGLEY: I am not in conversation with the member for Napier. It is only what I have heard; two or three people have told me and I want the honourable member to deny it. There are all types of people in this world, but at no time since he has been a member of this place has the member for Henley Beach ever praised a union: he has always been a knocker of unions. I do not know why. Perhaps he was a member of a union and he had to pay his dues. If he was a member, has there been a time when a union fought for and received a rise but the honourable member would not accept it?

The last time members of Parliament were granted an increase in their salary, members opposite said that they would not accept it but I notice that they did. I suggest that

if the member for Henley Beach was in a union and the union members received a rise and he did not accept that rise he would be one of the first persons to do so. I have always believed that a person not belonging to a union should not receive any increased wages that were granted to the union members.

I am always surprised at the way members opposite hate unions. If members opposite are members of the Liberal Party, do they not expect something for that? It is about time that Government members recognised the fact that there are workers, middle men, and bosses. Ever since I have been a member of this House, Liberal Party members have been against unions. The Minister of Industrial Affairs would not give them a cent. He would have unionists sweeping the streets if he could. Recently he had to give in when he intervened in a court action. The union wanted only 5.9 per cent but he has given it 6 per cent with a proviso that only a certain percentage of the union members will get that rise. If it is good enough for one member of a union to receive a rise, it is good enough for all members of that union to receive a rise. I cannot work out why so many people on the opposite side of the House will not have anything to do with unions. Even senior citizens have to pay for the use of amenities in their clubrooms. I was a member of a union and I joined the Electrical Contractors Association. If I did not expect something from it, I would not have joined it.

Mr Randall: You would have to join it to get a job, wouldn't you?

Mr LANGLEY: I believe it is exactly the same as someone taking the amenities and not wanting to pay for them. Surely the first thing that happens at a Party meeting is that a member gets a chance to speak. If he is defeated, he has to accept that. I cannot see any difference at all in the honourable member's attitude to this. I do not wish him bad luck but he may have to get back to work one day and perhaps he will find a difference. Everyone has a chance to speak on these matters.

The Hon. D. C. Wotton: He works very well now.

Mr LANGLEY: I am quietly confident that he will be defeated next time.

The Hon. D. C. Wotton: I am confident he will win.

Mr LANGLEY: That does not say much for the member for Henley Beach if the Minister thinks he will be defeated next time. I do not think that is very good.

I am surprised at some of the things said by people who are pro-Liberal. Some amazing statements have been made in the local press recently about conditions in the building trade. I have heard the Premier and his Minister saying that the building trade in this State has not slumped at all. They should go out into the community and see the number of people in the building trade who are out of work and the number of people who cannot afford a house. I must admit that for those who can afford to buy a house they most likely will pay one of the lowest prices for a house in Australia. I am saying that with a certain amount of knowledge.

Despite the attitude taken by one man, we find that people, if they can afford a house, are buying houses in the inner-suburban areas. For example, there have been 1 700 new enrolments in the district of Unley. Naturally, some people have left the area, and the situation has changed. Young people are now buying homes closer to the city and at reasonable prices. I saw in the newspaper just recently that Adelaide is one of the cheapest cities in Australia in which to live. Recently I was on the Gold Coast—

Mr Randall: Holidaying.

Mr LANGLEY: Yes, I was on holidays. After spending a certain amount of time in this place, and after moving around and looking after people in my district, I thought

that my wife and I were entitled to a fortnight's holiday, and I enjoyed it. I hope the honourable member has a holiday before he leaves this House. He is entitled to one if he works hard and if he so desires. But that is his private business, and it is up to him, not me, to decide.

It is interesting to see what happens whenever anybody comes from interstate. We hear the old Dorothy Dix questions asked, and we heard today all about Mr Hawke coming here and about Mr Cain. There was nothing about Mr Fraser. It is marvellous how well Mr Fraser is going. After listening to the questions today, I am going to stick up for Mr Hawke and Mr Cain and say to the people of South Australia that Mr Hawke is one of the best politicians in Australia. He is also a very keen advocate for the workers of this country. He understands them and has done very well for them.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Tell us where he stands on the Roxby Downs issue.

Mr LANGLEY: The Minister always wants to twist the question around. I am talking about Mr Hawke—

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Do you agree that Mr Hawke is fully in support of uranium mining in Australia, including South Australia?

Mr LANGLEY: The Minister is not going to put words in my mouth. I can assure members opposite that I am speaking here to suit myself because this is the Address in Reply debate. If the Minister wishes to speak in this debate he is allowed to do so. If he wants to denigrate Mr Hawke, that is his opinion, but I am giving my opinion. When the Labor Party wins Government in the Federal sphere he will be a Minister. That will not be too long from now, and you will find that Mr Hawke will be a very good member of the Cabinet.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Are you supporting him on his uranium stand?

Mr LANGLEY: I have been here long enough to answer the questions I would like to answer.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: In other words, you don't.

Mr LANGLEY: No, and I do not want to be interfered with in any way at all. I am leaving this place; I am no use at all—not as far as the Party is concerned. I have door-knocked in my area, and I know that Kym Mayes will certainly win Unley. If the Minister wants to put me off, I do not care. I am not going down to Victor Harbor to doorknock there, as it would be hopeless.

Mr Cain was also mentioned today. He won in Victoria with a record majority for a number of years. I remind Government members also that the present New South Wales Government won with a record majority.

Mr Randall: With a record Budget deficit, too.

Mr LANGLEY: I knew that the member for Henley Beach would come in. He is the greatest of all time. How much money has his Government transferred from the Loan Fund to the Revenue Fund? Plenty! I wish the member for Hartley, a former Treasurer, was here this afternoon. I do not doubt his word in anyway at all nor should any Government member doubt it: he told me that when he left the Treasury there was plenty of money in there. What has happened to it since? He told me the State was going very well then. How is it going now? As I have said, Black Forest Primary School and other institutions cannot obtain the funds they need. Maybe the member for Henley Beach is able to get things. Good on him! But the honourable member knows that a lot of money was transferred from the Loan Fund to the Revenue Fund, and that is why people are missing out. I do not dislike the Minister for Transport in any way at all, but at the moment he is making grandiose claims about something that is going to take seven years to build. The things we are going to build are nobody's business. I do not know where the money will come from. I cannot

get any money for my school. I am getting to the stage now where I believe a bit of window dressing is going on. The Government thinks that it has a fair chance of getting up at the moment. There is not much chance of that, however. I wish the member for Henley Beach could tell me how much money has been transferred from Loan Fund to Revenue Fund. We will find out about that shortly. Maybe at that time there will be a declaration. Let me go back again to Mr Cain. He is doing an excellent job in Victoria.

Mr Ashenden: Just like Wran did in New South Wales.

Mr LANGLEY: The member for Todd should know better than that. How do you think your own Premier is going?

Mr Ashenden: Extremely well.

Mr LANGLEY: You must be door-knocking at the Blind School—that is the best place you could be door-knocking. Of course, I have nothing against blind people and I do not speak disparagingly about them. It is only a term I use. However, I am sure that the honourable member has not door-knocked in many homes in his area to know how he is going.

Mr Ashenden: I can assure you I have.

Mr LANGLEY: I will soon find out when I am out there having a look around.

Mr Ashenden: You'll be most welcome.

Mr LANGLEY: I am sure I will be welcome, because I know a lot of people in that area. Maybe the boot will be on the other foot for the honourable member. I have referred to people from other States. I think the writing is on the wall and that it will not be long before the position changes in this State.

I now refer to a statement, headed 'Hawke to advise on State Australian Labor Party Job Scheme', as follows:

Bob Hawke will be in Adelaide tomorrow to join Opposition Leader, John Bannon, and his Deputy, Jack Wright, in planning for a South Australian Job Development Scheme.

De we need that! It goes on to say:

Later, Mr Hawke will be addressing the Annual Dinner of the Australian Federation of Construction Contractors. In Melbourne, Mr Hawke said, 'South Australia, under the Dunstan Government, led Australia with its State Unemployment Relief Scheme. Obviously, the Federal Government has the prime responsibility for employment. But since Mr Tonkin scrapped direct job creation, there has been a marked downturn in employment in South Australia.'

'I am currently working on plans for a national employment package for young people and breadwinners, and it's vital that these programmes will dovetail into John Bannon's State initiatives,' he said. Mr Hawke said South Australia was clearly heading for a worsening jobs crisis.

'The crunch has still to come. Every time I pick up an Adelaide newspaper I see that another industry is announcing layoffs, and more jobs bite the dust. Unfortunately, Premier Tonkin has consistently failed to stand up to the Prime Minister on employment matters. As a result, South Australians are being sold short. Instead of being the pace-setter, South Australia is now dragging behind the other States, and has consistently had the highest unemployment of any mainland State for 10 months,' he said.

'I will be discussing plans by the South Australian A.L.P. for a regional job training scheme involving local government. Training, in addition to employment, is vital if we are to raise the future employment prospects of those currently unemployed. I will also be examining John Bannon's proposals for a South Australian Enterprise Fund to assist economic and employment recovery in South Australia,' Mr Hawke said.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Bannon [the most popular to be the next Premier of this State] said: 'Bob Hawke's experience in dealing with both the unions and employers, and his input as Federal spokesman on employment will be invaluable to my Government.'

It strikes me that the Leader of the Opposition is doing something for this State. Regarding the matter of Question Time, as I mentioned previously, if one did not have the Leader of the Opposition, half the questions would not be asked. By doing this, some members think that they are trying to kill the Leader of the Opposition. I assure you,

Mr Speaker, that wherever one travels people are hailing John Bannon as the next Premier of this State.

I assure honourable members opposite (and I cannot bet in this House, as betting is not allowed) that if I were the member for Henley Beach, Mawson, Morphett, Todd, or Newland, I would be worried about my position in relation to the next State election. One thing in favor of the honourable member for Eyre is that he has a good chance of winning at the next State election. However, for the Government members to whom I have referred the swing does not have to be too much one way or the other for a seat to be lost.

I did not say anything about the member for Morphett, but he comes into the same category as the member for Henley Beach. The member for Morphett is a great union man and is all for unions, but I do not know whether he has ever voted for one himself. He may have been a member of a union before he was narrowly elected to this House, but I do not know. The honourable member for Morphett at the next election has an even-money chance of being re-elected. The last time that the honourable member spoke in this House he spoke for one hour, but I will not speak for that long. The honourable member read every word in his speech and tried to back up the Premier. His speech, which was prepared for him, was written very cleverly; the honourable member hardly ever talked off the cuff. I do not expect him to learn straight away, as everybody gets nervous, but, when a person has his complete speech written, I feel sorry, in the light of the position that he most likely held previously. Finally—

Mr Randall: You've still got 20 minutes to go.

Mr LANGLEY: I have one thing in my favour. I do not believe in speaking for longer than necessary. If honourable members want me to speak for another 20 minutes, I can, but there is not much use in that. Recently I received a copy of *Contact*, a G.E.C. publication that concerns electricians. I heard the Premier, Deputy Premier and the Minister of Industrial Affairs saying how great things are in South Australia compared with other States.

Mr Lewis: That is a fact.

Mr LANGLEY: The member for Mallee appears to know almost everything. It is not a fact. The article to which I was referring is headed 'Power Outlook is Far from Gloomy'. I will not read this article as it would take me 20 minutes. It is a fact that the outlook in other States compared with that in South Australia is not that bad, because other States, especially Victoria, are progressing strongly at the moment. If ever there was a gimmick, it was the gimmick 'Come to South Australia, it is one of the best things of all time.' One should look at the population figures to see how many people have left South Australia.

Mr Ashenden: More are coming in than are leaving.

Mr LANGLEY: That is not the case. I expected something like that from the honourable member. I am pleased that the honourable member said that. If he looks at what was inserted in *Hansard* this afternoon he will see the difference between unemployment in this State and other States. South Australia, on most occasions, had the highest unemployment level in 1980, 1981 and 1982.

Mr GUNN (Eyre): I appreciate the opportunity of speaking in this Address in Reply debate. Since I came into this House in 1970, I have always enjoyed the opportunity of making a few comments in relation to my electorate and matters which are of concern to me. May I say at the outset that I look forward to making an Address in Reply speech from the same side of the House next year.

Mr Ashenden: And I look forward to being here with you.

Mr GUNN: I look forward to being joined by my colleagues on this side and one or two other colleagues who will come in at the next election. It is interesting to note the contributions that have been made in this debate. I commend the mover and seconder for the manner in which they proposed the motion.

Mr Chapman: Tell us about the seasonal conditions on Eyre Peninsula.

Mr GUNN: I will in a moment. I did not hear all the Governor's Speech, as I was unfortunately delayed and arrived late that morning from the Far West Coast, but, having read the Speech, I find that some of the criticisms that have been levelled at the speech difficult to understand, as I believe that it is the Government's duty clearly to put on record the state of the economy in South Australia as it sees it.

Mr Chapman: His Excellency did that remarkably well.

Mr GUNN: The Speech prepared by the Governor's advisers was a most reasonable assessment of the situation in the State, and, as a number of matters in the Speech affected my electorate, I was pleased to see them mentioned, as I am sure my constituents were. First, I wish to speak about the unseasonably dry conditions affecting many parts of South Australia. Far from wanting to cause concern to the community by making irresponsible statements on the effect of the drought, I want to say that I was most perturbed to read an article prepared by the Labor Party spokesman on Agriculture, Mr Chatterton, relating to this matter.

Mr Ashenden: Was it prepared by him or prepared by his wife?

Mr GUNN: I do not know who prepared it but the person who made the statement was obviously out of touch with reality and it was not based on fact. It was a deliberate attempt to undersell the situation. A few moments ago I was speaking to a constituent of mine who said that at Hawker they had had 75 points of rain since January this year. If that is not a drought condition, I do not know what is. It is fairly obvious, if one goes out into the pastoral areas and into the electorate of Mallee, that they are unfortunately having a bad time. From the ill-founded comments that Mr Chatterton has made, it is obvious that he is carrying on in a manner for which he has been noted. The statement is highly irresponsible and shows a lack of knowledge of agriculture and shows he is unworthy to hold any responsible position relating to agriculture.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: How do you think he will go when he fronts the farmers out there?

Mr GUNN: I would like to be a fly on the wall. To say that no difficulties are being encountered is absolute nonsense.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: He might send his adviser out to talk to the farmers.

Mr GUNN: Perhaps I should not answer interjections, but I have been on record in this place as making comments about Mr Chatterton and his adviser on a number of occasions. I do not wish to go over that again but it would appear that for some reason best known to themselves they want to do whatever they can to provoke the rural community.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: They certainly had a go at that as far as the pastoralists are concerned.

Mr GUNN: I want to speak about the Pastoral Act later. The matters I believe I ought to refer to at this stage concern my electorate. In His Excellency's Speech the Roxby Downs or Olympic Dam project was mentioned. Since the Labor Party conference we have had a number of statements by speakers representing the Labor Party and by Federal spokesmen. There have even been attempts, I understated, to re-call a Federal conference. We have had the left-wing unions doing everything they can to keep this matter alive.

Following the Labor Party Federal conference, I was interested to read in the *Advertiser* on 9 July an article by Mr Colquhoun headed: 'Mined over matter, to coin a phrase'. It was the best explanation I have read of the Labor Party's new policy. The first paragraph is in black type. This is what he had to say:

I bumped into this Labor politician at the bus stop yesterday. 'I see you blokes have changed your mind on uranium mining,' I said.

'What do you mean, changed our mind?' he said.

'Well, before the national conference this week your policy was to ban uranium mining altogether when you got into power.'

'Yes, that's right.'

'Well, now you're going to allow existing uranium projects to go ahead, aren't you?'

'Well, no, we're going to let them continue until we phase them out.'

'Phase them out? Does that mean close them down?'

'Well, in a manner of speaking, yes. But we've got to be careful not to suddenly throw a lot of people out of work. That would be disastrous electorally.'

'Well, why don't you let them continue, and say so?'

'Oh, that would be most divisive for the Party. The left would never stand for that.'

'Well, when you close the mines down—'

'Phase them out, old chap.'

'Phase them out, then—won't that mean you'll have to break contracts that have already been signed by Governments?'

'Well, not so much break them as, er . . .'

'Repudiate?'

'Well, er . . .'

'Terminate?'

'Well, yes you could say that.'

'Well, surely that is going to discourage investment in this country. Who's going to invest millions only to risk a new Government's closing them down?'

'Phasing them out, old man. As Bill Hadyen said, to stop the uranium industry overnight would bring the Australian economy to a halt overnight.'

'So you're going to bring it to a halt over a period?'

'Oh, no, as the Party which represents the workers we're naturally anxious that the economy is healthy and there are plenty of jobs.'

'Hmm, I'm afraid I find it rather confusing. Won't the workers get upset if you stop projects like Roxby Downs and put men out of work?'

'Yes, but not as upset as the left wing of the Party if we don't. That's why we have this new policy.'

'Could you explain this new policy again simply, please?'

'Certainly. It's quite straightforward, really. To put it simply, we're simply going to allow uranium mining until we phase it out.'

'Put even more simply, you're going to stop uranium mining?'

'Really, old man, you don't seem to be getting the hang of it at all.'

'I'm sorry, I'm just confused.'

'Well, yes, a political background does help in these matters. Let me put it to you this way—'

'Sorry, old man, here's my bus. Nice to have had a chance to talk to you.'

'Glad to have been of help. That's what we members of Parliament are here for, you know.'

I thought that was an excellent explanation of what the Labor Party stands for. It made my morning when I read that edition of the *Advertiser*. My constituents are interested to know, as are the other people in the State, where the member for Elizabeth, the member for Stuart and other members stand in this regard.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: We know where the member for Elizabeth stands.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: On his own two feet.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: On his own.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: On his own two feet.

Mr GUNN: I endeavoured to seek some clarification of where the Labor Party stood on the matter. I obtained a copy of the *Herald* and noted an article headed 'South Australia's Labor Voice'. The edition is dated July 1982 and the article states:

Uranium policy, no backdown.

One should read this for the benefit of the member for Elizabeth and others. The article further states:

Wishful thinking frequently gives reality a sideways shove when Australia's media monopolies cast their jaundiced gaze upon the affairs of the Australian Labor Party.

The reporting of the recent A.L.P. National Conference deliberations on the Party's uranium policy is a case in point.

On the morning of 8 July, Australians opened their morning newspapers to find bold headlines proclaiming the complete overthrow by the conference of the Party's long-standing policy of opposition to the mining and export of uranium.

In Melbourne, *The Age* gave full-page width to the headline 'Labor uranium switch'; a proposition which was echoed in *The Sydney Morning Herald's* 'A.L.P. goes in reverse on uranium'.

The Australian, not to be outdone, went so far as to claim: 'Boos as A.L.P. backs down on uranium'.

Reprinted in its entirety on page 4 of *The Herald* is the full text of the uranium policy as adopted by the 35th biennial conference of the Australian Labor Party.

It remains an anti-uranium policy.

Contrasted with the wishful thinking of the media monopolies, the policy stands as a reaffirmation, rather than the overthrow of the Party's opposition to the mining and export of uranium.

That article makes very clear where the Party stands. The question I wish to pose and which concerns me in relation to my own electorate is as to what effect (if we are unfortunate enough to get State and Federal Labor Governments) their policies would have on such projects as Honeymoon, Beverley and the Olympic Dam site. What effect would it have on the possibility of getting an enrichment plant at Port Pirie? I will be interested to hear what the member for Stuart has to say in relation to that project, as it would be situated in his electorate. It is fairly obvious that his constituents would want to be fully aware of where he stands.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Do you think he will make a statement on the subject?

Mr GUNN: I understand, from reading some of the local media in that part of the State, that he has been challenged to make a stand. I will be looking for his response in this week's edition of *Flinders News*. He may seek the assistance of the member for Elizabeth in drafting that reply. He may get Mr Muirden to assist him. At the weekend I saw some television news. In one of the programmes the Leader and Mr Muirden were filmed marching in an anti-uranium demonstration. It was interesting to note some of the banners displayed in that demonstration. They were obviously completely opposed to Roxby Downs. It was interesting to note the comments of the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union Secretary who made it clear where he stood in this matter. I understand that he would be a friend of the member for Elizabeth. Whether he is a friend of the Leader, I do not know.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Gavin's in Peter's camp.

Mr GUNN: Is he? That is interesting. In this State we have two Leaders. We have the official Leader and the member for Elizabeth, who controls the Party machine. He has clearly demonstrated his outstanding organisational ability in unloading Mr Mick Young and the other long-standing people of the Labor Party—

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: And Jack Wright, from the State Executive.

Mr GUNN: Yes, and he dropped the other people from the executive. I want now to turn to a matter that has concerned me for some time. There has recently been considerable comment in the *Port Lincoln Times* regarding action being taken by and the attitude of conservation groups to certain proposals on Eyre Peninsula. It is a pity that these people do not get their feet firmly on the ground and face reality. In one of the articles, they refer to a national park in my district. A steering committee of the Southern Eyre Peninsula Nature Society has been in print quite a lot recently. A report in the *Port Lincoln Times* of Friday 2 July 1982 states:

But it is deeply concerned that lobbying by some Far West Coast residents achieved the leasing of section of a reserve at Calca, south of Streaky Bay, for use as an oval.

The meeting was told that sheoak trees were to be cleared from a section of the Calpatanna Water Hole Reserve to build the sporting facility despite the fact there was a suitable vacant paddock opposite.

That is absolute nonsense. I do not know whether these people have been there, but this site is situated close to where I have lived all my life, and I have been involved in this matter for a number of years. It is a pity that people give such incorrect and misleading information. Persons can comment on things about which they know something but, when they start referring to things in my district, I would appreciate their sticking to the facts.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: Who are these people?

Mr GUNN: I have already quoted them. The honourable member can have a copy of the report if he likes.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: Are they Liberal Party members?

Mr GUNN: Let me explain the situation. The area of land that has been set aside for a national park was owned for many years by a family that lived in that area for a long time. They agreed to allow the tennis club to occupy some of the land so that it could have an area on which to put a tennis club. That was a reasonable thing to do. However, when the area was dedicated as a national park, a mistake was unfortunately made, and that land was not set aside from the park. This should have happened, but a mistake was made.

I approached the former Government in relation to the matter in order to get some form of improved title for the tennis club, but that action was to no avail. Those concerned wanted some secure title, as they wanted to improve their facilities. They were unable to do so or to build a clubhouse if they had to borrow the money, because they did not have control over the title and the bank would not advance them the money. For one to say that there was suitable land across the road is to allow one's imagination to run wild, as the land adjoining the tennis club is privately owned, although it has had an oval on it.

The tennis courts are already constructed and of good quality and, if the clubhouse was built across the road, children would have to cross backwards and forwards over a reasonably busy road, and we know the problems that that could cause. It is incorrect for anyone to say that valuable oak trees are being knocked down. The few trees that would have to be knocked down would be insignificant when one considers that thousands and thousands of acres of scrub adjoin that area. It is a pity that these people, who reside in Port Lincoln and who have every facility that one could desire, want to deny my constituents reasonable access to sporting facilities, particularly when those involved with the tennis club want to do it all themselves, without assistance from anyone. It is about time that these people got out into the real world and got their heads out of the sand. I make no apology for any representations that I have made on behalf of my constituents and, when necessary, I will do so again.

In relation to the controversy that has occurred over land at Coffin Bay, I agree entirely with what the member for Flinders has said. What is happening there is absolute nonsense, and it is about time that these groups came to their senses. I agree entirely with the District Council of Port Lincoln. I have some knowledge of this area, having lived on Eyre Peninsula all my life and my family having been there for a long time. These people ought to face reality.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: Which people?

Mr GUNN: I am referring to these conservationists. Obviously, they are all well meaning and entitled to their views. However, it is my considered opinion that their views are out of touch with reality.

I now turn to one or two other matters. I have recently read some of the comments made by erstwhile Labor Party

candidates who have been tripping around the State. In an article in the *West Coast Sentinel* of 30 June 1982, the Labor Party candidate for Grey, Mr O'Neill, was reported as saying (and I think the House would be interested in his comments) that he supported a capital gains tax, as long as the legislation was explained, although he thought of it more as a wealth tax and an attempt to tax super profits. That was a most interesting comment. The Premier has referred to this matter on a number of occasions. Mr O'Neill and his colleagues want, on an annual basis, to get every person in this State and in this country to have to fill out a register showing their assets. Those people must then pay to Big Brother a percentage of those assets in the form of a tax. So, it would be like paying two council rates.

That is the sort of proposition that Mr O'Neill, who would seek to represent the electorate of Grey in the Federal Parliament, is promoting. It is no good his trying to deny this, because it was in black and white some weeks ago. I was absolutely amazed when Mr O'Neill made that statement and referred to the imposition of a wealth tax on the community. I believe that the public should be made fully aware of what Mr O'Neill has in mind. This could, for example, affect someone who has antique furniture, and part of the wealth tax exercise will involve valuing people's jewellery and their being taxed on it. That is the sort of thing that Mr O'Neill and his colleagues have in mind for the people of Grey. I intend to make very clear what Mr O'Neill has in mind in relation to that matter.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: You'll make mince meat of him, won't you?

Mr GUNN: The community will be most interested when they fully understand what this comment meant. Most people have some understanding of what a capital gains tax is. However, Mr O'Neill spoke about a wealth tax. He emphasised that all Western industrialised nations had some form of capital gains tax.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: The Mayor of Port Augusta will sort that out.

Mr GUNN: I am sure that Her Worship will deal with Mr O'Neill in the appropriate fashion when the time comes. I now turn to another matter. My reference to taxes brings me to the matter of the amendments to the Pastoral Act. This matter has attracted the attention of—

The Hon. Peter Duncan: Do you think that you should declare a self interest in this matter before you say anything?

Mr GUNN: I am aware that members of the Labor Party have been endeavouring to peddle around the community the rumour that I have a pastoral lease. However, I have never had a pastoral lease.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! There are a number of members exercising a lack of knowledge of Standing Orders.

Mr GUNN: Thank you, Mr Speaker. I in no way want to encourage honourable members to do that. The subject to which I have referred caused considerable discussion within the community, but unfortunately, a great deal of that discussion was not based upon fact or a proper understanding of the existing Pastoral Act. Let me make very clear that the Government proposed a course of action at that time that it believed would be of benefit to people of this State. I am aware that there has been considerable concern and I sincerely hope that in the future, whatever comes out of this particular discussion, a sensible arrangement can be entered into with all those concerned and those who will be affected. I believe that it is absolutely essential that we take appropriate steps to protect our pastoral lands from over-exploitation. I believe that all responsible pastoralists are aware of their obligations.

There has been considerable criticism about the activities of the Pastoral Board. However, I think that many of the

people who have made those criticisms are unaware of the work done by that board. Obviously, every organisation makes mistakes and I believe that the board would be the first to agree that it has made one or two mistakes. However, the first thing that anyone who has any knowledge of these areas should be aware of is that, if there are short-term tenures, people are more likely to abuse the land, because they are often of the view that they may not get the lease renewed. The second point is that if the land is overtaxed people will attempt to take the maximum from it in an attempt to meet their obligations. The third point is that we need good viable pastoralists so that they are in a position to properly manage and run their properties.

Over many years one generation of pastoralists has been battling to pay the death duties for the previous generation. That has been one of the greatest problems with these industries. Fortunately, that situation will not occur again: but when people like Mr O'Neill are running around the country talking about inflicting wealth taxes, heaven help us—the result would be horrendous. Further, sensible taxation allowances are available which allow those concerned to carry out those very necessary management programmes, such as fencing. There has been a lot of fencing done in the northern parts of the State, a great deal of which has been due to the necessity to control tuberculosis and brucellosis. Sensible taxation allowances are available to allow people to fence their properties into smaller paddocks, and more importantly they can gain a 10 per cent income tax allowance to extend their water programmes. That is something that must be maintained. We must encourage people to sink more dams, put up more windmills, provide more troughs, and subdivide paddocks into smaller areas to avoid necessity of stock having to walk long distances to get to water. Such things can be done only if property owners have these income tax concessions.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: And some decent long-term tenure of the land.

Mr Plunkett: You won't agree to the Pitjantjatjara having their own land, though.

Mr GUNN: The knowledge of that subject of the member who interjects is limited. The honourable member's colleagues made a lot of noise, but did very little in reality, unlike the present Government.

Mr Abbott interjecting:

Mr GUNN: I have been a member of this House for a lot longer than the member for Spence and I know what has taken place in relation to Aboriginal lands.

Mr Abbott: Give credit to Don Dunstan.

Mr GUNN: With regard to the proposals that the former Premier brought into this House, the Labor Party, when it had the opportunity, failed to bring the matter to a vote because it could not get agreement amongst its colleagues, and I refer in particular to one Minister who is no longer in this House: we know the story, and the situation is well known in Government circles.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: He lost his seat.

Mr GUNN: Yes. We know what the situation was. Common sense must apply and we must face reality in regard to these matters. There have been deliberate attempts to frustrate the Government following its dealing with these matters in a realistic and appropriate manner. In regard to land at Maralinga, the Minister of Lands clearly informed the people concerned a few days ago what the Government's policy is. I may say that I believe he cleared the air, which could result in a speedy agreement in relation to that area. The Labor Party talked about that matter, but did very little about it. It is all very well for the member for Spence to make comments. I realise that he has certain people throughout those areas who keep feeding him little snippets of information, a great deal of which giving only one side

of the story. In this House the honourable member reads out those comments that have been forwarded to him, but on many occasions I do not really think that he quite understands them.

I want to say one or two things about some of the problems I face in my electorate. If the Government could allocate another \$40 000 000 or \$50 000 000 towards my electorate I would not have any problems at all, and in this regard I refer particularly to road construction and to the establishment of better water facilities. Two matters that have caused me most concern are the lack of funds available to the Minister of Water Resources for areas such as those west of Penong and the Terowie area, and the problems that face the people of Cooper Pedy, who, unfortunately, have to pay very high prices for water which they have to have carted to their residences. Improvement of the water supply is something that has just not happened. The cost of desalinating water is very high and residents must pay the cost of cartage. They do not have adequate supplies, and one of the problems is that there are not any suitable supplies of good quality underground water. I hope that the Minister and his officers will give consideration to carrying out a thorough and detailed survey of the area surrounding Cooper Pedy to find out, first, whether there are any supplies of good fresh water available to be piped into Cooper Pedy, and, secondly, to ensure that, if any water is found, it is in sufficient quantity to guarantee the supply. It has been suggested to me that there are one or two areas close at hand, but from my limited inquiries that does not appear to be the situation. The town would be greatly enhanced if its population had adequate supplies of fresh water so that at least residents could plant some trees. Some people are making a valiant effort to get some trees established, but the lack of water makes this very difficult.

Another matter that has been of considerable concern to country people, not only to those in South Australia but to those throughout Australia, is the limited amount of funds that road construction authorities have available to them. In the very near future Governments of all political persuasions will come under increasing pressure to greatly increase the amount of money made available to road construction authorities. People no longer are prepared to accept the excuse that money is not available. I realise that road construction is very expensive and in some cases it may be construed that facilities are being provided for only a limited number of people: even so, those people in most cases are helping to subsidise, in the capital cities, a public transport system which many of them rarely use, if ever. Therefore, I believe that it is essential that we arrive at an understanding with the Commonwealth Government in an attempt to get a greatly increased share of the cake, particularly for rural arterial roads.

Just to mention a few in my district, it has taken a long time to seal the Hawker to Leigh Creek road but the progress made so far is welcome and it is a pleasure to drive along that road. However, it is fairly obvious that the road should be constructed beyond Leigh Creek as far as Lyndhurst in the first step. It is obvious that, with the amount of work taking place in the Cooper Basin, there will be a need to greatly upgrade the access road to the Cooper Basin. I understand as well as anyone else that such a road would cost tens of millions of dollars.

The road system in my district has been improved considerably since I have been a member. When I first came into Parliament the Eyre Highway was not sealed, and there was no bitumen on the Stuart Highway except for a short length south of Pimba. The Eyre Highway has now been sealed and in the past three years much money has been spent on the Stuart Highway. I would like to have seen more spent, but I realise that the Highways Department has

allocated a high percentage of its limited available funds to that project. It is interesting to note that the construction of the Stuart Highway from Bookabie to the Northern Territory border will be undertaken in the 1982-83 financial year at a cost of \$13 500 000. A total of \$12 200 000 was spent on the Stuart Highway project in 1981-82, \$8 500 000 was spent in 1980-81 and \$4 300 000 was spent in 1979-80. In the last full year of the Labor Government, in 1978-79, only \$1 000 000 was spent on that road. I do not know the reason for that, but at that rate it would have taken a long time to make any progress.

I can say that driving south from Coober Pedy when one gets to the bitumen it is a great relief. I am pleased that the Highways Department and the Government have put into effect the undertakings I made at the time of the last State election which were that there would be sealing work completed north and south of Coober Pedy. It is my understanding that one of the largest contracts of this type ever let in Australia will be let soon in that part of the State for \$18 000 000, and that will be of benefit to the people living in that part of my district.

I was concerned to read a statement in yesterday's *News* under the name of Senator Bolkus, someone who has come on to the scene recently, and who is obviously out to impress.

Mr Max Brown: That's not me.

Mr GUNN: I was not referring to the member for Whyalla, who is not noted for making statements, not similar to those being made by Senator Bolkus. I would suggest that the Senator ought to be aware of some of the things that have taken place in that area during the term of this Government. First, the Government in co-operation with the local hospital board designed and planned one of the best country hospitals in South Australia. The first place the Premier visited after he became Premier was Coober Pedy when he attended the races in October 1979.

During that trip he had discussions with the board of the hospital and it was agreed that the hospital would be built that would be designed to meet the climatic conditions of the area. I understand that the design of this hospital has attracted Australia-wide attention. It has cost more than \$3 000 000.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: It wasn't designed under your Government; come clean.

Mr GUNN: The hospital certainly was designed and drawn up.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: Under your Government?

Mr GUNN: Yes.

The Hon. Peter Duncan: It might have been built; it wasn't designed under your Government, though.

Mr GUNN: I think the previous Minister of Health ought to be aware of the situation—

The Hon. Peter Duncan: I would be careful if I were you. I am not taking away the credit for building the hospital, but you shouldn't claim any credit for the design.

Mr GUNN: It was made very clear to me by my constituents up there, those people who were involved on the board, that they wanted a building that would meet the climatic conditions, and that was a course of action that I entirely supported. We certainly did not want any more of those square boxes built which in my view are quite unsatisfactory. At the time of the election of the Tonkin Government, I understood that no final decision had been made about the design or the type of building that would be constructed. It was the view of the Minister of Health, the Premier and me that everything possible should be done to design a building that would suit the climatic conditions, with decent verandahs, etc. The result is a credit to all associated with it, and it will be an excellent facility.

I have already mentioned the Government's honouring the commitment to seal the road north and south of Coober Pedy. However, a course of action which is currently taking place and which has caused concern in the opal industry is the sale of synthetic opal.

The Government recently decided to bring down a regulation that will make it mandatory for anyone selling a synthetic opal to have it clearly labelled, so that the buying public will not have synthetic opal foisted on it in place of the genuine product.

I understand that as soon as the regulations are approved in South Australia the other States will follow. I believe that is a most responsible course to adopt because we do have a unique product but unfortunately people have attempted to foist on to the buying public an inferior imitation product.

Another matter raised by the Senator is that the Government provided funds through the Mines Department to do exploration drilling under the threat that strata title legislation had to be accepted. Nothing was further from the truth. That matter was actually widely debated at a well attended public meeting in Coober Pedy, when the meeting accepted the explanation made by the Deputy Premier of the need for this legislation. The Government provided funds to assist miners to find new areas which might contain opal. The explanation was also accepted at a meeting held at Andamooka.

The Government also decided to assist the progress association with a grant of \$100 000 to get it on to its feet. It will assist it by meeting some of the interest payments for the salt water pipeline, which is essential. Some of my constituents have had great problems obtaining adequate insurance cover for their buildings. That matter concerns me, and I hope that the Government is able to help them with this project on an even larger scale. In the past the Outback Areas Trust has provided a considerable amount of money to that area, and those involved were certainly entitled to it.

I appreciate the concern expressed by the Government in relation to the job market and the problems in various parts of the State, in particular the problems facing the steel industry. As a member who represents a small part of Whyalla, I am aware of the concern that has been expressed in that city in relation to any down-turn that could take place if B.H.P. is unable to maintain its steel production in that town. It will have an effect on the mines at Iron Knob and Iron Baron and it will affect the availability of work in that city.

Mr Doug Elkins, spokesman for the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union, was reported in the *Whyalla News* in relation to the emergency in that area and a conference he was involved in, as follows:

It was argued that the company's actions are motivated by maximising its profitability, and the redundancies are a result of work rationalisation; that B.H.P. has failed to keep abreast modern production methods; its refusal to inject sufficient capital to upgrade its plants which has allowed the industry to run down to the point where it cannot compete with more modern overseas plants.

I am not able to say whether or not that is correct. I understand that it is Federal A.L.P. policy to do away with investment allowances and to restrict depreciation allowances. That would certainly be no incentive to companies to invest in new plant and equipment and bring in new technology, something he obviously supports. I support any reasonable action that will assist companies to get back on an economic footing.

I think the House would be aware that the first Crean Budget brought in under the Whitlam Government attacked investment allowances and depreciation allowances and certainly had a serious effect on companies wishing to invest and on the rural industry. I believe the removal of those

concessions was one reason why some years ago B.H.P. was not able to make considerable reinvestments. Many of these programmes must be planned and they take a long time to implement. I believe the current Federal A.L.P. policy certainly leaves a lot to be desired.

I wish to return briefly to the Roxby Downs issue and the need for clear and definite assurances from the Labor Party in relation to its stand on this matter. I received in the post, from whom I do not know—

Mr Abbott: We're always feeding you information.

Mr GUNN: Well, I was interested to receive this publication, the *Unley Labor Voice*, July 1982 volume 2, No. 4. It states:

Following recent events, it has been mooted that the A.L.P. be renamed the Australian Lemming Party. So often has the A.L.P. thrown away chances of governing through electoral blunders, that we must have created an image . . . Norm Foster's antics with regard to Roxby, and Clyde Cameron's very effective technique of selling books, have not exactly enhanced our chances of a land-slide victory in the coming State election.

I do not know whether Clyde Cameron is an unpopular figure in the A.L.P. at the moment.

Mr Keneally: Have you read his book?

Mr GUNN: No, I have not.

Mr Keneally: Go out and buy it.

Mr GUNN: The Parliamentary Library probably has a copy that I can read at my leisure. The *Unley Labor Voice* continues:

Nor has the increasing factionalism within the Party done any good. Arthur Calwell stated that those who publicly declare themselves as the 'left wing' or 'right wing' within the Party, are not part of the body of the bird itself. Intra-party debate is part of the democratic process, but surely it has been learnt by now that to play the numbers game in public, and to display our disagreements and personal squabbles to the public is not conducive to good electioneering to say the least.

Consensus opinion should be sought wherever possible, and a united front should be displayed in the public arenas of debate. There have been recent rumours of members resigning or intending to resign from the Party *en masse*. This has not happened and we should be aware of the fact that this course of action is the worst possible. Now is the time to unite around, not retreat from, our basic socialist principles. Members need to demand changes in rules governing conferences, and start to seriously question the tactics of those who express one opinion in their home State, and vote for the opposite viewpoint when away from immediate recrimination or censure.

I do not know to whom that publication is referring. It has been suggested that that comment was reserved for a member of the Upper House. I thought it would be interesting for the House to reflect on the controversy which is obviously still going on within the ranks of the Labor Party.

It is all very well for the member for Stuart to continually interject. I suggest that we are all waiting to hear where the member for Stuart stands on one or two important issues in the north. He was recently very vocal about a number of subjects. He should say where he stands on a uranium enrichment plant for Port Pirie. He should also explain to people living in the north of this State why he voted against the continuation of the Roxby Downs project. He should come out and tell us clearly, because we have been waiting with baited breath. The honourable member has a lot to say about subjects which are not even half as important as those two matters. He is noticeable by his silence on these issues. I will be waiting with a great deal of interest to hear what he has to say. From reading the *Flinders News* on my way to Adelaide last night I understand that the member for Stuart has been challenged to state quite clearly where he stands in relation to one or two of those issues.

In conclusion, I believe that the Government's programme outlined in the Governor's Speech is in the best interests of the people of this State. The Government is taking a number of courses of action that are long overdue. Those actions will be of long-term benefit to all South Australians. One

thing that has amazed me is the attitude of our friends opposite who continue to criticise but, unfortunately, at this stage they have not come forward with any clear, positive, alternative programmes. They have also failed quite miserably to cost the few suggestions that they have put forward. We will be looking forward to hearing the stand to be taken by those members opposite who have yet to speak in relation to some of these issues and how, if they had the opportunity (fortunately they will not), they would raise the necessary finance.

I would like to conclude by asking whether members opposite can give a clear and precise undertaking that they would not bring in any capital taxation, that they would not increase water rates (and they have had a lot to say in that regard), and that they would provide funds to ETSA so that it would not have to increase its rates. That did not happen in the past, and members opposite know very well that the Government has no control over the price that ETSA charges, nor has the Government any control over various other charges that one could list.

As the member for Stuart should well know, ETSA has been engaged in upgrading its mining operations. It has been necessary for ETSA to buy very expensive and sophisticated equipment, which is absolutely necessary if we are to continue to avoid the shambles which the Wran Government has brought New South Wales to. According to the spokesman opposite, the Wran Government is held up as the shining light of how a State should be run, but we know what has happened in New South Wales and what massive increases—

Mr Keneally: There are 13 Liberal Members in a 96-man Parliament.

Mr GUNN: I am very pleased that the honourable member said that. Let me remind the member for Stuart and his colleagues, who have such smiles on their faces in regard to the majority that Mr Wran now holds, that the same situation occurred in New South Wales before Mr Askin became the Premier. The Labor Party had a record majority, but at the next election it was defeated. The same thing will happen in New South Wales at the next election. Do not let members opposite run away with the idea that, because the Labor Party has a massive majority, that will protect it from the will of the people, because it will not. The Labor Party will be defeated.

If ever a Government has mismanaged the affairs of a State, it is the Government of New South Wales. Mr Wran claimed that he was about \$30 000 000 short, so he imposed taxes of nearly \$300 000 000 in a mini budget by increasing the price of diesel by 5c a litre. If that is the sort of Government that members opposite are offering the people of this State, I am sure that the people will be interested to know that the Labor Party in this State supports the sort of taxing policies that Mr Wran has brought on the people of New South Wales. Transport costs were increased by 20 per cent in one hit, and I could go on.

I do not wish to take up any further time in this regard. I appreciate having this opportunity to say a few words in the Address in Reply debate. I am looking forward to the Government's coming forward with its legislative programme, which will be of benefit to all sections of the community.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN (Elizabeth): Having listened to that rather jocular and somewhat trite and trivial little contribution from the member for Eyre, I think it is about time we got down to some of the serious and almost devastating issues that are confronting the nation and the State at present.

Mr Gunn: This is his leadership speech.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: That interjection from the member who just sat down demonstrates his inability to do anything except to attempt to trivialise debate in this House and elsewhere. It strikes me as interesting to consider how long it will take before the Government of this State and the Liberal Party are prepared to confront the fact that we are now faced with an economic situation which possibly never has been worse in the history of this State.

Mr Lewis: The drought.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: Not only the drought, but the situation involving the economy of the State and nation. As I have said quite deliberately, the economic position in this State is possibly the worst it has ever had to face. I will make some comparisons later, but I make that statement because, when one looks at South Australia's position and its economy compared with the situation during the great Depression, one sees two very different economies.

At the time of the great Depression, we had a rural based economy with a small manufacturing sector and with a population and work force to match that type of economy. Therefore, it was relatively assured that, once the world's economic crisis passed, the South Australian crisis would also pass, because the passage of the world economic crisis inevitably meant that there would be an upturn in the price of commodity goods, such as food prices and so on, and, therefore, there would be a return to buoyant times in this State's economy.

We have no such guarantee today. South Australia now has a manufacturing based economy, which is in serious decline as a result of many factors. I get rather tired of standing up in this House and attempting to make speeches that seek to lay the blame where it ought reasonably to belong and not simply to heap all of the blame on one Government or another or one Party or another, and I get hectorated by members opposite for doing so. It is not a fact that the economic crisis that confronts South Australia is specifically a problem that has arisen from the policies of the current Government: that is not true. Those policies have contributed to the problem, but they have not caused it. Likewise, it is not the fault of the previous Labor Government. Certainly, some things can be attributed to our period in power, but basically we had little to do with the economic crisis that currently confronts this nation and this State.

Similarly, one cannot simply look to the policies of the Fraser Government or, earlier, the Whitlam Government and say that those policies were responsible for the problems that now confront us. Nor can one simplistically look at the problems now confronting the capitalist world and say that they were created solely by the capitalist system, although I think that a study of that particular problem would give some clues as to a way out of the problem with which we are now confronted.

It is true that, even within the capitalist system in which we are forced to operate, it is possible for innovative policies to be applied which can certainly temper the worst effects of the seasonal or regular booms and busts that are an inherent part of that system. We can also apply policies which temper the worst excesses of that system as they apply to individuals in our society. In fact, what we are confronted with today in this country is a depression. It may not be a depression that is affecting directly any member of this House or this Parliament, except to the extent that members might well deservedly (if they are Liberals) be turfed out at the next election. Each of us individually is not confronting a depression, because our salaries and conditions are relatively well insulated against the depression.

However, for the 500 000 people who are now unemployed in this country, the depression is here, and for the other 500 000 who are the so-called hidden unemployed in this

country, there is no doubt that the depression is well and truly here. It is on the way for thousands and thousands of other people, such as steel workers in Whyalla and Wollongong, and manufacturing workers in Tasmania and elsewhere, who are marked out to join the thousands who already have been axed.

This is the situation which confronts all of us, and it is a damn disgrace that to date we have seen virtually no suggestions from this Government or from the Fraser Government about how we should get out of this situation. If anything, they are almost paralysed by it.

Where is the leader on the other side who is going to galvanise these people into action? Certainly, we have seen no indication of any sort of leadership from the current front bench of the Government. There is only a bleated and repeated cry, time and time again, 'We are going to get out of the road of business and let business get on with the job of recovery.' That is a pathetic policy and pathetic politicking, particularly if the Government is merely saying, 'We have no answers, we are just going to leave it up to business,' because that is exactly what this Government proposes. That is not a policy at all—that is a lack of policy. There are things that could be done; there are initiatives that could be exercised by Governments in this country to dramatically turn around the economic crisis in which we now find ourselves.

Mr Lewis: Like what?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I will get to that, if the honourable member will be a little patient. That is typical of him: he shows a total negative attitude himself, and simply covers his tracks with inane interjections. What we need is some intelligent thinking in this country, and I want to refer to some examples of the sort of thing I am talking about. I am no lover of the policies, the foreign policies particularly, of the Israeli Government, and I make that very clear, but I have had the opportunity of visiting Israel and seeing the way in which that country confronted its problems which are similar to the problems confronted by this State. In other words, it is located in a dry area, has a lack of water, has considerable problems from outside pressures, in their case the foreign situation, in our case the fact that our economy is largely controlled by foreign multi-nationals. It is heavily interacting with the American economy, and wage rates in the surrounding area are so low as to be, in effect, slave rates, and all of these are problems that we must confront. Nonetheless, when one looks at the Israeli economy and what has been achieved, one sees evidence of initiatives that have been taken at all levels in that society which could be a great lesson to us.

Mr Lewis: How many hours a week does its labour force work? How many weeks annual leave a year do its workers receive?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: They are interesting questions which should be placed on record, and I will do that later. As I recall from my visit to Israel, its labour conditions are similar to those applying in this country. That interjection is typical of the honourable member, although I do not want to waste any more time on him because, even if I took the next 51 minutes to explain the situation, he would not understand, but I would like to give him a couple of examples.

When the Common Market came into force and when Spain and Portugal were going to join, Israel was going to have much difficulty in selling citrus fruit. Israel worked out a method of overcoming the problem and developed a completely new industry in cut flowers which they could fly from Israel to Common Market countries. Citrus fruits are heavy, but do not take up the entire volume of space available on aircraft. Cut flowers are light, and Israel estab-

lished an industry in cut flower exports and was able to remain competitive in the citrus industry.

Mr Lewis: Have I not advocated exactly the same thing should be established here?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I want to get on with how we should deal with these matters out of this Parliament. I do not believe the honourable member has advocated that same thing. I will come back to that in a moment. What South Australia drastically lacks is men and women in industry of some vision, and men and women in Government of vision. Tragically, the history of this State has been since its earliest days, one of introverted small mindedness and it is long overdue that we should start being much more outward in our thinking and development. We have a long way to go, but I am always an optimist and I believe there are many steps that could be taken to lead us down the sort of economic path that the Israelis have taken. We have many advantages which we could be exploiting but which, tragically, we are not exploiting at present.

One of the worst examples of the way we operate in this State, particularly the way in which the Government operates, is the way it simply takes an entirely passive attitude to the takeover of South Australian industry by corporations in the Eastern States and multi-nationals. There has been virtually no attempt made by this Government to stop that continuing process, yet there is a list as long as one's arm of companies in South Australia which originally had their headquarters and control here and which have been taken over during the period of this Government.

Aside from that, this Government has taken a totally passive attitude towards the development of small home-grown industries in this State. If one looks at the first half of this century, one sees that it is generally true that the development of the manufacturing base in this State was home grown. The development of G.M.H., Chrysler and other large employers in Adelaide who came from overseas or interstate has occurred largely since the end of the Second World War. Prior to that, South Australia had a thriving medium-sized home-grown manufacturing base. It is a great tragedy that this Government seems to have taken upon itself a policy which almost says, 'Unless we can get foreign investment, we will not get any investment at all.' It is a tragedy that this Government has not adopted policies designed much more to invite small companies, so-called 'home-grown industries' to develop or expand in South Australia. This State is in such a mess because the Government has consistently overlooked the contribution of South Australia's small firms to the economy while giving massive financial incentives to large multi-nationals or interstate firms to come and set up in South Australia.

Mr Lewis: Not true!

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: It is true, and the evidence is clearly there.

Mr Lewis: Show it!

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I will get to some examples in a moment. The fact is that in this State we have ignored the small manufacturing base. As I said, I will give some examples. If one goes to the Department of Economic Development and wants to obtain assistance as a small business man in South Australia, or as a person perhaps with an idea, or who has a small manufacturing organisation, the department will say, 'We would be pleased to accommodate you if your ideas fit within the criteria that we have laid down.' In other words, if one can fit one's application into the department's straitjacket, it will wear it. That is a good example of the thinking which locks us into the 1950s.

Every other State in Australia is now providing wide assistance. True, there may be some ideas or a few dollars additional here or there, but generally, unless one can fit an

idea into the straitjacket of the type of assistance that the Government is willing to offer, one will not get any assistance.

A much more effective way of providing assistance to small South Australian-based manufacturers and businesses in particular would be to say to them, 'Come along to us. Discuss your particular problems. We will provide you with whatever assistance we can in the way of advice, etc., initially, and we will, in consultation and conjunction with you, prepare a package of assistance that has been tailored especially to the needs of your industry.' That is obviously the way in which an enlightened policy would be applied. But it is not, because we have a bureaucratic approach at the present time.

I can give some examples of the sorts of industries that are not taking advantage of expanding and developing in South Australia because they perceive the Government's assistance arrangements as being far too bureaucratic. There is a gentleman in the Holden Hill area who makes end-on chopping boards for butcher shops, and the like. He told me when I went to see him that he had a backlog of orders for 18 months that he could not fill. I asked him 'Why are you not employing people and expanding?'

Mr Lewis: Because of workers compensation.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: That remark is typical of the sort of negative thinking on the other side.

Mr Lewis interjecting:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I have not seen the honourable member enter a disclaimer in this place so that he does not take advantage of the insurance package that is available to members of this House. Why he would want to deny other workers the benefits of such conditions I have no idea. This small business man told me that he was not prepared to bother with expansion because it would involve him in keeping books that he did not want to keep. He did not have much of an idea of marketing, and those types of activities were foreign to his expertise.

I asked him whether, if the Government or another agency was prepared to encourage him to expand by providing him with management advice and by putting him in contact with an accountant who would be able to keep his books and provide him with assistance with marketing, obtaining finance, and the like, he would then be interested in expanding. He said, 'I might consider expansion in those circumstances.'

Mr Evans: Did you tell him about the Small Business Advisory Unit?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I will have something to say about that in a moment.

Mr Evans: Did you advise him about it?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: He had been to see the Small Business Advisory Unit and his impression was that, if one did not fit into the prescribed mould and assistance available (in other words, if one did not fit the criteria), one did not get assistance. I know from my contact with Government organisations that that is correct. Those organisations make a judgment based on their assessment of a person as a business risk.

Mr Evans: Did you let the Minister know about it?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: If the honourable member would listen, he would hear what I am trying to say. I am saying (and I will repeat it for the honourable member) that, instead of setting down criteria for assistance and saying 'This is available,' putting it in a book and sending it to people, we should turn the process around and say, 'Come and see us. We will talk to you about your needs, and then we will tailor a package to your particular needs.' That should happen, instead of one's being told that, unless one fits in with this, one is not eligible for assistance, as has basically happened in the past.

I could give many other examples of small businesses in South Australia that could be encouraged to expand their activities. I have often thought of the potential of Haighs Chocolates (possibly I should not name firms in this Parliament because it might embarrass them). I believe that their products are second to none. One cannot tell the difference between Swiss chocolates and those produced locally in South Australia by that firm. They are excellent products. I have no doubt that with proper marketing, management and finance, that firm could expand dramatically to sell its products in other States of Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere.

I do not know why that firm has not expanded, but I suspect that the management thinks that the sort of assistance that is available from Government will lead to some form of Government control, is too bureaucratic, or, alternatively, is not suitable or appropriate for the type of business that they would wish to achieve. I think it is a tragedy the example of this firm and hundreds of others that exist in this State can be given to this Parliament. We most obviously need a dramatic change in the attitude of the Government and of management of the so-called home-grown small industries in this State.

I believe that if we do not achieve that sort of change in attitude our future is very bleak indeed. It will need a lot of coaxing on the part of the Government to get these types of organisations (these small businesses) to agree to expand. However, it is a task that must be achieved if we are to have an economic future for manufacturing in this State. The fact that we have not been able to expand that sector of our manufacturing and employment base very greatly in the past few years shows a lack of confidence in our own ability as workers, employers, manufacturers, businessmen, marketers, and the like. We are in urgent need of reviewing our overall objectives in this State, because, if we do not do that, we are undoubtedly in for a period of slow decline, where the people of this State are slowly reduced to a peasant class.

People in this polite society do not like to hear references to the depression that is upon us. We have heard every trick in the book used to refer to the current economic crisis as anything but a 'depression'. Likewise, people do not like hearing a few home truths about the bleak medium to long-term future of this State's economy. They do not like people saying that it is on the cards that a large portion of our population here will be reduced to peasant status, but that is exactly what is going on now and that process is continuing. Everybody in this place knows that, although few want to admit it.

If one goes to my electorate, one will find streets and streets of so-called hidden unemployed people, people who want to get jobs, cannot get them and are eking out a living in the most appalling and deplorable circumstances. Certainly, they have the dole, so that if they care to sleep on the streets they will be able to feed themselves. However, that is about as far as one can take it. A person came to see me recently who, with his wife, eight-month old baby and a three-year old or four-year old child, had been sleeping in a car for about six weeks. He had been too proud prior to that to seek assistance. That is my assessment of the situation. This person had slept in a car for that long, and there are many, many people in this so-called affluent society who are sleeping in cars because they cannot find accommodation. Every member in this House, particularly Government members who represent the more marginal areas, know exactly what I am talking about. The situation is a disgrace.

Mr Lewis: There is no capital for housing.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I am glad that the honourable member came in hook, line and sinker on this. I

will suggest to him how we could inject some capital into housing.

Mr Lewis: Yes, get rid of the stupid clauses in the Landlord and Tenants Act which your Government introduced and which drove it out of this State.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: That would not increase one iota the number of units available, and the honourable member knows it. There is a lack of funding for welfare housing in this State, and we all know that. One reason for that is that this Government has not been prepared to give high enough priority to the building of welfare housing to ensure that more and more money is made available as the demand has got greater and greater. I do not care whether the honourable member says, 'Yes, we have increased the amount.'

Mr Lewis interjecting:

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: The problem is far worse now than it ever was under our Government, and that is the difference. It is said that the money is not being made available from Canberra, but I will tell the honourable member where he could easily get some money if the Government seriously wanted to do something about this problem. I understand that under the Loan Council guidelines, this State is entitled to set up an unlimited number of small statutory authorities each of which is entitled to borrow, in the first year, \$1 200 000 and \$800 000 after that.

Mr Lewis: Where do they borrow it from?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: On the market, where everyone else borrows money.

Mr Lewis: That pushes up demand, and that pushes up the price. Therefore, interest rates increase.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I know that. I am not allowed to refer to the honourable member as a fool, and therefore I will not. However, his comments only indicate why people in the Mallee should be voting for the Country Party. I do not even know their candidate, but he could not be any worse than the current member. The amount of money about which we would be talking would be \$20 000 000 or \$30 000 000, which would be a drop in the ocean in terms of the national money market, as the honourable member would know full well. We could set up small statutory authorities, borrow about \$30 000 000 per year, and the effect in terms of the amount of welfare housing that could therefore be made available would be very great indeed. I have been told that if we borrowed \$30 000 000 per year for the term of a Parliament, in other words, over a three-year period, we would be able to reduce the waiting list of the Housing Trust by half. The honourable member wants to know when the money will be paid back. I will tell him where we will pay it back from: first, from rents—

Mr Glazbrook: We are subsidising the rents now.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: That is right, first, from the rents, and from the normal amount of subsidisation that goes on. These people merely say that it is a Federal Government responsibility. That is not the situation. There is no doubt that this State Government, if it wanted to, could provide more money for housing out of general revenue. It is a question of priorities. However, it would prefer to spend the money on other projects of its own and have people living in cars, sleeping on park benches, and crowding two or three families in a house, and the like.

While I am on the question of housing, I want to refer to the Emergency Housing Office and to the problem of no fixed addresses. I refer, first, to the Emergency Housing Office. The most extraordinary catch-22 situation is operating in relation to the Emergency Housing Office. A person in a destitute situation must see the Emergency Housing Office and say, 'I have not got a deposit to pay when I go to see a landlord.' They say, 'That's all right. We will fix you up

with a deposit. You go and find the house and come back and see us. We will give you the deposit made out to that landlord. You must have that landlord's name and address. We will check with him in advance, we will then give you the money, and you will be able to go and pay the bond.'

Of course, the problem out in the streets where people are really looking for accommodation is that every time a place is advertised or becomes available 20 or 30 desperate home seekers go racing to that address to try to get hold of that accommodation. What happens? The most destitute people miss out because, when they turn up, others are there already who are employed and can have money available to pay the landlord on the spot. The landlord, quite understandably, is not going to sit around for two hours on the off chance that the destitute person will go to the Emergency Housing Office and will be able to come back with the cheque. It is disgraceful catch-22 situation. That is typical of the way in which things happen when bureaucrats, who are not on the street looking at these problems, draw up guidelines and criteria. That is happening and needs to be changed urgently, because that is one of the reasons why desperate and destitute families are finding it impossible to obtain accommodation.

The other problem is with the Housing Trust. I had this incredible example the other day of a person living in a motor car who went down to the Housing Trust and was told that he had to go to the Housing Trust office covering the area where he was resident. Ha, ha! He said, 'Here will do, because I am living in the car out the front.' They would not believe him. They said, 'We do not believe you. Go to the office where you are staying.' He came to my office then, and I fixed him up by fiddling the rules, as usual; that is the only way in which one can assist people these days.

Mr Lewis: We have noticed that that is the way you do things.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: That is the only way to do things to assist people. That is typical. The honourable member would not care about people living in cars; he would let them live there. That is the sort of attitude that he would take. The only way to do it was to ring up a friend in Elizabeth so that this person was able to say that he was a resident there. They did allow the person to park the car there overnight, so it was properly fixed up, and thereby the person was actually able to tell the Housing Trust that he had an address.

That reminds me of another problem. I do not know how many thousands of itinerant people there are in this State, but I suspect that the figure is now well into the tens of thousands. They are the most deprived people in this community and they are the people who have least power and least say in this community. As all members know, not one of those people is properly enrolled and being represented in this Parliament, because, if one is of no fixed address, one is not entitled to be on the electoral roll. That is a problem that has only recently struck me as being an important one, and I am not pleased to make that admission. I should have thought of it a long time ago.

It is about time that we in this State had a special roll of people, at least for voting for the Upper House, if we cannot have it for the Lower House, who can be on the roll notwithstanding the fact they are itinerant workers, or, alternatively, that they have no fixed address, because I believe that those people as well as those people who are lucky enough to have regular accommodation should be entitled to vote and have a say in the election of this Parliament. It is quite a disgrace when one thinks there are tens of thousands of these people who are not able to be represented in this Parliament.

There are other examples in the housing area, and I want to deal with one briefly. This is getting into the area of the

crisis that now exists in relation to more middle-class people who have actually managed, by good luck, good management or good fortune, to move into a home (I will not call it a home of their own, but at least it is a home that they are buying). When one looks at the figures in relation to home ownership, there is no doubt that that is a concept that is dead as a result of the Fraser Government's policies—dead for the ordinary wage earner in this country.

There is no question that ordinary people can no longer aspire to own their own home in this society. It has been going that way for the past three or four years. Originally, a person could hope to pay off a mortgage before he retired; now that is less and less likely. Originally, one could expect, with the interest rates that were then applying, to pay back the amount borrowed about three times over. Now it is five times over. Most people see this as an impossible burden. Some extraordinary anomalies have come out of this. I want to read a letter that I wrote to the General Manager of the Housing Trust, Mr Edwards, concerning this matter. The letter says:

I am writing to you concerning the financial position of [a constituent of mine].

I am leaving the name and address out. Any member of the House who wants to see it can certainly do so, but I do not see any point in bringing my constituents name into it. I have obtained his permission to do that. The letter continues:

[My constituent] is purchasing a house at Salerno Court, Elizabeth East, and is being financed by the trust. He was on the waiting list for a rental-purchase house for some time, but finally, when his application was considered, he was earning more than the amount which would have made him eligible for the rental-purchase scheme. He was subsequently placed on the intermediate scheme, whatever that may be, and he moved into his house.

At the time he was working as a commission salesman. With the downturn in the housing market he found he could not survive selling [the product which he was selling] and he is now selling loose overlay covers for lounge suites and chairs, etc. He is finding it increasingly difficult to meet his mortgage commitments. He has ascertained that a neighbour of his, who was able to qualify for the rental purchase scheme, and who is now earning considerably more than he is, is in fact paying substantially less.

During the period he has been in the house his total repayments have been \$5 188 more than those of a neighbour who is in a similar house of similar value.

[My constituent] as you will notice from your records, is slowly slipping further and further into arrears with the trust. In these tragic circumstances, unless something can be done to re-finance his arrangements, it would seem that he will eventually lose his house.

I would be grateful if you could have a trust financial officer talk to him to see what arrangements can be made to refinance this man's mortgage.

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

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: What is to be done about a person in the situation of my constituent? My constituent believes that he has been grossly and unfairly treated by a system which, obviously, is full of holes. In making that comment I do not want it to be seen as a reflection on the Housing Trust, because the Housing Trust does a reasonably good job of attempting to distribute such scarce resources provided to it by this Government with its miserly attitude to public housing.

A person in my constituent's situation inevitably must ask the question, 'Why is society subsidising my neighbour and refusing to subsidise me?' As I said, I have written to the Housing Trust concerning that matter, and I will be interested to see what reply comes in due course. The whole question of housing is fundamental to the future of our society. Soaring interest rates have dramatically highlighted the housing crisis. The crisis facing the Australian community today has now reached proportions whereby it is going to rock this society by its very foundations.

It is not good enough to simply say, 'Well, if people would apply in advance of their housing needs to the Housing

Trust or do this, that or the other thing, they would be able to be provided with housing.' The fact is that there are too few housing units for the number of people applying for them. The only way to overcome that problem is to build more houses.

As the Leader of the Opposition pointed out, if we built more houses, that would improve the general economic climate. It is part of the economic cycle: if one spends money on construction it will inevitably lead to an improved economy. I was saying before the dinner adjournment that one solution to this problem would be to set up small possibly local housing authorities with a three-man board comprising one member from the Housing Trust, one member from the local authority and possibly a representative of the tenants in the flats or houses operated by the small housing authority, and that over a two-year period such an authority would be able to borrow \$2 000 000. If that activity went on across the State, it could have an important impact on the provision of housing in this State and could certainly put us in a far better situation than that which is occurring nationally.

I am always astounded at the way in which members of the Government have no understanding of the social costs of failing to provide proper standards of food, clothing and shelter for people. Government members have no understanding of the enormous costs to the community of failing to provide people with a decent standard of living. We hear members opposite squawking about the dramatic increase in violent and other crimes that have occurred in recent times, but we do not hear much about the reasons for this. Put simply, the reasons are that many people in the community now have insufficient housing, insufficient family lives as a result of that, and are unable to find jobs, are unemployed, depressed and feel that there is no hope or future for them. Therefore, these people take the attitude 'Why should I behave in a socially responsible manner?'

That is exactly the sort of social cost that leads directly from a failure by society to provide for this situation. The plight of people in society who cannot find housing is particularly tragic. It is not only tragic for them: it will in the future become tragic for society at large. One of the things that irritates me greatly about the current situation is that we constantly see the poor, the disadvantaged and the people in greatest need in society given gratuitous advice by conservatives, by Liberal Party members and particularly, I notice this afternoon, by the *News*, in which an article, headed 'Survival in the suburbs', proceeds to give people gratuitous advice on how to be an inflation fighter, how to make the dollar go further, etc.

It is easy for a journalist on \$20 000 to tell someone on unemployment benefits of \$6 000 how to make dollars go further. If one has \$6 000 it will buy only \$6 000 worth of goods and services. That is the stone end of it. The sort of pap in the article about how to cut costs and cut corners basically suggests to people that they should coop themselves up in their own homes, if they are lucky enough to have one, not go out and enjoy any of the benefits of society and stop complaining about it.

Mr Keneally: And eat pet food.

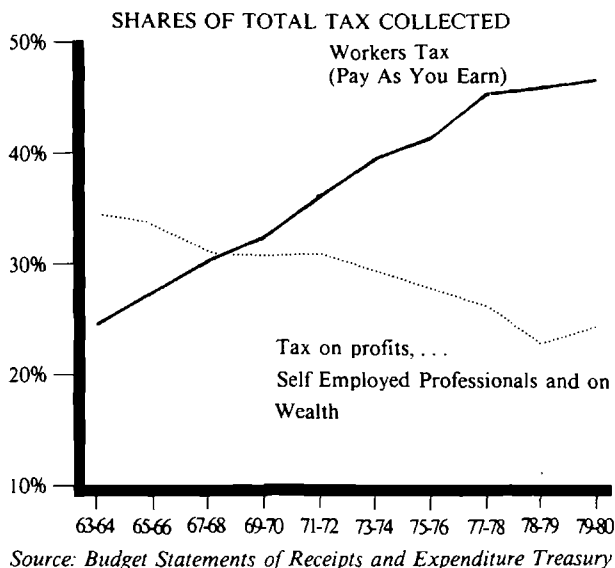
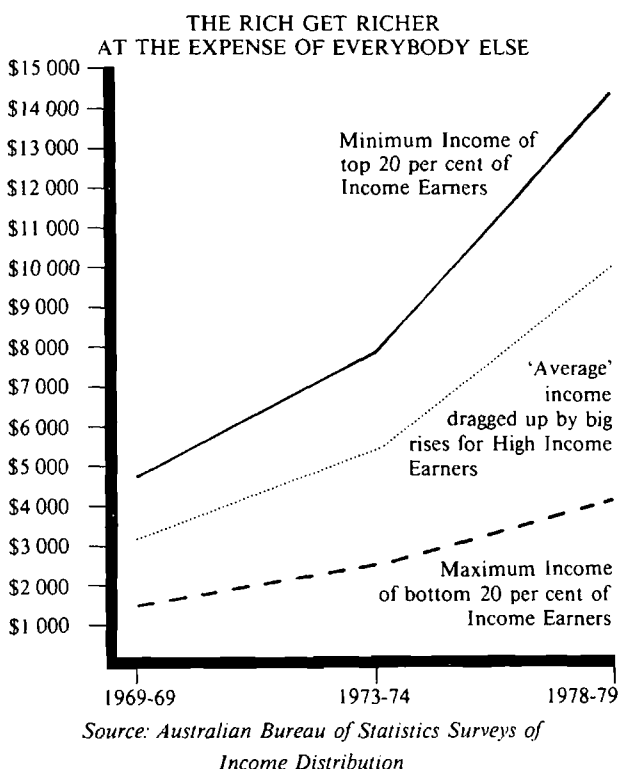
The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: Yes, and eat pet food. That sort of gratuitous advice makes me sick, and the less we hear of it in the future the better. It is rather like those who approach the unemployed and tell them there are plenty of jobs to be had. If one looks at the statistics, in South Australia there is one job for every 40 unemployed. We get people telling the unemployed that they should go out and get a job and that there are plenty of jobs if only they will go out and get them. It is the 'let-them-eat-cake' syndrome.

The member for Eyre berated the soon-to-be member for Grey, a Labor candidate, for having the temerity to suggest that it was about time we introduced a capital gains tax in

this country. I do not want to take issue with him on that. However, I wish to take issue with him over the way he said to this House in a shame-faced manner, 'Are we going to have people's jewellery taxed or people's antique furniture taxed?' as if every Tom, Dick and Harry in society has jewellery—or, indeed, a houseful of antique furniture—that would attract a capital gains tax. One can see which people he represents in this Parliament. It is interesting when one looks at the distribution of wealth in this country to see how it is inevitably moving further and further away from an equitable situation.

I have two tables which I seek leave to have inserted in *Hansard* without my reading them. One graph is headed 'The rich get richer at the expense of everybody else,' and the other is headed 'Shares of total tax collected.' I seek leave to have them inserted, with the assurance that they are statistical only.

Leave granted.



The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: When one looks at those tables (the figures go only to 1978-79) one realises that the malapportionment of this State's wealth and this country's wealth during that time has accelerated, if anything. What can be seen from those tables is that the maximum income of the bottom 20 per cent of income earners has risen from 1968-69 to 1978-79 from about \$2 000 to \$4 000, whereas the average income for society has gone up from about \$3 000 to about \$10 000. Also, the minimum income of the top 20 per cent of income earners has risen from \$5 000 to \$15 000. What that means in simple terms is that the rich are ripping the rest off, and the position is getting worse and worse. I point out that those figures relate only to the minimum income of the top 20 per cent of income earners: of course, those people who are the really wealthy in this country have fantastic and fabulous wealth that is well hidden from the ordinary people in this society.

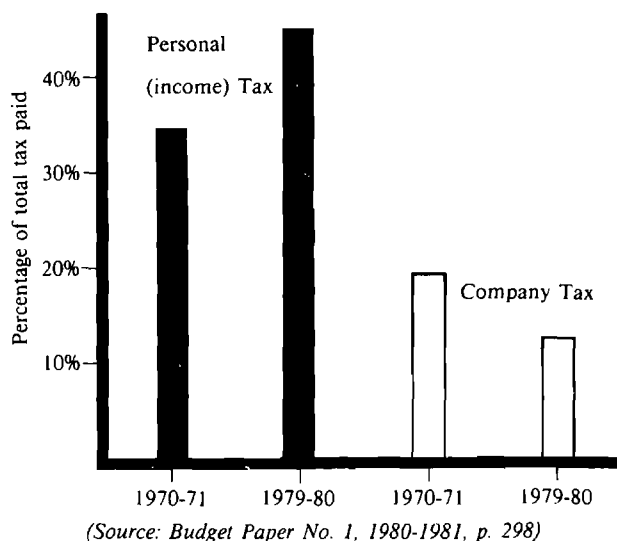
We hear a lot of stories about the fact that there is no money around, that Governments, in particular, are far poorer than they used to be. I have another table which I think would be very illustrative to have inserted in *Hansard*. This table is derived from the Commonwealth Government's own Budget papers and shows the percentage of Government tax revenues deriving from personal tax and company tax in the year 1970-71 in comparison with those for the year 1980-81, and the figures show quite clearly that personal income tax has gone up substantially whereas company tax has in fact decreased as a proportion of the net revenues collected. This Government would tell us that, by doing that over that 10-year period, more jobs would be created. We all know what a farce that argument is; we hear it trotted out here time and time again, but it is quite ridiculous to make that suggestion—it is just not true, and the figures give the proof of that. I seek leave, Mr Speaker, to have the table inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

The SPEAKER: Does the honourable gentleman give an assurance that it is purely statistical?

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: Yes, Sir.

Leave granted.

**PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUES
DERIVING FROM PERSONAL TAX AND COMPANY TAX**



The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I want to deal with one further matter that the conservatives seem to perpetrate in our society. When I go to schools in Elizabeth and when I talk to working-class parents, I find that virtually to a man or woman they are all convinced that the best step to take

to ensure that their children can obtain jobs is to take them out of school at 15 years and quickly get them a job doing something like serving in a supermarket or something of that sort, if they possibly can. I believe that the Government has a responsibility to try to ensure that the retention rates in schools in this State are improved.

The attitude that the Government seems to take by just shrugging at the appalling retention rates that exist in some of our high schools should not be taken. The drop-out rates are far too high. If we want to build the sort of society that will ensure that we will have a secure and safe future, we need far better education, particularly at the higher levels at secondary schools. I believe that, unless we take steps to ensure that that occurs, inevitably we will reap the consequences in the future.

I now return to the housing situation. Another one of the quite disgraceful laws that apply in this society (I am not saying that it was introduced by the Government: it has existed either as a local council by-law or otherwise for quite some time), is the rule that forces people living in caravans, in caravan parks to move once every three months. If ever there was a rule made by bureaucrats or politicians without any knowledge of the way in which ordinary people are forced to eke out their existence, that rule is one of them. It ought to be removed from the Statute Book and thrown off local council books at the earliest possible time.

I am well aware of the history behind this particular rule. Caravan parks were set up as tourist facilities in alleged tourist areas; and it was not desired that people live in the caravans permanently. The fact of the matter is that there are not enough houses, so many people must live in caravans. Many other people choose to live in caravans at caravan parks and, if they so choose, they should be allowed to do so.

As I have said, many people are forced to live in caravans in caravan parks. If they are in that situation, for God's sake they should be able to live in peace without being forced to shift from one caravan park to the next caravan park, to the next caravan park. I believe it is a disgrace in this so-called enlightened age that people should be placed in that situation. It rather reminds me of the Tory Government's response in the United Kingdom last century when there were so many unemployed and homeless people in London that they were forced to sleep under bridges. The rich socialites who liked to promenade along the Thames embankment in the evenings were forced to pass by these stinking, smelly objects of humanity, as they would see them. What happened? The London City Council obliged these upstanding socialite citizens by passing regulations making it an offence to sleep under the bridges of London. That is of about the same calibre as the rule which provides that people cannot live in caravan parks for more than three months and must move on. I believe that is a disgrace and it should be removed from the Statute Book at the earliest possible time.

Mr Trainer: Many of them have no fixed address.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: I mentioned that before. Such people have no fixed address. They never get on to the electoral roll. They never have the opportunity to vote for Parliamentary elections and, therefore, they never affect the deliberations that we make. I suspect that that is the reason why this type of law has remained on the Statute Book for as long as it has. This type of law is not brought to the attention of the elected members of this Parliament.

In conclusion, I wish to refer to the trade union movement. Over the past hour or so I have set out for Parliament the undoubtedly disastrous situation in which we find ourselves. Understandably, the conservatives' response, rather than to admit the terrible disaster that the capitalist system has led us into, has been to attack the trade union movement at

every available opportunity. Of course, they have created many of those opportunities themselves. To some extent they have succeeded in convincing some Australian people that the trade union movement does not still have an important role to play in our society. Of course, nothing could be further from the truth. The only thing standing between the Australian workers and their conditions and standards being reduced to the level of those of Asian peasants and Asian slave workers in places such as the Philippines free trade areas is the Australian trade union movement.

That is the only thing that stands between Australian workers and grinding poverty. I believe that the sooner conservative Governments in this country start acting in the interests of ordinary Australians and stop running around looking after the interests of American and other multi-nationals and attacking the trade union movement, the sooner we might be able to reach some consensus about where we as a society should be going.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Elizabeth has the call and other honourable members will remain silent.

The Hon. PETER DUNCAN: What I have been putting to the House sets out fairly clearly the sort of crisis with which our society is confronted. Unless our society and members of this Parliament can reach some sort of consensus and understanding about the direction in which we ought to be going, the future for our society is particularly bleak.

As I have said, economically we are confronted with a very grim future that will require all the initiatives and skills that we are able to bring to bear on the problem. Socially, unless we repair the damage that is being done to our society at present through the malapportionment of the wealth, again we will have a very bleak future to look forward to, because it will not be long before those suggestions made by the good burghers of Springfield—that they would like to put a big fence around Springfield to protect them from the riff-raff that might come along wanting to share around some of the wealth—will become a reality in our society. We will be reduced to the sort of situation that exists in some Asian societies, where the fabric of society has so broken down that the only alternative for people with wealth is to protect that wealth by arming themselves and by hiring private armies, the ordinary people having been reduced to a life of grinding poverty and misery.

Fortunately, it will not be very long before the conservatives in this State are thrown from the Treasury benches and there will be a Labor Government. In those circumstances, the people who are so much in need in our society at present will at least be able to see some hope in the future and some chance for a better life. The more quickly that happens, the better for all of us. I look forward to the next Governor's Speech in South Australia being a blueprint for the future development of our society and our State.

Mr RODDA (Victoria): I join with the other members in supporting the motion, and I also join with the expressions of condolence to the families of the late Sir John McLeay and the Hon. Jim Dunford. Both those men in their various fields of endeavour left a distinguished memory for the people of this State. Reference was made to the late Cyril Hutchens, C.B.E., who was a Minister of some distinction from the other side of Parliament in the Walsh and Dunstan Governments. Unfortunately, there was an omission in the Governor's Speech in regard to the late Mr Hutchens. Mr Hutchens made a very worthwhile contribution to this House. I was privileged to serve with him in my first five years in this place. Although he came from the opposite side, he set an example that was worthy of emulation by all people who come here.

I also express my condolences to the family of the late Mr Ted Dawes, a messenger from another place. He, too, was an officer who gave distinguished service in this Parliament.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Victoria has the call. There is too much audible conversation.

Mr RODDA: Also, I want to refer to a member of the Opposition from another place, that is, the Hon. Norman Foster, who must be regarded as a great Australian and as the South Australian of the year.

Mr Hemmings: I know why they sacked you.

Mr RODDA: We will hear something about little brer rabbit in a moment. I have some brer rabbit stories that, I hope, will send him down the burrow. The Hon. Norman Foster took steps in the interests of the people of Australia and, in regard to my *bete noire* of some months ago and while talking about the trade union movement, I believe I should say that he is an ornament to the trade union movement: he stood up for his people and took a positive line on legislation that the Minister of Mines and Energy spent many months negotiating patiently in order to bring down what is and what will be seen as an historic document for this State. Of course, Norman Foster had a great part to play in putting that legislation on the Statute Book, and the people of South Australia will laud him for it.

Now, I wish to talk about the Leader, Mr John Bannon, who should be a great lover, because he acts like one. On the day that I resigned from the Ministry and made way for John Olsen, a young man of great capabilities (and I have seen fuddy duddies, people with grey hair, staying around for too long in Ministries), the Leader had some kind and unkind things to say, and I want to look at them and examine them in their true perspective. According to the *Border Watch* of 5 March 1982, a most generous Mr Bannon had this to say when talking about Mr Rodda:

'He is a fine man,' he said, 'and one for whom I have great respect. He is a man of great Parliamentary experience.'

That was quoted in the *Border Watch*. What then did the Leader have to say in the city, in the same breath and probably at the same moment? He probably put down one phone and picked up another and stated that 'this man is a catastrophe . . . bumbling from disaster to disaster, lurching from tragedy to tragedy'. He could well have said that I had been swimming from disaster to disaster, because he talked about three ships. He could have chosen better words. He started with that old hackneyed matter of the Football Park lights. Well may the Leader talk about the Football Park lights because his Government had its share of bungling and nervousness on that issue.

Members interjecting:

Mr RODDA: The former Government was looking down the barrel of the same matter as I was. The question became a matter of patient negotiation, but the issue, as the Leader well knows, involved the breaking of an indenture. He knows that no Minister would break that. In regard to the sinking of the ships, I point out that what happened to the dredge, the *H. C. Meyer*, was a tragedy, an act of God, that it should have picked up a piece of steel that punctured a coffer tank, and it was unfortunate that a seaman should have lost his life when this vessel capsized.

The greater tragedy (and one which could and should have been avoided) was that involving the aluminium patrol boat which came to grief. That boat should never have left sheltered waters. The previous Government provided that boat for patrol work. The *Joseph Verco* had run the gamut, and the previous Government set out to make it a more comfortable vessel because it was a disgrace to send people to sea in it. I listened to the member for Elizabeth talking about mankind and the snobs, I think he called them,

walking on the embankment and looking at the dregs of humanity, but one would have had to be a Hell's Angel to put up with the inconvenience of the very uncomfortable quarters of the *Joseph Verco*. Remember that it was the Labor Government that bought the *Joseph Verco*.

The *Joseph Verco* was to be renovated to be made a more comfortable vessel. When I became Minister that ship was the epitome of instability. When it took to the water it turned over. The worst thing was that that vessel had had concrete placed in it to keep it stable, and after that concrete was removed during a refit the vessel turned over. Why purchase such a vessel in the first place? The member for Stuart smiles, yet he was my unofficial P.R. man when I was Minister and did a great job. If one looks at some of the memoirs in the library, one realises that Mosstrooper could not jump over them.

Then there was the prisons area, and that is where we had some real fun. I think matters in that area were brought to a head by the escape of Mr Tognolini. When that saga is written up it will be a blueprint of what not to do in prisons. However, it did point up the inadequacies then present in the prison system. It also brought to a head the fact that the previous Government had received a request for additional prison officers which it had turned down. That matter came to a head in 1976 or 1977 when a prison officer was knocked on the head and put in a fridge during a fracas. Arising out of that happening came the request for additional officers, which we learnt was turned down (as after Tognolini's escape, prisoners were locked in their cells at 9 p.m.) The A.L.P. Government closed the tower at 9 p.m., when all prisoners were locked away and refused a request for additional prison officers. The watch towers were closed and the place was in darkness.

Mr Langley: Do you remember the night this place was full of prison officers?

Mr RODDA: The member for Unley has not lost the art of casting red herrings on the track, but I will not be put off. It was not my task, as Minister, to go around looking in every nook and cranny to ascertain what was not being done. However, we did find out that those places were not being guarded properly.

The Government and the Premier gave me full backing. I think we spent something like \$1 000 000 post haste on straightening out that situation in the prisons, appointing some 50 new prison officers, providing surveillance equipment and the dog squad, and removing all of the obstructions and old buildings, which had been there for far too long; that cleared the way for providing better visibility in the area. Those obstructions had been used by people like Tognolini (I nearly said Keneally).

I would hope (and I know this is not possible, whatever the complexion of the Government is at the moment) to see a super-maximum security prison put up to handle those people who are truculent and who have to be removed from the general run of prisoners.

The SPEAKER: I notice in the gallery a distinguished visitor, the Right Honourable Edward Heath, Privy Councillor, M.B.E., member of the House of Commons since 1950, and a former Prime Minister of Great Britain between 1970 and 1974. I am not aware whether the honourable gentleman sailed in, but I do invite him to take a seat on the floor of the House, and I would ask the honourable Premier and the honourable Leader of the Opposition to escort our distinguished visitor to a seat on the floor of the House on the right-hand side of the Speaker and to introduce him.

The Right Honourable Edward Heath was escorted by the Hon. D. O. Tonkin and Mr Bannon to a seat on the floor of the House.

Mr RODDA: I suppose this would be the most memorable interruption I have ever had to a speech, and I have had some exceptionally memorable interruptions. I can assure the right honourable gentleman that he is in very good company. I am sure that, if he reads about some of the happenings of the last two years, he will understand what I am saying.

The Hon. M. M. Wilson interjecting:

Mr RODDA: The Deputy Premier and I had the pleasure of having a discussion with the honourable gentleman when he was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. I think he amazed us with his great knowledge. I said that I represented the forest areas. He said, 'How are things at Nangwarry, and all that forest area down there?' I found out that he knew more about it than I did.

Mr Langley: How are you going to tell your constituents down there?

Mr RODDA: I want to inform the House that we have a very distinguished visitor, and he is very well informed not only on the tides between Sydney and Hobart but also on all those areas in between. So that people opposite cannot have any false ideas, we are greatly honoured tonight. I am greatly honoured—I have always been lucky. I am greatly honoured that I should be talking to the House whilst Mr Heath is our very distinguished guest.

Before the arrival of our guest I was talking about this question of keeping within due bounds those people who are against society. I was wanting to pay a tribute to the prison officers.

The member for Unley was raising some Cain about a large number of people in the House, some of whom had a very great problem. Their task is not an easy one. They must keep themselves within due bounds in dealing with some difficult people. During the time that I was their Minister, I spent quite a deal of time with them and came to appreciate their extremely difficult task in carrying out their duties. I think that in the main the staff receives the co-operation of the inmates, but there is that smattering of difficult people. It calls for patience.

I am becoming amazed at my capabilities when my P.R.O. is signalling to ask whether he should stay. If ever the honourable member comes to a place of Ministerial responsibility, I can assure him that if I am still here I will not be as difficult a public relations officer as I have found him to be. However, I would assure him and the member for Unley that I have the highest regard for prison officers. I have great respect for the job that they do and I have a very real appreciation for the difficult task that is theirs. I hope that the remand centre progresses with all due haste, because Adelaide Gaol is old. It has done great service, but it is really a disgrace. However, we must put up with it, because it will not be replaced overnight. A remand centre close to the city can and will be a great asset to our correctional services in this State.

The Minister, by interjection, talked about the European services. I was very pleased and very proud to be associated with the shipping portfolio during my term in the Ministry. I want to pay a tribute to the officers of the Department of Marine and Harbours—Mr John Griffith, Mr Kinnane, who has since retired, Mr John Jenkin—all those people who have done so much to keep this State before the waterways of the world and the world shipping administrators.

It was a great thrill to me to hear the Minister announce in April, I think, of this year that the port of Adelaide will be an international port in its own right. I only hope that the negotiations that we had with the Japanese just before Christmas can bear fruit and that they, too, will call, because there are about 14 000 containers going from Adelaide to Melbourne and being shipped out of that port. With a tonnage like that, we could supply at least two to three

vessels a month. Also, it does help the settling in of warehouses in South Australia.

The Hon. M. M. Wilson: They are coming next month.

Mr RODDA: It is great news to hear the Minister say that this will be coming next month. We hear members opposite asking, 'What are you doing about employment?' This Government in its broad spectrum has gone forward with positive policies. We touched on it when we were talking about Norm Foster and the Roxby Downs issue. The Minister mentions that the Japanese agreement is imminent. With that will come the return of warehouses to this State—not having our warehouses in Melbourne where these l.c.l.'s, or limited container loads, are taken. They must be broken down there into the goods that the entrepreneur needs here in his factories. They must then come by road or by train. We have had our share of industrial problems and this has caused some heartache.

We talk about unemployment, but this is one of the reasons why there has not been any expansion in the order that we would like. It is pleasing to know that the circle is complete and that Japanese ships are now going to call here, because that is our closest market and it will bring other things with it.

I now turn to the fishing industry. I have found that, in the main, fishermen are wonderful people, although some are extremely difficult. My successor lives closer than I to these fishermen, as my electorate did not go near the fishing area, so I could be aloof. I do not envy the Minister having to live with them. I am sure that, with the Minister's nice smile and his persuasive eloquence, he does very well.

I understand that this year the fishing industry will bring about \$50 000 000-worth of turnover to the State. Last year the amount was \$46 000 000, so it is a growing industry. If one looks at its progress, one finds that that has been a pattern: it has increased. At the last election we talked about a fishing research unit, but I do not think that this is possible in the foreseeable future.

I underline that, if this is to become a full and flourishing industry, it should have all the scientific assistance available to it and that the research centre proposed at West Beach should become a fact, with adjuncts set up in the South-East and on the West Coast. I know that it is costly, but this industry has been continually growing and this year will bring in in excess of \$50 000 000 into the State. Therefore, we must look after and nurture this industry.

Some of the decisions taken—and I am pleased to see that the Minister is dealing with them—are the managed fishery and the closures in the gulf regarding the prawn fishing industry. The adjunctive fisheries are fragile and must be looked after, and the industry has a very strong appreciation of what is required.

I wish to pay a tribute to the officers of AFIC, especially the President (Mr Vandeppeer) and Mr Gallery. I had a very happy working arrangement with them and saw several Presidents in my time as Minister. Indeed, we got along very well. The disappointing thing for me was that we did not resolve the Investigator Strait matter, and that also disappointed Peter Nixon. He and I had a firm arrangement which was the subject of debate and a censure motion in this House. That will come, but the time was not right. I believe that there will have to come a time when there is one fishing industry which can be properly managed and be a resource that is extremely valuable to South Australia.

Another part of my portfolios related to the police. I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay a tribute to our Police Force. Laurie Draper was the Police Commissioner for most of my time as Minister and was a wonderful officer who was very close to his men. Laurie Draper was a good policeman himself and understood the practical side of a policeman's life as well as the scientific aids that police

must use in the forensic area. Also, he understood the latest in communication.

It came as a surprise to me to learn of a high-speed chase of a criminal in my district a couple of weeks ago, concerning which the Victorian police were reported in the press to be in a certain amount of trouble because they had apprehended that person within this State. I took part in the setting up of the Australian Police Council and the A.B.C.I. (the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence). There is unanimity of agreement that policing is a matter for the Australian nation.

To see the case occurring at Bordertown last week is disappointing, particularly the way it was handled in the press, and I am sure that the Australian Police Council, at its next meeting, will look at that matter in practice. If this matter has not been covered, I am sure it will be, because no police officer should be put in the situation of letting a criminal go irrespective of whether he is in South Australia, Western Australia or Tasmania. We are a nation—we are sovereign States. Common sense and legislation must see to it that those areas are covered.

We went through some fairly grim times in the inquiry that was called for. I am pleased to say that when it was resolved in this House, our Police Force came through with a clean slate. I have never thought otherwise. They, like the prison officers, have to deal with people at both ends of the spectrum, and it is never easy to deal with people who are out to break the law. The people of the State and the Government can never give our Police Force too much help.

The other contentious issue in my area concerns the Fire Brigade. I had the privilege of chairing a select committee which operated for some 12 months, and that committee's report will stand the closest examination. Committee members included Mr Wright, (the Deputy Leader of the Opposition), and Mr Corcoran, along with the Government Whip (the member for Fisher), and the member for Henley Beach, with the able assistance of Mrs Stevens. We saw the operations of every Fire Brigade in Southern Australia. The amended Act is now working, and we have had the privilege of seeing Mr Alan Bruce, a distinguished fire officer from New Zealand, take charge of the Fire Brigade in this State. It is indeed pleasing that my successor is not sitting in on some of those arguments that I seemed to be hearing almost daily, and I take heart from that.

The other issues I mention involve the rewriting of legislation by the Tonkin Government in terms of the policies that we put to the people in 1979. I well remember the difficulties in getting the legislation in question through this House. There are one or two other untouched areas with which my successor still has to deal. However, seeing these things work points up the policies which we put to the people of this State in 1979, and which have proved invaluable.

Policies in the area of law and order and the area of shipping have been well and truly implemented and are working well for the State. I refer also to the consideration of people involved in boating. I know that the boat ramp proposed for the south of Adelaide will be a great boon to the boating fraternity in this State, particularly those people living south of Adelaide.

I will always be indebted to my colleague, the Minister of Water Resources (Peter Arnold), because of his experience in the boating world. His advice in relation to this difficult area was most helpful, as we did strike some citizen resistance, to put it mildly. The member for Baudin would not be unmindful of decisions that were taken; they were difficult decisions, about which one could argue for months, but the great thing about South Australian people is that it does not matter how hell bent they are in opposing something: once

a decision is made, in the main, they are able to accept it and get on with it.

An area of concern to many people is that involving high interest rates. In my own district, which is essentially a primary producing area, including the forests, people are experiencing problems. It is pleasing to see the Rt. Hon. Edward Heath here tonight, because I know that he has a great interest in forestry. I dare say that the Minister of Forests, knowing him as I do, will take steps to have discussions with Mr Heath. The State's forests in the southern area, the representation of which is shared by the Minister of Education and myself, is capable of producing much more timber than we now produce. It has been a hobby horse of mine that we should encourage farmers to plant pine plantations on their properties: they are great things for rain gathering, for shelter, and, of course, inevitably, they are great money spinners to the farmer as a cash crop when the timber is harvested. Radiata pine is a quick grower with its greatest years of production being from 35 to 50 years. Radiata pine produces as much timber during those 15 years than it does during the other three quarters of its life span, which makes it a wonderful resource.

Regarding high land values, in a number of cases people have made financial arrangements with the best of intentions, but at this time we are seeing the cash flow falling away. However, the demand for repayment is always present with compounding interest, and this has put some very big strains on industry. This problem, of course, is shared by people buying houses in this State and is a real problem that is causing concern to the community. We must keep people on the land and in their homes, and it is a matter that should be dealt with jointly by the State and Federal Governments.

A drought here and there soon wipes out an acquired surplus, and situations change overnight. As a farmer of many years experience, I know that things are never the same for very long, and surpluses soon give way to a drought and things even out. The point is that we should give all the assistance that we can to those people who are in trouble, and I am sure that sooner than we think things will get back on to an even keel.

I thank my colleagues for the time that I had with them in the Ministry, and I am very pleased to see the progress that my young successor is making. He has settled in and he is doing a very good job. He never worries me with any queries, which points up that things are going well. They are going well. I wish him well and I wish my colleagues a very long stay on the Cabinet benches. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon. W. E. CHAPMAN (Minister of Agriculture): I move:

That the sittings of the House be extended beyond 10 o'clock.

Motion carried.

Mr HEMMINGS (Napier): It is traditional to support the Address in Reply debate, but I do so with some reluctance. I will enlarge on that during my contribution tonight. It has been said in one speech, I think that made by my colleague the member for Playford, that the Address in Reply debate is far too long. It takes up the business of the House. I think he also said that after the first two or three speeches it develops into an extended grievance debate. I support that point of view. I think the previous speaker (and I have a lot of respect for him) has proved that beyond doubt. Perhaps he will have the dubious record of driving out a former British Prime Minister two minutes after he entered this Chamber and heard what the member for Victoria was saying.

I have conducted a study about what has been said in Address in Reply debates and major Budget speeches over the past three years; those dealing with the important and relevant questions facing this State, such as poverty, unemployment, housing, and so on. Every single member on this side has made at least two major speeches dealing with those particular subjects. They have dealt at length with the problems facing the ordinary people of this State. I have only been able to find two or three members on the Government side who have taken the time to talk about those issues. One can only conclude from that that members on the Government side, whilst they may say they are concerned about poverty, unemployment and housing, when they come into this place, want to talk about rabbits, yabbies, uranium mining, and so on.

I think that is an indication of the feelings of members of the Government in relation to the problems facing the people of this State. At the opening of the fourth session of this Parliament, because I always attend the opening of Parliament, it was my misfortune to listen to one of the most boring speeches I have ever heard in this place. I make quite clear that I do not blame the Governor. In fact, my heart went out to him on that particular day. He can only deliver the Speech that is written for him. It was written for him by this Government. I take this opportunity to wish the Governor and his wife well in their period of Governorship of this State. The Speech should not have been boring, because from the outset it was clear that it was an election speech.

To the shame of this Government, it used a Governor to deliver it. Once the Government had made that disgraceful and shameful decision, it set about using all the facilities available to it, and it has available to it plenty of the facilities that the Opposition does not have. The Government has Ministerial press secretaries, and I exclude those people who are Liberal candidates and who are out on the hustings at the community's expense trying to win election to this place. The Government had the 25 paid staff from Greenhill Road and I understand that even those people who have been allocated work full time to prop up the members for Todd, Mawson, Morphett, Newland, Henley Beach and Brighton were brought in to assist in the preparation of the Speech.

What did they produce? Really nothing! The Speech was a hotch-potch of half truths, liberally sprinkled with blatant untruths, a fair dose of union bashing (and I will enlarge on that later), and a host of other minor things, dressed up in such a way as to make the Government seem credible. But the end result was a boring Speech, devoid of ideas—a desperate measure by desperate people whose sole driving force is to hang on to office, regardless of the havoc they have created in this State.

The polls have given the true story. Despite this window dressing and a sympathetic media, this Government is doomed. The three-year experiment of liberalism which the South Australia community let itself in for in 1979 will be seen as a disaster. People are finding that they can no longer withstand a continuous assault on their living standards. More and more people are going under through no fault of their own. At this point I would like to refer to that disgraceful statement by the member for Henley Beach that people are in trouble, especially in the housing area, because they have over-committed themselves. Time and time again the member for Henley Beach has been asked to categorically deny that statement, but he has yet to come into this House and do that.

Let us consider the question of home ownership. It is non-existent for many who want to buy a home and it is a nightmare for those who are already committed. There have been massive increases since 1979, and for the record I

would like to quote some of the increases that the people of South Australia have had to bear since that time. Let us consider the most staple commodity, bread. In 1979, the price of a 680-gramme loaf of sliced, wrapped bread was 60 cents (that was under the Labor Government); in 1980, the price increased to 63 cents; in 1981, it was 70 cents; and in 1982 the price is now 82 cents a loaf.

In 1979, the cost of a bottle of West End or Southwark beer was 89 cents; in 1980, 96 cents; in 1981, it increased to \$1.10; and this year the price has increased to \$1.19. In 1979, motor vehicle registration and third party insurance costs were \$134. In 1982, they were \$180. Housing Trust rent for a three-bedroom home in 1979 was \$25 a week, in 1980 it was \$28.50 a week, in 1981 it was \$32.50, and in 1982 it was \$35.50 a week. That is just the basic figure, and rent increases according to income.

Interest rates are what are really causing concern in the community. In 1979 basic repayment on a new home loan was \$260 a month, yet in 1982 it is \$355 a month and, with the increases in the Australian bond interest rate, there is every likelihood that that level of repayment will increase another 1.5 per cent. The cost of power in 1979 was \$243 a year, yet in 1982 the cost exceeds \$400 a year, and that excludes the 16 per cent increase recently announced.

In 1979 water rates under the Labor Government amounted to \$173 a year, yet in 1982 that cost is \$263 a year. Bus fares were 40c for two zones in 1979, but that fare has now increased to 70c in 1982. They are just a few examples of recent cost increases. One final increase concerns hospital beds. In 1979 a bed in a public ward cost the general public \$50 a day. The cost is now \$105 a day, which represents an increase of over 100 per cent by 1982. Yet this Government claims that under a Liberal Government people are doing better.

When this Government was in Opposition it was often said that under the Dunstan and Corcoran Governments many small businesses went to the wall and there were many bankruptcies. One does not hear anything from the Government back-bench now or from Government Ministers about that aspect. Let me now look at the rate of bankruptcies in South Australia. South Australia has twice the national average of bankruptcies in Australia. Twice as many people in South Australia are going bankrupt, not just ordinary people who, through circumstances beyond their control, cannot manage their finances and have to go to the courts and declare themselves bankrupt, but also small businesses and large businesses. Yet never a word do we hear from the Government about that. More small businesses have gone to the wall under this Government than did so under the previous Labor Administration.

The Hon. D. C. Brown: Are you talking about companies going into receivership?

Mr HEMMINGS: The evidence is overwhelming. The Minister of Industrial Affairs may ask his questions; he has a chance in this debate to refute what I am saying. He knows that what I am saying is true. He knows that, and has only to read the report of the bankruptcy—

The Hon. D. C. Brown: I rise on a point of order, Mr Acting Speaker. I point out to the honourable member that the Companies Act does not allow any company to go into bankruptcy.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr Russack): Order! There is no point of order.

Mr HEMMINGS: As I was saying, the evidence is overwhelming that the fiscal policies of the Fraser Government, supported right down the line by this Tonkin Government, have created a situation in line with that of the 1930s. This Government has done nothing to alleviate that situation.

No new initiatives are brought out in the Governor's Speech. No job creation schemes are announced. All there

is in that speech is a plea to hang on, to grin and bear it, Roxby Downs will come on stream in 1995 and all will be well. That reminds me of the situation in the United Kingdom when they were trying to get oil from the North Sea. The plea then to the embattled people of the United Kingdom was exactly that—grin and bear it, hang on, when the oil comes out everything will be okay. When the oil did come on stream there were 1 300 000 unemployed people in the United Kingdom. Now, in 1982, with oil gushing from the North Sea, there are 3 200 000 unemployed people in the United Kingdom. That proves that resource development, while it may be good for any State or country, is not the sole answer to the unemployment problem. It is not a panacea for all problems. However, this Government is convinced that it is.

When one reads the Governor's Speech, who is getting all the blame for the disastrous state that South Australia is in? According to that speech the weather gets part of the blame. That is always a good one. You, Mr Deputy Speaker, as a farmer would realise that the weather does play an important part in the economy. However, on this occasion the weather has become one of the main culprits for the disastrous state that South Australia is in. The New South Wales power supply situation is then given as one of the reasons for this situation. I suppose that is thought a good reason because there is a Labor Party in Government in New South Wales. The international situation is then mentioned as having affected South Australia only this year. What a load of bunkum! I accept that the international situation has an effect on Australia, but these things have been happening since 1972, so I find it rather ironic that a Whitlam Federal Labor Government, a Dunstan State Labor Government and a Corcoran State Labor Government were never allowed by members opposite, or by the media, to use that reason to explain any down-turn in the economy. I think that proves one thing that the previous Premier—Dunstan—said, namely, that, when things are different they are not the same.

I intend now to deal with three items in the Governor's Speech. The first concerns union bashing and appears on page 3 of the Governor's Speech, as follows:

While loss of productivity through industrial disputation continues to be significantly less in South Australia than in any other State, my Government has recently received a report recommending a comprehensive review of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Legislation to implement recommendations of the report will be introduced in the coming session to enhance South Australia's industrial relations record and to protect the rights of the individual within the work place.

What that statement really means is that the Minister of Industrial Affairs will, through legislation, attempt to create confrontation with the trade union movement so that during the coming election campaign it can be said that trade unions are wrecking the economy of this State, and that therefore people should vote for the return of a Liberal Government. The Government admits that we already have better industrial relations than any other State in the Commonwealth, yet this Government is still going to make it harder for the trade union movement in an attempt to create a confrontation with that movement.

I think that that is the shame of that particular Minister. Knowing his record (during the five years I have been in this Parliament) I can say that he has always made his dislike of the trade union movement very clear. The other matter is in paragraph 14 of the Governor's Speech dealing with community welfare services. It says:

My Government will continue to improve the quality of community welfare services. Support for the voluntary welfare sector has already been substantially increased, and this support will be maintained. . . . My Government believes the family is the basic unit of our society, and will develop family programmes to over-

come conflicts which lead to youth homelessness, truancy and other social problems.

I do not know whether the Minister of Community Welfare is aware of this, but D.C.W. field offices have been unable during the past six months to deal with the ever growing number of people seeking support through D.C.W. In fact, the traditional role has been reversed as far as D.C.W. and members of Parliament are concerned. I do not know about the members opposite, but I know I can speak for my colleagues in this connection. Before, if people came to my electorate office in need of financial help and assistance and if it meant that they were having their power cut off or they could not buy food, or could not meet their rent, I used to refer them to the D.C.W.: they could at least receive a \$25 cheque to tide them over. Now the role has been completely reversed. They go to the D.C.W., which says, 'We cannot help you; we have no money. Go and see your local member of Parliament.' The department knows that, when they see their local member of Parliament, those people will then be referred to charitable organisations and receive the same amount of money that this Government has denied D.C.W. I do not blame the officers in the Department for Community Welfare. They are doing a very good job, but it is a fact that they have no money available. When this Government says that those services have been expanded and will be expanded further, that is a load of poppycock.

I had one case in point—this is by no means an isolated case—where a young mother, who had a 10-month-old baby and who was expecting another baby at Christmas, had her power cut off and her water cut off, and she was behind in her rent. She went to the D.C.W. for assistance. The D.C.W. could not see her for at least three days, because there was such a backlog of people seeking assistance. She came to my office in desperation.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Dear old Terry.

Mr HEMMINGS: The Minister of Agriculture says 'Dear old Terry.' He does not know that situation. He does not have those kinds of people. It does not worry his type. He does not worry about people who are in real poverty. He just worries about his farmers on Kangaroo Island—that is all he is worried about. I wish I had it as easy as the Minister of Agriculture. No! I do not: I would rather be representing the electorate I represent. At least I can help people. As I was saying, after the rude interruption—out of his seat, mind you.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is not supposed to refer to interjections.

Mr HEMMINGS: I am sorry, but I get annoyed when the rich, who represent the Liberal Party in this Parliament, laugh at the poverty of the people in this State.

Mr Hamilton: What else can you expect?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr HEMMINGS: I managed to get the power and water put back on. I rang the D.C.W., but I could not get one dollar from it. I had to go to the Anglican Mission to get \$25 so that the lady could buy some food. That story is being repeated time and time again throughout this State.

All my colleagues on this side could give similar stories, in fact, even more horrifying stories. When the Governor says, 'But my Government will continue to improve the quality', I find that sheer hypocrisy. I now refer to the subject for which I have some responsibility in this House, and that is housing. When we become the Government after the next election—

An honourable member: Don't hold your breath.

Mr HEMMINGS: You may laugh. At least I will be a sight better Housing Minister than the one we have at the present moment. They all may laugh, but that is the fact—I will be a better Housing Minister. We have a Housing Minister who has gone on television and when he was faced

with the facts that people were living in caravans and in motor cars he said, before all the people in this State, that he did not even know that it existed. How many letters have we written to the Minister of Housing saying that the thing existed in our electorates? However, the Minister said that he did not even know that it existed. In paragraph 16, dealing with housing, the Governor said:

My Government will continue to place great importance on the provision of welfare housing through the South Australian Housing Trust. Special funding from State sources last financial year enabled the trust to commence 1 815 dwellings, an increase of 800 over the previous year. The trust's rental stock of 45 000 is the highest of any State or Territory on a per capita basis.

My Government also regards with great satisfaction the success of a number of initiatives taken by the trust during the past year. Amongst these the trust has led the rest of Australia in the raising of funds through the issue of promissory notes; the establishment of joint ventures with local government and private enterprise to provide dwellings for the aged; the construction of welfare housing by private builders using their own designs, and the establishment of housing co-operatives funded by the private sector.

He went on to say:

The scheme to assist home purchasers in crisis will be expanded with funds from the Commonwealth Government for home purchases and private renters in difficulty.

My Government is awaiting final details of the Commonwealth's proposals and an announcement is imminent.

Some of that is true. I do not think that the credit should go to the Government: the credit should go to the Housing Trust. However, I shall deal with that later also. Dealing with housing, on 18 June I asked the Minister the following question:

Will the Premier outline to the House what initiatives have been taken to assist those people in the community who are finding it extremely difficult to either purchase or rent a home in South Australia?

And I then went on to talk of other things. The Premier replied:

I think it is important to recognise that what the honourable member says is quite true: there is a far from satisfactory housing situation in South Australia at present. Therefore, I am pleased to repeat that record sums are being spent on housing this year by this Government.

That has been outlined in the Governor's Speech. The Premier continued:

Nevertheless, the honourable member has raised a large number of matters. . . . The subject is of such complexity and, indeed, so much as been done, that I shall be delighted to have a report compiled and circulated to all members, especially for the member for Napier.

As yet, I am the only one who has received the reply. I quickly checked with my colleagues this afternoon. The Premier must have decided when he got a report on what new initiatives the Government had taken that it might be best if he replied only to me.

The reply said very little. My colleagues have not received a reply, and I am sure that Government backbenchers have not received a reply, either. So, I will photocopy the Premier's reply to me and circulate it to all members, be they Government or Opposition members, so that they can see how little this Government has done as regards housing.

Let us look at the Premier's formal reply to me. Although I will not go right through it, I wish to talk about one area in addition to rental stock. The Premier makes the point that 1 815 new dwellings were started and that 335 were subject to contracts let but not started as at 30 June 1982. That is very commendable. I congratulate the Government—and let me make that point quite clear—and the Housing Trust for completing 1 815 new dwellings over the past year.

Let us look at how those 1 815 new dwellings were achieved. Prior to this Government coming into office, it was well known that the trust offered houses for sale and rent. Therefore, the more houses the trusts rents, the less it sells. Later, I will ask your permission, Mr Acting Speaker,

to have incorporated into *Hansard* a table which shows the total number of units built or acquired by the trust over the past seven years and the net additions to the number of buildings rented and the percentage of buildings rented in each year. It can be seen from the table that the number of dwellings rented in 1980-81 was the highest percentage of total dwellings built or acquired, etc. However, the table also shows that in 1980-81 the number of houses sold reached a record low.

The reason for this is fairly obvious, and would even be obvious to the limited intelligence of honourable members opposite. The record number of rentals is merely an indication that more and more people cannot afford to buy Housing Trust rental homes. I seek leave to have the following table inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr Glazbrook): Can the honourable member assure the House that the material is purely statistical?

Mr HEMMINGS: Yes.

Leave granted.

Housing Statistics

| Year ending 30 June | Total dwellings built, acquired etc. | Number of dwellings rented | Percentage of dwellings rented |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1975 | 1 737 | 1 027 | 59 |
| 1976 | 2 462 | 1 059 | 43 |
| 1977 | 2 302 | 1 128 | 49 |
| 1978 | 2 370 | 1 156 | 49 |
| 1979 | 2 132 | 1 023 | 48 |
| 1980 | 1 757 | 1 112 | 63 |
| 1981 | 2 154 | 1 760 | 82 |

Mr HEMMINGS: I have stated before that this Government has stripped the South Australian Housing Trust of its previous entrepreneurial role to that now of providing welfare housing only. Government members have stood in this Chamber and protested, but it is true: the Housing Trust can no longer sell and offer homes for rental purchase, and any grant money from the Commonwealth to provide assistance to low income earners has been taken away from the trust.

Recently, I went to Western Australia on a study tour of housing. I found on that trip that in 1980 the Western Australian Liberal Government—one of the most conservative Liberal Governments in the whole Commonwealth—had given the Western Australian Housing Commission power to move into the loan purchase building area. Where did that Western Australian Housing Commission go to get the expertise to move into that programme? It came to South Australia. It came to the South Australian Housing Trust to get advice on how to move into that market. The South Australian Housing Trust gave that advice to them. When I went over there, the Western Australian Housing Commission said to me, 'Why is not the South Australian Housing Trust allowed to do the kind of thing that it was doing up until 1979?' Over in Western Australia it is working well, as it was working well in this State prior to 1979. It was suggested in this House by the Premier during a recent no-confidence motion moved by the Opposition on 21 June—

An honourable member: A very good motion it was.

Mr HEMMINGS: Yes, it was a good motion. It was quoted by the member for Morphett in his miserable Address in Reply contribution—

Mr Langley: It was not miserable, it was written for him.

Mr HEMMINGS: Yes. In a pamphlet put out by the member for Morphett he stated that more homes have been built by this Government because money has been injected

into the South Australian Housing Trust by the Government through S.G.I.C. and the South Australian Superannuation Fund, etc. That is all very well. Usually, if one accepts that the Housing Trust was getting its money on the commercial market, and that that suddenly dried up and the State Government injected an equivalent amount of money into the trust to build more homes, one would say, 'Well done.' However, it is not true, because the money that the South Australian Housing Trust was previously getting from the Commonwealth Government it was getting at 4.5 per cent interest. The interest that it is having to pay to S.G.I.C. and the Superannuation Fund is 17.5 per cent. That is resulting in one thing only: in increased rents for Housing Trust tenants. Rather than tackle the Federal Government head on and say, 'Do not put your money in resource development, put it in people and in housing', the Government has said nothing like that.

This Government is attempting to top up the money that is not coming from the Commonwealth Government by demanding that the South Australian Housing Trust borrow from the S.G.I.C. and the Superannuation Fund. Under the previous Labor Government, three-monthly rental reviews were undertaken for one reason only, so that those people who were obtaining rental rebates were required every three months to fill in a form to indicate whether their status had improved. If it had improved to such an extent that they were no longer eligible for a rental rebate, they paid the full market rent. That was a fair system; it was a form of means testing, but it was fair.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement all States are required to review their rents annually, anyway, but the Labor Party instituted the three-monthly rental review for the sole reason of ascertaining whether a person's financial means had improved and, if it had, that person no longer obtained the rebate. However, the present Government has used that three-monthly rental review (and I defy anyone to dispute this) to increase rents for Housing Trust tenants. All members who represent areas where there are large pockets of Housing Trust homes would agree that at least 70 per cent of the queries that we receive are due to the fact that people are being forced every three months to pay an increase in their rent.

Something else that I found out in Western Australia is that South Australian rents have risen to a far greater extent than they have in any other State in the Commonwealth. There may be members opposite who will say that that is a good thing, that tenants should be paying the full market rents, that they should be paying what the people in the private market are paying, but what we must realise is that those people who occupy Housing Trust accommodation cannot afford to pay full market rent, whereas now they are being forced to do so.

Mr Langley: No member on the other side of the House would be paying that kind of rent.

Mr HEMMINGS: I have yet to hear any member from the other side say anything about that. In the time remaining, I want to deal with another comment made by the Premier under the heading 'New initiatives' wherein he said that 15 families (and note the figure) have been approved for assistance under the Home Purchasers In Crisis Scheme. There are 160 000 people buying their homes in metropolitan Adelaide under a mortgage. Even if one cuts that figure by 50 per cent, because out of that 160 000 people there are people who are getting towards the end of their mortgage repayment and it does not really worry them, that still leaves 80 000 people. Is the Government saying that, with all the problems of home interest rates, only 15 people are eligible for relief? The Government allocated a measly \$100 000 in March this year for that scheme, and if every one of those 15 people receives the maximum amount for which they

are eligible, the Government has spent only \$22 500 of that \$100 000.

I could give this House tonight the names of at least 50 people in my electorate who are facing a real crisis over mortgage repayments. I do not represent Burnside; I represent a Housing Trust suburb. The homes in my electorate do not sell for any more than \$32 000 or \$33 000 at the most. What did our dearly beloved Minister say when the Leader of the Opposition said it was a joke? He was reported in the press on 12 March 1982, as follows:

Mr Hill said the low number of referrals might indicate there were not many people in real crises.

What a joke that is. He also said:

We now have evidence from the work of our research people that there has been no increase in the number of (home) repossessions by lending institutions. This suggests that people have learnt to cope with the unfortunate increases in interest rates. People are getting around the problem by not committing themselves for additional hire-purchase and other outgoings.

Do members know what those other outgoings are that people are denying themselves? They are denying themselves and their families food and clothing. They are having to sell off their furniture. They are doing without everything so that they can meet their housing loan interest rates, and yet the Minister says that there is no real evidence that there are people in crisis.

Mr Whitten: Let them eat cat meat!

Mr HEMMINGS: I will come to that later. What do we have? The Premier was stung by the Leader of the Opposition, who said that this Government was not taking advantage of the offer by Mr Howard, the Federal Treasurer, of \$20 000 000 under his home package deal on a dollar-for-dollar basis on new money. The Leader said that on a Wednesday, and on the Thursday the Premier announced a new scheme to assist 800 people in the home purchase area. Among other things the Premier said:

Purchasers who believe they qualify for mortgage crisis relief are advised to contact their own finance provider, or the Housing Trust's advisory service (telephone 50 0200). These applications will be treated in the same way as the State-sponsored Home Purchasers in Crisis Scheme which has been operating for the last several months.

Anyone who heard that Ministerial statement would have thought that the financial base of the \$1 000 Home Purchasers in Crisis Scheme had been expanded. The criteria were still the same. Members should bear in mind that the criteria were so strict that of the possibly 80 000 people who could be in real crisis only 15 were approved by this Government.

One would have thought that everything was ready to roll and that people only had to telephone or go down to the Housing Trust and their applications would be processed. People approached the Housing Trust and what were they told? What could the poor unfortunate people in the Housing Trust who had the job of administering the scheme tell these people? They said that they knew nothing about it, apart from what they had read in the newspaper. That is what they said. All they could do was take people's names and addresses and tell them that they would contact them when they obtained further details. A press statement I made on this matter pointed out that the trust knew nothing about it. I do not blame the Housing Trust officers for saying that they were aware of the scheme and that they were only taking people's names and addresses.

I sent to the trust four people who had come to me. Three of those people came back and said, 'You sent me on a fool's errand. All they wanted was my name and address. I could have given that over the telephone'. I was getting information from one source and a denial from the Housing Trust. I asked my electoral secretary to telephone the trust on 500 2000 and say that she wanted relief for a mortgage.

What answer was she given? She was told, 'Yes, we will take your name and address. Just give us the details now and in 14 to 21 days, when we get more information from the Government, we will be able to process your claim.'

That proves that what the Premier said in this House and what the Minister said in the *Advertiser* and in his press release was a blatant untruth. It was just a hasty response to what my Leader had said in this House. At that time I said it was a cruel hoax and a sham: it is still a cruel hoax and a sham. All it did was raise the expectations of those people who are in real crisis, but it has done literally nothing. It will do nothing in the future, because the criteria for the new scheme are even stricter than the criteria that were applied to the home purchaser in crisis scheme.

Let us consider the 80 000 people of the 160 000 who are buying their homes with a mortgage. They fall into two broad categories. Of people in real crisis, there are those who are on a low income and who are in real trouble, and there are the people in the north-eastern suburbs, such as the area that the member for Newland represents, who took out a hefty mortgage and thought that with two incomes they could beat any increase in interest rates with wage increases, and so on. Let us consider the lower and higher categories and the criteria.

In the first instance, the only people who will qualify for relief under this \$3 500 000 scheme are those who earn 85 per cent or less of average weekly earnings. So the constituents of the member for Newland are out in the cold. They have no show whatsoever of getting relief. At least one could say that we are looking after a section of the community that is finding it hard to meet mortgage interest payments.

But going further down the line, on the criteria, any person who received concessional home loan finance, through the State Bank or the Savings Bank for instance, is also ineligible for any relief from the scheme. The majority of people who earn 85 per cent or less of average weekly earnings are in that category. So of the 80 000 people who are possibly in crisis, only about 500 at the most will be eligible for relief. That is why the whole thing is a sham, yet the Minister appears on television with his crocodile tears and says, 'I think the money may run out within 12 months.' The scheme could run for 25 years under these criteria and that \$3 500 000 would never be spent. However, when we get into government and when the same scheme is open to us, the criteria will be widened and we will spend the money.

I am not going to say that we would be helping everyone, but at least we will be spending \$3 520 000, and we will be going to the Commonwealth Government and saying, 'Do the same thing again and we will match you dollar for dollar,' because we are honest when we say that we intend to help people out.

This Government announces schemes that are hasty and ill-conceived. They are a sham and a hoax, and the Government has no intention of spending that money whatsoever. I would like to close my remarks by referring to a constituent who came to see me on the Friday that I received this marvellous document from the Premier. I wrote a letter to the Manager of the State Bank. Obviously I will not read out the name of my constituent, because that would be unfair, but in my letter I stated:

My assistance has been sought by Mr and Mrs X who have a mortgage with your bank.

[My constituent] has been on sickness benefit since October 1980 and [his wife] works part-time. Their income is \$743.60 per month and the outgoing is \$810.21 per month. The only way they have been able to keep their heads above water since their last mortgage increase is to use the Bankcard, which will only compound the situation at some future date.

They applied to your bank on 11 November 1981 for some sympathetic consideration but were informed at that time that they were earning far too much.

Far too much! That \$743 works out at \$172 a week. The letter continues:

They have two boys aged 10 and 12 and their staple diet is of soup bones, and a sympathetic butcher sells them pet mince before he adds the preservative. Their local baker sells bread to them for 36c per loaf, but of course it is stale. There has been an ever-increasing number of people who are seeing me regarding interest rates and the crisis position they find themselves in. I have written to the Premier enclosing a copy of this letter in the hope that something could be done for these people. I would appreciate it if you could look at this case sympathetically and inform my office accordingly.

At the same time I wrote to the Premier, as follows:

I enclose a copy of a letter sent to the Manager of the State Bank regarding assistance to a constituent of mine. The letter is self explanatory and the reason for my writing to you in this particular instance is that with all the best will in the world, your letter to me, that only 15 families were approved for assistance in the home purchaser in crisis scheme, underlines clearly statements by the Opposition that under the strict criteria of the scheme, such constituents will have no chance of relief.

My constituents have literally given up. I was placed in a situation this morning when they came to see me and the lady broke down. She was not looking for a handout but it was just that it went against her pride to have to admit to the kind of food she has to provide for her family. It made it acutely painful because I have known the family well for some time. I can assure you that this is not an isolated case but one that definitely deserves to be highlighted.

I received a reply from the State Bank. As yet our uncaring Premier has not even bothered to acknowledge my letter or to reply to it. I will not read the whole reply from the State Bank, because I have only three minutes remaining. However, the reply underlines the fact that there should be a move to take the provision of low-interest loans away from the State Bank, which sees itself purely as a bank and not as a humane provider of low-interest moneys to people. The following comment in the State Bank reply annoyed me:

Rather, it has been our experience to date that most difficulties have generally occurred as a result of marital separations, financial overcommitment (usually after loan approval) and, to a lesser degree, to temporary loss of employment.

That statement sickens me. I thought to myself, 'Are they buying too many soup bones? Are they eating too much pet meat? Are they buying too many stale loaves? Should his wife earn more than the \$22 a week she earns part-time?' That is not the way banks should be dealing with these people. I make no apology for saying that when those people left me I cried, not only out of sympathy but out of sheer frustration that the whole financial situation in this State is here not to help people but to grind them into the dust. If you have a good credit rating, if you are a member of Parliament for instance, you can go to the bank and overdraw your account, and get credit wherever you want, but if you are an ordinary battling worker the whole weight of the system comes down on you. We will try to change that in Government, and I wish that this Government would also do so.

Mr PLUNKETT (Peake): I support the motion. In doing so, I take this opportunity to express my sadness at the changes that have occurred in this Parliament in the past eight months. In particular, I refer to the untimely death of my good mate and colleague, Jim Dunford. With Jim's passing a lot of colour and interest has gone out of Parliament House. I spoke about this a few days after Jim Dunford was buried but I knew him so well, and he was such a close friend, that I was very emotional at that time. Time heals most wounds, so I felt that I should tonight again mention Jim's death as he will be sadly missed, not only by people in this Parliament but by unionists all over Australia because of the great amount of work he did to assist his fellow workers. People like Jim Dunford cannot be replaced.

I would also mention the passing of Ted Dawes, the head messenger in the Legislative Council. I met Ted with Jim Dunford and had great respect for him. I send my condolences to his wife. This has been a bad eight months, because the Hon. Cyril Hutchens, a constituent of mine who helped me greatly when I entered the Parliament and a man who was held in high esteem by all who knew him, passed away. I also express my sympathy to the family of the late Norm Makin, a former Federal member of Parliament who represented the constituents of Hindmarsh, Sturt and Bonython. He held Cabinet portfolios in the Curtin and Chifley Governments and represented Australia as Ambassador to the United States.

I take this opportunity to welcome Mr Mario Feleppa to this Parliament and to wish him well in his endeavours. I congratulate the member for Mitcham on her success at the Mitcham by-election.

I went into the Legislative Council and listened to the Governor deliver his speech. I understand that Governors' speeches are written by the Government of the day. The Governor's Speech is written in accordance with the wishes of the Government. I mean no disrespect to the Governor, but I did feel some sympathy for him because, if I had come from interstate and had listened to the speech made by the Governor, I would have been under the impression that South Australia was going along well, with very little unemployment, and every person appearing to be doing well. That was the tenor of the speech prepared for the Governor. I am certain that he would also realise that.

I would now like to look at some of the speeches in this debate by members of the House. I would like to congratulate some of my colleagues for the contributions they have made in criticising the Government for being inactive for nearly three years. On 15 September this year, the Government will have been in office for three years. What has it achieved? Let me refer to some of the speeches. The member for Morphett said:

I have much pleasure this afternoon in supporting the motion so ably moved by my colleague the member for Brighton, and seconded by the member for Mallee.

Later, he says:

I would like to congratulate the South Australian State Government on its management of the State's economy.

You would honestly think that the economy of the State was on top of the tree, not that we had the highest rate of unemployment on the mainland, which is a disgrace for any Government of the day. The member for Newland said:

I want to refer to unemployment figures because of what I believe is a very serious misuse of statistics.

Apparently, he does not get out around his electorate, or he is fortunate enough to live in an area where there is no unemployment. I cannot believe that. I know the electorate of which he is the local member, and I cannot believe for one minute that he does not have a lot of constituents who are not only unemployed but are also affected tremendously by high interest rates. He has seen fit to ignore me, as has the Minister of Labor and Industry. That is nothing. I consider the Minister of Labor and Industry to be possibly one of the most ignorant members of the Ministry. He will continue to be so; he was that way before becoming a Minister. He is that way as a Minister, and he will be that way when he goes back to the back bench after the next election.

Now I would like to turn to a matter concerning the member for Mallee. I heard the honourable member say today that one way around our troubles is to drop wages and increase working hours. Perhaps that comes from the computer he has upstairs. His computer must be a complete rat bag. I do not know how that computer feeds out the stuff that he wants to hear—the ridiculous statements that

he has made in this House. He expects workers, who have to pay high interest rates and all the costs that have risen, to take a cut. Not one person in this House has said they will take a cut. Mr Fraser is just starting to talk about it now. He has got the country in such a mess that he is talking about not taking the full increase in his wages next time. Maybe it will be a little bit like what we used to hear from the Democrat in this House, who was always so two-faced about his increases and about what he was going to do and not going to do about accepting an increase. We all know what a con job that was. Now, Fraser is coming at this. Why should I criticise Fraser? I would like to add—

An honourable member: Why don't you lower your voice?

Mr PLUNKETT: I will speak as I like, and you speak as you like when you stand up. I have never been stood over by a mug and I will not be now. You do your speaking and you speak how you like, and I will speak how I like. I have no fears of Heini Becker. I do not think that Heini Becker has any fears of me. But listen to me.

Who is Mr Fraser? He is the leader of the country, unfortunately. How close would he be to the people? How close has Mr Fraser, who was born on Nareen, ever been to the people? Would he be as close as Chifley was? Would he be as close as Curtin was? Not even as close as Menzies! Would he be as close as Holt was? No, most certainly he would not be. Do you know why? He had a private tutor. He never went to a school. No public or private school for him! Mr Fraser—the gold spoon job! He was privately tutored in case something dropped off some person to affect Mr Fraser. Where did he do his education then? He went on to Oxford where, I am informed, he took a very, very long time to obtain a third class pass. Where did he go from there?

An honourable member: He got a C.

Mr PLUNKETT: That is right. He got a C, which was very, very ordinary. A lot of money was spent on Fraser for his education.

An honourable member: That is what they call a playboy.

Mr PLUNKETT: That is correct. It is a pity that there was not a bit more spent on a few more of the workers for their education. But then what happened? Mr Fraser went into Parliament then at 25 years of age. He has never been really in touch with people, and never will be. And while we have Fraser, I honestly think that what happens to this country is a tragedy.

An honourable member: He has never done an honest day's work.

Mr PLUNKETT: He has never known a worker. He has never tried to associate with workers. The only thing that Mr Fraser has ever done has been to touch the worker. Members on the other side of the House are grinning, but they condone everything that Fraser has done. That is why this State is in a shocking mess, and the member for Brighton, who got up and made a fool of himself with the dirty books, cannot listen to a bit of sense. It is something that the Liberals do not like to listen to. I want to speak on two subjects. I know that the Kangaroo Island person there is trying to interject.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member has been given a considerable amount of latitude by the Chair. If he is going to refer to honourable members he must address them either by their districts or by the office they hold.

An honourable member: He never said anything about a member at all.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr PLUNKETT: I appreciate that, Sir. I will speak on two subjects. I always get upset when I speak on behalf of workers and have grinning jackasses such as the Minister of Industrial Affairs, who has done nothing. He did a lot of

criticising prior to coming in here. He criticised religiously. He has never done anything since he has been a Minister. With that, I now would like to deal with some of the criticism that has come from the member for Mallee, the member for Todd, the member for Newland, and the member for Morphet.

If honourable members listen, I will tell them who really pays the taxes in Australia. It is not the big multi-national companies, but the ordinary worker. A big part of the increase in the wages that workers have won over the past seven years has been taken away before it has even been put into their pay packets. Since 1975 the tax they pay has increased between two and three times faster than their pay. These are the great benefits that the member for Mallee has worked out on the marvellous computer up in his room. The poor computer must be half crazy. I feel sorry for a computer that is put into any of the Liberals rooms, that one in particular.

For average tradesmen this means that their pay as you earn income tax has increased from 11 per cent of their pay in 1975 to 19 per cent this year. That means a loss of \$24.50 every week of 1981-82 compared to 1975—staggering total of almost \$1 300 for the year.

For process workers the increased tax and resulting losses have been even greater. A male process worker on the average rate is losing \$30.75 every week of 1981-82 compared to 1975. A female process worker is losing \$26 per week.

Metalworkers are not the only ones suffering. Virtually all wage earners are in the same boat. Ninety-seven per cent of taxpayers, that is, everyone who earns less than \$596.15 a week (in 1982 values) are paying a bigger proportion of their income in tax now, than in 1975-76. As with metalworkers, the further down the income scale you go the bigger the increased tax burden.

Eric Risstrom, the Secretary of the Australian Taxpayers Association, says that average taxpayers with two children are now paying 241 per cent more tax than they were in 1975-76, while their income has gone up by only 88 per cent.

With tax increases like these it is no wonder people are up in arms. Despite all the promises of relief the rip-off continues to increase. Many workers, including metal tradesmen, are now moving from the 32c in the dollar tax bracket to 46c. Once a worker's weekly wage hits \$344 per week they will only get 54c for every \$1 earned above it.

It would have been \$331.50 had there not been some partial indexation of taxes to wages in this financial year. This partial indexation has now been dropped.

Mr Deputy Speaker, I have a table on income tax for 1975-76 compared to 1981-82 which is purely statistical and I seek leave to have it inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does the honourable member assure me that it is purely of a statistical nature?

Mr PLUNKETT: I do.

Leave granted.

| | Income Tax | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------|
| | 1975-76 | | 1981-82 | | Weekly Loss |
| | Weekly Income | Tax % | Weekly Income | Tax % | |
| | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| (a) Tradesman | 153.30 | 11.0 | 310.00 | 19.0 | 24.50 |
| (b) Male Process Worker | 116.75 | 4.0 | 250.00 | 16.0 | 30.75 |
| (c) Female Process Worker | 115.69 | 10.0 | 226.06 | 21.0 | 26.00 |
| (d) Average tax payer | 144.15 | 8.9 | 271.50 | 16.1 | 24.16 |

Mr PLUNKETT: So, many tradesmen are virtually getting only half pay for their overtime. On 1 June some will get only half of the \$14 mid-term payment under the metal industry Agreement because of the extra tax bite.

Over 2 000 000 taxpayers will be paying 46c in the dollar on some part of income from June this year—up from half a million in 1977 when the present tax scales were first introduced.

During the 1975 election campaign Fraser promised that 'We will fully index personal income tax for inflation.' We know about all his promises. The Government has supported all his promises. Promises were all we ever got from Fraser and this State Liberal Government.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: 'Mr Fraser'. Fair go!

Mr PLUNKETT: The Chairman is sitting there and, if I am out of order, he will pull me up. I do not expect to be brought to order by another member. I refer to phantom tax cuts. It was mainly an election gimmick in 1976-77. When introduced, it was 93 per cent indexation, the following year 8 per cent, the next year 35 per cent, none the year after, 39 per cent the year after that, and none since then. This means that with higher inflation the tax scale, which was designed for higher income earners, now applies to a lot of average income earners. By doing nothing, the Fraser Government is able to sit back and collect an increased amount of workers earnings just before the election. It adjusts the rates, slows down the rip off, and sells it as more money in one's pocket. Tax on the worker is the only form of tax that has increased. There are also indirect taxes on the things that we buy.

I refer to taxing in the indirect way. In 1975-76, the average Australian householder was paying 13.2 per cent of his income in such taxes. This year it is 15.5 per cent. Metal workers, the average tradesmen and male process workers are paying an extra \$6.50 week through indirect taxes, but the male process worker is paying it out of a lower wage. A female process worker supporting two children and earning the lowest average wage of all is paying an extra \$8.40 per week. When we add together the effect of increases in income tax and the indirect taxes under the Fraser Government, the full impact on workers is clear.

So, we need to win an after-tax wage increase of \$31 for a tradesman, \$37.25 for a male process worker and \$34.14 for a female process worker to make up the wage cuts from tax increases. The whiz kid on the other side, Dr Billard, has been giving advice to the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Liberal Government as well as to the Minister for Industrial Affairs. I do not mind if they want him to help them, but he should get his figures right. He spoke in the last session and was the last speaker before tea. I was sitting watching the T.V. news, as was the member for Newland. I said to him, 'You are lucky you spoke before tea,' and he said, 'How is that?' I said, 'You would have had to rewrite your speech.' He was saying how good it was in South Australia, yet the television news announced that this was the worst State on the mainland.

The member for Mallee said that the only way we would get the economy back on its feet was to reduce wages and increase hours. It may be asked whether he did that. He repeated it again in the House today. So, if he denies it, plenty of people here will be prepared to turn around and say that he is telling an untruth. I refer to a further scale which related to income tax plus indirect tax. As the matter is purely statistical, I seek leave to have it inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Can the honourable member assure me that the matter is of a purely statistical nature?

Mr PLUNKETT: Yes.

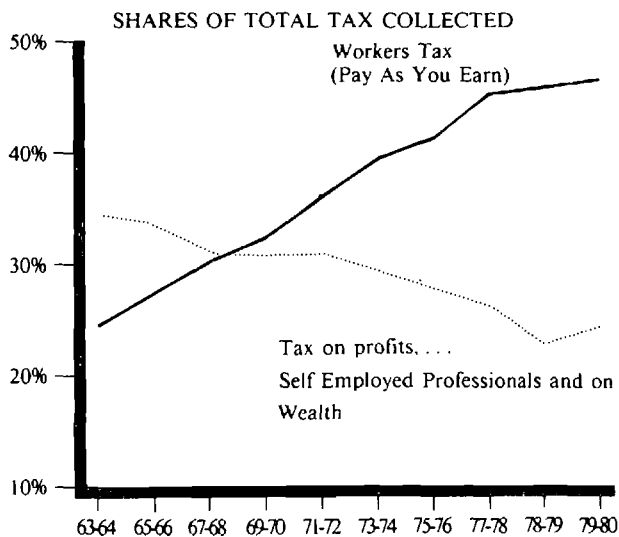
Leave granted.

| Income Tax Plus Indirect Tax | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | Increase Income Tax | Increase Indirect Tax | Total Wage Cut from Tax Increases |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Average Household . . . | 24.16 | 7.33 | 31.49 |
| Tradesman | 24.50 | 6.50 | 31.00 |
| Male process worker . . | 30.75 | 6.50 | 37.25 |
| Female process worker . | 26.00 | 8.14 | 34.14 |

Mr PLUNKETT: What is also clear is that the lower is one's income, the higher is one's tax. Process workers on a lower wage had bigger tax increases than tradesmen on a higher wage. There were higher taxes on lower and middle-income earners and tax cuts for the wealthy. I have a graph which is purely statistical, and I ask that it be incorporated in *Hansard*. I have checked already with the Speaker, who has assured me that, as can be seen from page 177 of *Hansard*, such a graph has previously been inserted in *Hansard*.

The SPEAKER: I will permit the honourable member to incorporate the graph on the condition that *Hansard* is able to incorporate it.

Leave granted.



Source: Budget Statements of Receipts and Expenditure Treasury

Mr PLUNKETT: Since coming to power, the Fraser Government has introduced over 40 major tax concessions, but only two have been for wage and salary earners: the rest have been for the wealthy and for companies. The Government has admitted that it does not even know how much these concessions mean with regard to loss of tax. However, now we have a bit of an idea, as it has been bought to light which people do not pay full taxes. It is only the workers in this country who pay their full taxes under the Fraser Federal Government and State Liberal Government. The Federal Government is unable to provide any costing for 27 of these tax concessions. Members opposite know that. How many members opposite have stood up to protect workers? I have heard members here standing up to protect other people such as those in the pastoral industry. My remarks might be out of order, Mr Deputy Speaker.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The honourable member is entitled to address himself to specific issues.

Mr PLUNKETT: Thank you, Sir. When the matter concerning leases to pastoralists was knocked back, it was a tragedy, according to members opposite, but it does not

seem to be such a tragedy to them when people are thrown out of their homes every day because they cannot keep up their rents because of higher interest rates. Nothing is said about that by members opposite. During the three years that the Liberal Party has been in Government I have hardly ever heard anyone stand up to protect workers. What are members opposite frightened of? I do not know whom members opposite represent, but members opposite have been prepared to get up and defend the people who have had a lease on a property for 40 years, who have then flogged the property and received plenty of money for it. These people own plenty of stock and can still obtain money, but the excuse is that they cannot get money from the bank. However, one knows full well that for the past 40 years they have been getting money, and where have they been getting that money from over that time?

If members opposite are prepared to defend such people, why do they not get up and fight to protect the rights of Aborigines to own property, instead of allowing the big companies to go in and virtually make a quarry of their land, and then give it back to the Aborigines when all their sacred sites and everything else on the land has been completely destroyed? That is when the Liberal Government is prepared to hand it back to the Aboriginal people. It is a disgrace and is shameful. Members opposite know that—they are always cheeky, but they have now quietened down considerably.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Why don't you get back on to one of your pet subjects?

Mr PLUNKETT: I have plenty of matters to talk about, and I have enough to keep members here all night, but unfortunately I am entitled to speak for only an hour. Many of these tax concessions have provided a breeding ground for tax avoidance. What has been done about that? Surely members opposite have read the paper. What did the Federal Government do about it? Mr Howard did not do anything about the matter, even though he is the Treasurer. The members of the Federal Government did not want to do anything about it because it involved their own mates. Fraser did not want to do anything about it; nor did Sinclair. All those Federal Ministers did not want anything done about it. A lot of them are in companies, and they probably know why they do not want something done about the matter. However, they are beginning to do something about it now. Mr Cain—

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Who is he?

Mr PLUNKETT: The Leader of the Labor Party in Victoria, the man who knocked off the Liberal Leader over there, as the honourable member knows full well. He has embarrassed them to a stage where the Federal Government must get up and do something about tax evasion. We will see some red faces if it does, but I am not confident that the Federal Government will do anything, because I believe it has too much to hide. I do not believe that it will conduct a full investigation. I hope it does. I hope that it puts honest people in there and that they do their job to make certain that the people who have bludged off the workers, the Australian people who have religiously paid all their taxes, come to justice.

The strange part is that the Treasurer said that there is no way that anyone can go backwards. I will tell the House a little story. There is no way that the multi-national companies can go backwards, but one can go backwards if one is a pensioner. The Taxation Department will take you back, and one has to pay up or go to gaol. Why is it that these evaders, these bludgers, cannot go to gaol? Why is it that we cannot do anything about them? I ask members opposite to answer that.

I know a person who was on a pension. The poor person died but the department would not cash the cheque sent to

her the week before she died. She died on a Friday but the cheque, which was dated the previous Monday, was not cashed. It was to be used for her funeral. What happened? Social Services knocked it back. It would not accept that it was to be used for the poor person's funeral. It is a fact that one can die a pauper. That situation shows that, if \$300 or \$400 is needed for burial expenses after a person dies and that money is owed by the Federal Government, it will claim it back. The Federal Government did that, and members opposite cannot deny it. Unfortunately, I knew that person personally. That is the type of Federal Government we have. I notice that members opposite have gone quiet now. They are not worried about me singing out now.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Get back on your pedestal.

Mr PLUNKETT: I will get back on it. When I get up to speak I speak about things that will benefit people. I say something; I do not get up and blow off steam and say nothing at all.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: You provide a bit of entertainment, I will agree.

Mr Lynn Arnold: Do you find that entertaining?

Mr PLUNKETT: That is the attitude of the Liberal Government. It thinks that unfortunate people are a joke. It knows nothing about them. I feel sorry for some Liberal members. In actual fact that is the case with them. I have more proof of what members opposite were guilty of in this State three years ago. The document on tax avoidance continues:

Companies have an easy time avoiding tax. Particularly multinational companies. A survey found that at least a quarter of the top 120 companies had a branch in a 'tax haven country'. This allows them to avoid tax by reducing stated profits in Australia.

It is a joke, is it not? The poor old worker cannot get away with one cent in taxation. I have pensioners in my electorate who are afraid that they will lose their health cards or part of their pensions. They go into see the banks because they are afraid they will lose their pensions and their health cards, so they put their savings, a few lousy dollars that they have accumulated over, say, 60 years, into non-interest-bearing accounts.

Howard is even going to knock that off. He was going to knock it off last year. At the same time the big multinational companies, not just one but plenty of them, were robbing this country blind. There are two laws: a law for the rich and a law for the poor. Unfortunately, that is the Government's attitude. The document continues:

You've probably heard that two of Australia's most successful business tycoons are also successful tax avoiders. Robert Holmes a Court used a loophole to make \$26 500 000 in tax-free profits.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: He owns racehorses.

Mr PLUNKETT: That is how he can own racehorses. If one can get away with dodging tax and making enormous profits, one can own racehorses. Further, Alan Bond got away with \$32 000 000. He is a good mate of members opposite. If they want any proof of that, I can supply my source of information later. All this is tax avoidance. Smart-aleck lawyers use loopholes to rob all of us. Some of them do not even bother with tax avoidance: they go in for tax evasion.

Mr Rodda interjecting:

Mr PLUNKETT: Unfortunately, I have some respect for the member for Victoria.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The member for Victoria is completely out of order interjecting out of his seat.

Mr PLUNKETT: Unfortunately, the member for Victoria is sitting next to a bloke who has no respect for most people. By tax evasion, one simply does not declare income. This practice ranges from the part-time worker using a false name and a 'pay me cash' subcontractor to a business that is laundering hundreds of millions of dollars. Each year about

\$12 000 000 000 changes hands which does not come within cooee of the tax man. The tax loss amounts to about \$3 500 000 000 a year.

Earlier I heard some members ask where the money would come from for certain projects. Even though tax is a Federal responsibility, even members opposite are not too stupid to realise that, if a big percentage of money is lost to the Federal Government, money is also lost to the State. If members opposite sit and listen, they may be able to tell the Premier and the Minister of Industrial Affairs that I have information which shows that there is a way in which we can finance the jobs that we on this side have been talking about.

The amount lost through tax evasion and avoidance is well over \$7 000 000 000. That means that the rest of the community has to make up the loss. The average person who pays tax must pay an extra \$23 a week in tax because of the tax avoidance of others. Workers are forced to subsidise the taxes of companies for which they work and the rich who own and manage them. The Fraser Government has turned the tax system into an instrument for transferring money from wages to profits and from lower to higher income earners. We are paying more so that the wealthy can pay less. For the benefit of members opposite, Professor Mathews, who headed the Government inquiry into inflation and taxation, stated:

The taxation system has become a major instrument for redistributing income and wealth in favour of the rich.

I would advise anyone who contradicts that statement to contact Professor Mathews and ascertain his views. I am certain he will fix them up. I would like to refer to another very sad subject, one that is close to my heart, and about which members opposite would not know much. They have probably never been associated with unemployment in any way. I have 22 minutes left, and that is not long enough to speak about unemployment, especially the unemployment in this State under a Liberal Government. In 1982, 46 100 people are unemployed in South Australia, an increase of 1 800 that has occurred over the 12 months since June 1981.

Honourable members on the other side have ways of getting around that. I would now like to quote figures from the Bureau of Statistics and give the true facts and figures on unemployment in South Australia.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: If they're all figures, have them inserted.

Mr PLUNKETT: Well, it is easy for members opposite to criticise, but I have yet to hear any Liberal Government member put up a proposition suggesting how we can cure unemployment. All Government members say is that they have inherited it or that it is a nation-wide or world-wide problem. That is all they are doing. In fact, it is a dog chasing its tail situation.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: You have the answer?

Mr PLUNKETT: Both the Leader and the Deputy Leader of the Labour Party have put up propositions recently in this House that have been laughed at not only by the Minister of Industrial Affairs who has done nothing in his three years—Government members are walking out because they do not want me to have a big audience—but also the Premier has not said a great deal about unemployment in criticising what the Labor Party has suggested, yet he has not come out and supported it.

I refer to facts and figures that can be checked as they were published on 29 July 1982. Over the 12 months to June 1982 (these are the latest figures available), the total number of persons employed in South Australia fell by 3 400. That reduction is an utter disgrace for any Government. I would like to quote the advertisement in the *News* of 14 September 1949, and this is the subject about which

the member for Alexandra would know much; it concerns one of his old mates. I refer to a photograph in the advertisement of a criminal with a stocking pulled over his head—

Mr Lewis: 1949?

Mr PLUNKETT: If the member for Mallee listens he can contact Mr Buick. The advertisement was put in by Mr Buick from Kingscote. The honourable member could ask him where he has been over the past three years. He could ask him what has happened. Has all the crime left South Australia? Have all the problems been cured? Members opposite have never heard from him. Did they give him a fishing licence? How did they buy him off? What happened to Mr Buick?

Honourable members should look at the next headline. Who paid for it? Can Government members tell me? I have just referred to unemployment figures, but what has improved in South Australia? The situation has become worse. The Minister has nothing to say, and Mr Buick has nothing to say on this matter. Suddenly, Government members are all silent. Government members amaze me because they can be so ignorant. I refer to the advertisement of 9 September 1979 headed 'What you can gain from this total unnecessary election by voting Liberal: Jobs for the young, 7 000'. Where are they? Certainly, they are not in my district, but perhaps they are in the Districts of Mallee or Alexandra. The advertisement is comprised of filthy lies. Will he put in this advertisement at the next election? Who will pay for it? Reference is made to 10 000 new jobs through the Liberal plan of development of mining and resources, which will create 10 000 more jobs. It was said that pay-roll tax savings would be \$500. The press report states:

Pay-roll tax cuts will save an average small business \$500 and encourage employment.

Some small business men would like the Government to tell them where the \$500 went. It was also claimed that stamp duty cuts would save the average first home buyer \$580. Certainly, I would like to know the many people who received that saving. Will the Minister let me have the names and addresses of the South Australians who received that saving? Can the Minister give me that information? The Minister claims it happened, so he should give me that information. He can obtain it from the Minister of Housing and let me know. The Minister should not just say, 'Yes, we will do it.' He should give me that information. I would like to be able to show this information to some of my constituents who are not getting this money.

The Hon. E. W. Chapman: You will get the answers, no worries.

Mr PLUNKETT: The article goes on to criticise Des Corcoran. I wonder who will be criticised after the next election by the person who placed this advertisement. It was D. Willett. The advertisement states:

Make this State great again—vote Liberal.

That statement was made three years ago on 15 September this year, and what has this Government done? It has dragged the State down. Members opposite talk about people leaving this State. People do not have enough money to leave, in some cases.

Mr Lewis: 10 000 more jobs.

Mr PLUNKETT: This is the bright member for Mallee speaking now, the man with all the cures for how to pick the economy up by reducing wages and increasing working hours. That is what he has told the computer we can do to get over the economy crisis in South Australia. What a disgrace! I wonder if the people in Mallee really understand what sort of person he is. I have another election advertisement, which states:

Liberal policies will make this State great again. Develop energy and minerals now ... 7 000 new jobs ... Abolish death duties ...

There were a lot of workers who gained from that! Like hell there were! A lot of big heads and people with money gained, but few workers would ever have enough money to have appreciated any benefit out of the abolition of death duties. That advertisement also stated:

Abolish land tax.

Not many of my constituents own a great deal of land. That advertisement continued:

Reduce Government interference.—Make this State great again—Liberal.

I assume this advertisement was placed before 15 September 1979. One never hears about these people again. This is Willett again. I have never heard of him since. What did the Liberal Party do with him, knock him off, bury him, or move him up to Queensland? Bring him back for the next election. When is the next election going to be? I have here another advertisement placed by one of the mates of the Minister of Agriculture for whom he got the fishing licence. It states:

Mr Premier; tell it the way it is! Where will our kids get a job? Where will the unemployed find work?

If that advertisement appeared now, I would agree that it is a problem, but it appeared three years ago when a Liberal Opposition promised to get these kids jobs. My district is full of young unemployed people looking for jobs. This advertisement is a disgrace to any Government, this Government, and Fraser, the Federal Leader.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Will these people go out into the country to work?

Mr PLUNKETT: Work in the country? Has the Minister ever been to the country? Has he ever looked for a job in the country? I have been to the country on many occasions and a lot of my mates who are unemployed have said to me, 'Keith, can you get us a job in the city? There is no work here.'

Mr Lewis: Yes, there is.

Mr PLUNKETT: The honourable member should go up around Lameroo and Pinnaroo. He is talking about picking time. No-one should be stupid enough to talk about picking time because any-one knows that the itinerant worker gets about five or six weeks work and is then virtually expected to leave the town immediately the job is finished.

Mr Lewis: Why are they—

Mr PLUNKETT: If the member is going to interject, he should interject sensibly. The advertisement continues:

Save South Australia. Protest! On this occasion vote Liberal.

That advertisement was placed by a Mr Buick. He has a fishing licence, too, I am not joking. I think that that bloke was well paid. He never paid for his advertisements, I might add. We have never heard of him since. There are a few other people we have not heard of since, either we have not heard of Mr Schrape, of the Chamber of Manufactures for some time, and are just starting to hear of him again because workers have asked for their health benefits to be paid. I will tell members what he said. The Chamber of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce came out in support of the Liberal Party before the last election about unemployment, and about a few other matters.

What it did was hypocritical; it was only doing it because it supports the Liberal Government. It was not fair dinkum. The member for Brighton has gone red. He knows that I am telling the truth. He knows that these other people do not know the situation. He is too honest to be on that side. If he had not told those stupid lies about those books, I would have thought more of him.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The word 'lies' is unparliamentary. I ask the honourable member to withdraw it.

Mr PLUNKETT: He told untruths then, Sir. I mentioned that the figures for unemployment fell by 3 400. I pointed out to the members in the House what happened three years ago. I further go on to say that for the nation as a whole the total employment fell by 300 over the same period. The implication of these two findings is that in the other States, as a group total, employment rose by 3 100. The 3400 net fall in South Australian jobs must underline trends in the local labour market. The fact is that the number of full-time jobs in this State fell by 6 900 in the 12 months to June. At the same time, there was a 3 500 rise in part-time jobs.

The Premier is fond of making incorrect and unseasonable comparisons with various months during 1979, the year of his election. I bet the member for Mallee will have that poor old computer going hot. I hope he gets something sensible out of it. It would be a change to listen to something sensible rather than some of the crap that comes from him at different times. Even on The Premiers approach, compared with September 1979, the total number of jobs in this State has increased by only 1 900. That is a far cry from his claim to the Liberal Party State Council in February when he said 22 100 jobs had been created. Indeed, when the structure of employment is studied there has been a 2 700 decline in full-time jobs in South Australia since the Premiers election to office, the Minister of Agriculture is on the phone to see whether my figures are right.

One effect of this situation is that the South Australian economy now is the most dependent of any State on part-time employment. In June 1982, 18.7 per cent of jobs here were part-time, compared with a figure of 16.4 per cent for the nation as a whole.

As at June 1982, the total unemployment in South Australia was 46 100, an increase of 1 800 over 12 months since June 1981. The unemployment rate in South Australia was 7.7 per cent in June 1982. In the Adelaide metropolitan area, the jobless rate was 8.2 per cent, while for Australia the unemployment rate was 6.6 per cent. The average monthly unemployment for South Australia in the first six months of 1982 was 47 500, compared with 45 700 in the first six months of 1979. The corresponding average monthly jobless rates were 7.6 per cent in 1979 and 7.8 per cent in 1982.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Lift your game!

Mr PLUNKETT: South Australia has had the highest unemployment rate in any mainland State for 30 consecutive months from January 1980 onwards. In 1979, when the former Labor Government was in office, three States, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia, at various times had the highest unemployment of any mainland State. Vacancies for new jobs in South Australia totalled 1 200 in May 1982, the latest figures available.

That figure compares with unemployment totaling well over 40 000 in May 1982. Clearly, there are insufficient jobs available for the unemployed. In May, the 1 200 job vacancies in the State accounted for only 4.7 per cent of the national job vacancies. At the same time, this State's share of the national labour force was about 9 per cent.

In the March quarter of 1982, the latest available period, South Australia had the lowest retail sales growth of any State. As the information concerning this for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and Australia as a whole is purely statistical, I ask whether I could have that included in *Hansard* without my reading it.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: The honourable member assures the House that he has a purely statistical table that he wishes to include in *Hansard*. Has he leave from the House?

Leave granted.

RETAIL SALES GROWTH

| N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aust. |
|--------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |

MR PLUNKETT: Over the 12 months to March 1982 retail sales growth in South Australia was significantly below the growth of Australia as a whole. South Australia was 10.1 per cent and Australia was 11 per cent. The Minister of Agriculture has been trying to interject concerning unemployment. I think that he, as a Minister who is responsible for forestry, would have nothing to be really overjoyed about because Mount Gambier, as he well knows, has tremendous unemployment. For the first time, to my knowledge, Panelboard and Sapfor are working only a four-day week. They may have dropped even further. Government Mills has been talking about a four-day week. I do not know whether they are on a four-day week yet.

The Hon. W. E. Chapman: Government Mills are not on a four-day week.

Mr PLUNKETT: They have been talking about it. The answer of the responsible Minister could possibly be that too much timber has been allowed to come in from New Zealand. As a Minister, this is his responsibility and that of his Federal colleagues. He should have been on to them. He should have been over there, seeing them and demanding that they do not take the living away from the people concerned. The area involved is New Look, near Kingston, right down to Mount Gambier, including Mount Burr, Millicent, Naracoorte, Penola, and Nangwarry. It is a bigger area than just Mount Gambier. It involves the bottom end of the South-East. The forests were the biggest employers of labour. I know that the Minister would not be overjoyed about this. However, he should have been on his mettle. He should have made sure that his Federal colleagues most certainly were not taking the living away from South Australia, or Australia, by allowing imports to come in from New Zealand and ruin an industry. That area of what I am talking relies wholly and solely on forests, on timber.

Mr Lewis: What about Hot Mama?

Mr PLUNKETT: Honestly, the member for Mallee amazes me with his intelligent interjections. I am talking about unemployment, in forests of many families throughout the South-East. I talked of people who have lost their homes. Those people in the forests are cut back to four days work and are perhaps on the verge of losing their jobs altogether, and we have the intelligent interjection from the member for Mallee, 'What about Hot Mama?'. Just to inform *Hansard*, the Deputy Leader and I leased a horse by the name of Hot Mama for a couple of years. It gives you an idea of how the honourable member enters a debate. I feel sorry for him. I do not dislike him.

An honourable member: It makes you cry.

Mr PLUNKETT: It is a shame, yes. At least the Minister of Agriculture listens sensibly and although he carries on a bit contributes a little in the House. I have been harassed right through my speech mainly because I have been speaking about something Government members did not know anything about, and they have been interjecting and trying to disrupt me. I have been speaking about workers deprived of work since this Government came to office. I have been speaking about wages and people that have been touching the tax. These people are mates of the State and Federal Governments, and nothing has been done about it.

I gave an instance earlier where a poor old pensioner's cheque was claimed back after she died. That is the Liberal Government. I feel sorry for the people on the Government

benches because they do not understand the workers, the average people of Australia.

Mr BECKER (Hanson): In endeavouring to assess this debate and in my 12½ years in this Parliament I have never heard such speeches and performances. I have come to the opinion that the Opposition has now reduced the Address in Reply debate to a sickening level. I say that advisedly because it is going to destroy the whole of the Parliamentary system and, quite frankly, it frightens me. I think that it is about time that the Standing Orders Committee met as a matter of priority and reduced all debates to 10 minutes, as happens under Californian legislation.

Certainly, I have the opportunity to speak for 60 minutes and I will use that time, but the opportunity should be there to update Standing Orders to limit speeches to 10 minutes. If any honourable member cannot cover a subject in 10 minutes and if any member repeats what a previous member has said, then that person should be ordered to resume his seat.

I have always been a great believer in the committee system of Parliament and I also believe that the time is right when the Government and the Parliament collectively ought to be looking at committees to examine all legislation so that when legislation is brought into Parliament there is the report from the committee and a debate. All the hoo-hah, nonsense and shenanigans are over and done with. I think that this will lead to a better Legislature. I believe that all the parties involved in proposed legislation would then have an opportunity to put forward their arguments and it would stop the maddening rush at the end of a session to get legislation through when there is not proper time for research and consultation. I believe that we have to upgrade further the whole Parliamentary system and that no legislation should be considered unless there is a financial impact statement. These suggestions may appear to be radical, but I believe that we have to do something to improve the image of Parliament.

I have wondered over the past few weeks as I have been listening to various speakers what the people of South Australia would think if Parliament was televised or broadcast. It is a tragedy that the people of South Australia do not have the opportunity or do not take their politics seriously enough to watch what I consider performances of members during debates. I do not claim to be expert in debating, but it is time commonsense came into the whole operation of Parliament. The impact of Parliament on people's lives, the State as a whole, and the country as a nation is so important that we should get back to sensible reasoning.

With other members I join in expressing condolences to the relatives of former members of Parliament. I was particularly saddened at the passing of the late Sir John McLeay and the Hon. James Edward Dunford.

I admired the Hon. Mr Dunford in my own little way. I respected someone whom I considered to be a typical Aussie battler—someone who stood up and believed in what he was attempting to do for the State. He was a great friend of my neighbours, whom I also respect irrespective of their political beliefs. Jim Dunford was well respected within the community, particularly for the way he went about defending the rights of those whom he represented. I was also saddened to hear of the passing of Cyril Hutchens. Whilst I did not have the opportunity to be in Parliament with him, I believe that Cyril Hutchens and the other gentlemen I have spoken of served the State well and did what they believed to be in the interests of South Australia.

The honourable member who has just resumed his seat made a lot of points covering many areas during his speech. There has to be a warning in what he has to say. I can fully understand and appreciate his concern for unemployment.

It is a matter that worries the Government, worries me and any thinking South Australian as to what we can do in this State and in Australia nationally to try to pull back the effects of unemployment and boost along the economy.

Decisions are made internationally and federally which have an impact on the States. Try as much as we can, it is extremely difficult to make any great impact on the tragedy that has befallen Australia at the present moment.

The member for Elizabeth made some mention of his economic theories and ideals. I believe he ought to be issued a warning that the Australian economy and the South Australian economy are so finely tuned at the present moment that talking and preaching recession will only start convincing people that we are in a recession and heading towards a more disastrous recession. The whole confidence—or what is left of it—of the community will fall and we will head into that recession so fast that we will not know what has happened. It is a frightening situation in many respects—the economic turmoil is occurring around the world. I recently expressed in a few words my disappointment that we rubber stamped some legislation recently in relation to the merging of four Australian banks.

Mr McRae: What choice did we have?

Mr BECKER: That is, of course, the failure of the system. In the limited time I had (as I was not scheduled to speak on that occasion) I tried to give a warning. I believe the merging and changing hands of the management of well-known South Australian and Australian companies is having a terrible effect on the economy. There is no doubt that it is affecting South Australia. There is little that the State Government or the national Government can do, as it is part and parcel of the free enterprise system as we have come to appreciate it. However, the situation to which I have referred is having a serious impact on the State. With the problems that are occurring at Kelvinator at the present moment, with the threat of further retrenchments in that organisation, which was one of the leading white goods manufacturers in the State and exporting to other States and overseas, it could soon all be lost to South Australia. There are again the lost job opportunities and the lost opportunities as far as our own economy is concerned.

The Government must start doing something in respect to going out to manufacturers in all levels of industry and commerce and find out what the problems are. It is no good sitting in an ivory tower and saying, 'Come to us. What are your problems? We are here to help you'. Those days are over. We have to go out and find out exactly what is happening at management level and on the workshop floor.

I remember that a few years ago in one of my speeches I was very critical of management in this State having three or four hour lunches and of the high time that everyone was having while the workers were there supposedly pushing the production through to ensure that management was enjoying its bonuses, and so on. Therefore, I was pleased to note that, at long last, someone (in this case, Western Mining Corporation) is starting to make management more accountable. For some time we have been on about accountability within the Public Service. The Public Service has taken a hammering from members on all sides as to accountability, yet no-one has stood up and tackled management in commerce and industry. If we expect the Public Service to be accountable, we should also require other sectors within the community to be accountable. It is time that shareholders in this country rose up collectively and asked their managements to be accountable.

This is one of the problems that has befallen the country: if managers are not prepared to manage or to play their part, how can anyone expect everyone else to lift their productivity? Three or four years ago I also mentioned a

tax avoidance scheme that was put to me as President of a voluntary agency, which has a charity licence. I was absolutely horrified at the proposal, and I will repeat the details on this occasion. The organisation was approached in the middle of June with a proposal to form a straw company, with a well-known solicitor acting on behalf of several of his clients. They were to invest \$400 000 in the company on 30 June. On the same day, the company was to be liquidated, and the organisation of which I was President was to take \$20 000 as a management fee, which would constitute a straight donation, and the remaining \$380 000 would be returned to the solicitor for distribution to the various companies. Several other agents, plus a bank, were involved in it, and everyone was to receive a procuration fee as well. Also, a management fee of 3 per cent or 4 per cent was being talked about. Indeed, all sorts of fees were being talked about. The upshot was that, by putting \$400 000 into the straw company as a charitable organisation, there was a straight tax benefit on that \$400 000, because it was a donation to a charity. The fact that it was invested in a straw company that was liquidated on the same day with a loss of \$20 000 was immaterial. However, one can imagine the taxation benefits to any company, companies, or persons paying 47 cents in the dollar (as it was at that stage) and up to 60 cents in the dollar, and more, which benefit would far outstrip the \$20 000 that the organisation was prepared to give to the charitable organisation.

I told the Federal Government and taxation authorities that I was horrified that this was going on, but was informed there was little that they could do, that such practice was widespread, not only in this State, but throughout the nation, and that many charitable organisations received huge sums of money by way of such tax avoidance schemes. However, subsequently there have been moves as well as publicity about this, and the Taxation Department watches very closely large gifts of this kind.

The difficulty, of course, involves framing the legal legislation to close such loopholes, because no sooner is one loophole closed than solicitors are re-employed to find further loopholes. I was annoyed to know that the scheme was operating and that some of the largest and some of the supposedly most reputable voluntary agencies, together with some research organisations, were involved in it. So, pressure has been brought to bear to cut down and stop this practice, because it put those organisations, which then had to raise funds to keep operational, into the position of having to enter into a field that was normally left open to smaller voluntary agencies. From that time, the pressure has gone right down.

Whilst one nips these bludgers, as the member for Peake referred to them, it causes problems along the line. There is no way that I would countenance such a scheme, nor would the organisation that I represented do so. We must tackle the tax avoidance schemes and systems. There are many others: for instance, companies are known to change hands. A company can be offered for \$2 000 000; no deposit is payable, and the company is paid for the profits over a given period. This means that the beneficiaries, the owners of that company, obtain the whole lot tax free.

Tax avoidance is one area that must be tackled. It must be highlighted as much as possible, and the schemes must be highlighted as often as possible in order to alert the people involved. I would certainly like to see a list of various organisations and foundations that are beneficiaries, because it might make people think twice about those whom they should or should not support. I do not think that any committee of any organisation could really justify participation in those schemes.

While we can make all the protests we like to prevent these schemes, others in the community cannot work quickly

enough or hard enough to feather their own nests. The member for Peake also mentioned in his speech his concern about people who were taking down society. He tackled the Federal Government and accused the people participating in tax avoidance of being bludgers. I get very annoyed when I hear the Labor Party strongly attacking my Party in some areas, particularly in relation to unemployment.

For years I have asked what happened to the principle of the Labor Party and the Labor movement on one man one job. I hear nothing about that these days. I do not hear anyone standing up and asking about one man one job. Certainly, it can be sheeted home to the unions that perhaps they have failed. They have failed to obtain a reasonable wage for the average worker. If they will not stand by that principle, and if workers must obtain other work, part-time work, or whatever, I think that is an admission that they have not obtained a fair wage or fair benefit for workers.

I have always stuck to the principle of one man one job. I strongly believe in it. I think it is high time that we went back and looked at it. I was horrified recently to have something confirmed that I have believed for many years. In the Health Department there were forty people on workers compensation. Some of them had been on workers compensation for about eighteen months. They were all called in by the insurance company involved and challenged about their current condition and asked whether they would submit to an examination of their conditions by the company's medical practitioner and specialist. Of those forty workers, thirty-six pulled out straight away. Further investigation by the company within the industry showed that a large number of the forty workers were receiving two workers compensation cheques—one from one employer and one through the Health Department's insurer. In a couple of cases a worker was receiving three cheques. When asked why they kept on accepting the Government cheques, they said that the Government cheques kept arriving so they did not worry about it. They were always accustomed to receiving the cheques, so they did not query it.

This is where problems are being caused industrially within this community and where many members of the community are becoming quite hostile, because people are abusing the system. Only a few people are involved, but they are making it extremely difficult for the majority. If we are to tackle the whole principle of unemployment, let us get back to one man one job. That will cut out the high cost of insurance and the people who are ripping off the system by receiving more than one workers compensation cheque.

Mr Keneally: One man, one board position.

Mr BECKER: I have always believed in that principle, as I have believed in the principle that wives of members of Parliament should not be employed by the Government. We would get into a pretty strong argument if we did an exercise to find out how many wives of members of the Parliaments in Australia, not only in this State, worked for the various Governments. I do not believe that any wife of a member of Parliament should be working, because that does not help to relieve unemployment. That is certainly sheeted home to no-one on this side.

I can understand why the member for Peake becomes hostile. He says that the Government and members on this side are not doing anything, but I would like him to join me in any one week, fortnight or month, in dealing with problems in regard to disabled people. I care for all of the people in my district, but I have heard no member opposite ask about employment opportunities for the disabled. At present, there are few employment opportunities indeed for the disabled. I have been responsible for creating five such jobs in the past 12 months, and I am doing my best to keep on creating jobs in the community.

I have been hammering the Federal Government for the past 18 months to set up programmes based on the schemes that I saw in America last year, under which disabled people are assessed, trained, and placed in the work force. It is a disgrace that last year, during the International Year of the Disabled Person, fewer than .14 per cent of those people who were disabled and who were registered as unemployed were able to find employment. That would be one of the lowest percentages that I know of in comparing a similar situation overseas, but that comparison is now 12 months old. If we can get these programmes to work and if we can use the models that I have been trying to promote, we could use them to place able-bodied people into the work force.

It is a hard and difficult job, and it must be terribly annoying to a tradesman, who spent his first few years battling and struggling to qualify for his trade on the very low wages that were paid 20 or 40 years ago, to qualify and suddenly be told that the industry no longer exists in this State or has been replaced by some other system, and therefore he must seek alternative employment that is not related to his trade. That is another terrible set-back for the average worker in this State.

We have been doing what we can in the limited way we are able within the constraints of the finance from the Federal Government. It does not matter what the Opposition puts forward at present: within the financial structure of this State, I do not believe that the Opposition would be able to do much more than the Government is doing at present. In fact, I doubt whether the Opposition would be able to do even that. I was quite surprised when I read an article recently in the *Business Review Weekly*. It confirmed what I had suspected for some time, that the economic situation in New South Wales was worse than it had appeared. It is a tragedy to see a large State, which I have always respected, in trouble. The heading of the article was, 'Who Runs Wran', but it should have been, 'How to Embezzle Taxpayers' Money'. The article stated:

Neville Wran's advisers ran the New South Wales economy on borrowed time and now face a disguised \$300 000 000 budget deficit—

in fact, the whole story really started six years ago—

... for six years Wran and a little-known team have dominated NSW economic planning almost to the exclusion of Wran's generally lacklustre Cabinet colleagues and the deeply conservative State Public Service.

Of course, there comes the first conflict. Irrespective of how the State service wants to operate, one has the Government—the Executive—on one hand, the Public Service on the other hand. They have to work together and manage together. The managers have to be allowed to manage with the recognition of responsibility and autonomy to keep the State in a buoyant situation. The article continues:

When Wran came to power in 1976, he recruited a brash young former economics tutor, journalist and traveller, David Hill, whom he had met at a country fete.

That sounds similar to the sort of appointment that went on here in the past. The report continues:

Hill, who lost his Sydney University tutorship after a role in radical campus politics and after going with a student delegation to North Vietnam during the war, had actually completed his masters degree with a thesis on how to cut waste in Government authorities.

This is why I am interested in this report, because it is all very well to say, 'Let's cut down waste and mismanagement and do this and that', but one has to be careful how one goes about it. The report continues:

Hill—

who would have appealed to Wran; he did a thesis on how to cut wastage in Government authorities, and at the time he was employed by Wran—

was living on a houseboat in Sydney Harbor and was setting up an import business when Wran asked him to head the Ministerial Advisory unit. Hill proved to have a genius for hunting out the hidden so-called "hollow logs" of cash reserves and property which had been squirrelled away by State instrumentalities. Over a two-year period he channelled \$350 000 000 of this money back into Consolidated Revenue, enabling the Wran Government to avoid any increases in State taxes and charges despite continually rising costs.

Of course, there was the first warning. That warning should have been obvious to the Wran Cabinet that there was something untoward. How could they manage with continuing rising costs without having to raise State taxes and charges? No-one likes to see those taxes and charges increased, irrespective of which Government is in office.

Mr Kenneally: Especially when one has a Government that promises not to increase them and then increases them.

Mr BECKER: That is right. When one gets a mandate from the people that they do not want State taxes and charges to rise, but they want the service, as I say, that is where the fine line exists, the fine line of tuning the economy, and it is in that area where the situation was evident. It was evident back in 1977-78, and I believe that the member for Hartley when he was Deputy Premier was alerted to the system, because it has been evident from Public Accounts Committee inquiries that the member for Hartley was starting to move to reduce excesses, but it was done very quietly and little was said.

Mr Langley: He has said that there was a good amount left in the coffers when you took over Government.

Mr BECKER: There was about the same as when Dunstan took over from the Hall Government. The article continues:

While Wran went out and wooed industry to the "Premier State", this whole strategy was woven into a science which might loosely be called "the economics of image." But obviously this was a strategy, based on borrowed time. Clearly the "hollow logs" were a finite resource and the Electricity Commission and other instrumentalities finally had to go on to the short-term money market to finance their debts and even wage payments there were signs that their reserves had been dangerously depleted. Meanwhile, costs keep rising and would at some time have to be faced. According to a senior Elcom source—

I assume that that is an Electricity Commission source—

the Government also saved money by running down the electricity body's coal stockpiles, which were a buffer against industrial disputes. So by last year the utility and its suppliers were extremely vulnerable to union demands.

Wran took on the Treasury portfolio in 1980 and throughout this time was receiving warnings and cautious advice from Oakes and the men at Treasury. Probably the Premier and his advisers were banking on the State's coal resources boom and the burgeoning Sydney property market to carry them through with increased royalties, pay-roll tax, rail freight and stamp duties.

Mr Keneally: I think Fraser and Anthony conned them into the resources boom.

Mr BECKER: The indications were then, particularly in Sydney, that property values would continue to increase. The report continues:

Now, with the manufacturing State of NSW at the heart of Australia's economic recession and with the resources boom evaporated, the economics of image has come badly unstuck. In 1980-1981, NSW had a Budget deficit of \$29 000 000 and it budgeted for a \$3 200 000 deficit in the financial year just ended. The official deficit was \$69 300 000. This is small in a \$5 500 000 000 Budget, but it is the highest State deficit since the depression—and even that official figure is a sleight of hand.

To maintain the public image, the State pumped into the budget \$221 000 000 in recouped debts from the State Rail Authority (where Hill is now chief executive) and a recouped \$15 000 000 establishment grant from the Lands Commission for the Wran Government's low-cost home sites policy which the commission had made no provision to repay. ... To use the same deficit calculations of previous years, the 1981-82 deficit was really about \$306 000 000.

Here again was the warning to any astute politician or other person in N.S.W. that all was not well. This is an area that worries me greatly, because we have been discussing the

impact of interest rates on our Revenue Account in so far as the public debt, and so forth, are concerned. We are getting to a stage where we are going to find it extremely difficult to finance. I cannot see a way out of this situation unless the Federal Government is prepared to take over the loans of the various States, or to give some assistance to them. I cannot see it doing that, so the pressure is going to be on so far as charges are concerned. The article states:

One of Neville Wran's former staffers defended the use of the government and instrumentality cost reserves, which has risen as high as \$529 000 000 by June 1977. But he conceded one fault. He said that making the instrumentalities draw on their own reserves for new projects rather than applying for loan allocations was 'a sound strategy'.

In theory, that sounds all very well, but again there was that problem of when the States were allowed to go out and borrow on the open market. We have seen a welter of various State Electricity Commissions, Highway Funds, and

so on, offering extremely high interest rates to finance their Loan programmes. This is another area that has pushed up interest rates in this country.

I still cannot understand the advice that I received when in Washington on how the Treasury was able to see interest rates go to 21 per cent and then bring them back to 15 per cent by Christmas time. It did that and it had no impact in Australia. There is an answer to that one: 220 banks in America have gone bankrupt in the past 12 months. I seek leave to continue my remarks later.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT

At 11.5 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 11 August at 2 p.m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 10 August 1982

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

VANDALISM

1. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: At each of the shopping centres owned by the South Australian Housing Trust in the Salisbury Electorate, what was the annual value of damage through vandalism and break-ins reported to the shopping centre managers for each of the past five years?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: Up until June 1982 the South Australian Housing Trust owned four shopping centres within the Salisbury Electorate. Records detailing maintenance due to vandalism have only started to be kept by the Housing Trust from the beginning of the last financial year, 1981-1982.

The amounts attributable to vandalism acts for each centre during this period are listed below:

| | Repairs due to Vandalism \$ | Total Mainten- ance \$ | Per cent Vandalism |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Salisbury North (Trinity Crescent) | 454.10 | 3 853.50 | 11.78 |
| Salisbury North (Harcourt Terrace) | — | 102.60 | — |
| Salisbury North (Woodyates Avenue) | 106.44 | 138.44 | 76.89 |
| Parafield Gardens | 216.13 | 2 435.72 | 8.87 |
| | \$776.67 | \$6 530.26 | 11.89 |

TEACHER HOUSING AUTHORITY

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

1. What were the loan outstandings at the end of each financial year since 1975 of the Teacher Housing Authority and what were the interest charges paid by the authority in each of those years?

2. In each of those years, what was the ratio of interest paid to rental income and total income, respectively, received by the authority?

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

| | loan out- standings (\$'000) | interest paid (\$'000) | rental income (\$'000) | ratio of interest to rental income % | total income (\$'000) | ratio of interest to total income % |
|---------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1975-76 | 1 197 | 73 | Nil | N.A. | 170 | 42.9 |
| 1976-77 | 3 196 | 203 | 2 187 | 9.3 | 2 292 | 8.8 |
| 1977-78 | 5 063 | 401 | 2 524 | 15.9 | 2 661 | 15.1 |
| 1978-79 | 6 915 | 581 | 3 003 | 19.3 | 3 102 | 18.7 |
| 1979-80 | 9 004 | 749 | 3 338 | 22.4 | 3 476 | 21.5 |
| 1980-81 | 9 852 | 886 | 3 424 | 25.9 | 3 591 | 24.7 |
| 1981-82 | figures not available: financial statements currently being prepared. | | | | | |

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES'
PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLES

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

1. What reimbursement to Education Department employees has been made in each of the past four years for use of private motor vehicles?

2. At what rates were such reimbursements made in each of those years?

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

1. Reimbursement of private motor vehicle expenses—Education Department

| Financial Year | \$ |
|----------------|---|
| 1978-79 | Information unavailable. Expenditure item not separately accounted for in accounting records. |
| 1979-80 | |
| 1980-81 | |
| 1981-82 | |
| | 438 272 |
| | 439 523 |
| Total | 877 795 |

2. Reimbursement rates—private motor vehicle expenses—Education Department—

Reimbursement rates are paid in accordance with Public Service Board Administrative Instruction 224.

GOVERNMENT CARS

4. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: How many Government cars are allocated for Education Department use, what change has there been in this allocation since 1979 and what categories of officers use those cars?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The Education Department presently has an allocation of 214 Government cars. In 1979, 221 were allocated; 179 of these are allocated to regional offices and branches. The cars are available for use by any departmental officer requiring a vehicle to undertake essential tasks and who does not otherwise use a private vehicle for this purpose.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ELECTRICITY COSTS

5. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: What was the cost of electricity to the schools, regional offices and central office of the Education Department, respectively, for each of the past five years?

The Hon. H. ALLISON:

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ELECTRICITY COSTS

| Financial year | Schools | Regional Offices | Head Office | Service Branches | Grand Total |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1977-78 .. | 1 762 397 | 12 515 | 81 000 | 34 727 | 1 890 693 |
| 1978-79 .. | 2 156 890 | 9 771 | 85 000 | 46 329 | 2 297 990 |
| 1979-80 .. | 2 209 282 | 12 152 | 84 308 | 57 046 | 2 362 788 |
| 1980-81 .. | 2 511 248 | 17 753 | 100 189 | 55 588 | 2 684 778 |
| 1981-82 .. | 3 387 016 | 26 434 | 125 967 | 65 056 | 3 604 473 |
| Total | 12 026 833 | 78 625 | 476 464 | 258 746 | 12 840 668 |

HELICOPTERS

6. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: What use is being made of helicopters to assist in out-of-hours security checks on State schools, how many schools are involved, what is the frequency of the flights, and how much have they cost to date?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The only time that the Education Department has used a helicopter to assist out-of-hours security checks on State schools was for a period of six weeks during April, May and June this year. The operation was a joint venture involving the Police Department's STAR

Force, Dog Squad and Region 'D' traffic section, the State Rescue Helicopter and security staff of the Education Department. Twenty-three schools were included in the operation which was limited to seven night time flights. The exercise was a joint community project sponsored by the Police Department and State Rescue Helicopter Service at no cost to the Education Department. There are no plans for the operation to be repeated.

SCHOOL YEAR

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

1. What consideration has been given to the suggestion that the school year be divided into four terms instead of three?

2. What discussions on this matter have taken place between State and Federal Ministers of Education?

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

1. The Education Department has given consideration to this suggestion but has decided, after reviewing interstate developments, that there is no strong evidence of benefits sufficient to justify a change to a four term school year. However, it continues to monitor the changes being made or contemplated in other States.

2. At its February 1979 meeting, the Australian Education Council established a working party to consider aspects of any possible change from three to four school terms per year. The working party reported to the Australian Education Council meeting in October, 1979 that States should continue to share information on changes in the structure of school years, but left it open to individual States to proceed.

RADAR

9. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Has the Minister acted on the request in the member for Salisbury's letter to him dated 14 January (Ref. 22/POR) that his 'office request the Commissioner of Police . . . to consider having radar speed detection units sited on Martins Road at frequent intervals' and, if so, when, and what response has been received and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The scheduling of radar treatment in Martins Road, Salisbury, was deferred pending the installation of improved speed signing in accordance with Road Traffic Board recommendations.

This work has been completed and an extensive programme of radar treatment implemented.

BUS SERVICE

11. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Will the Minister give consideration to altering that portion of the route of bus service 411 from Ryans Road to Greenfields station to the extent that it would travel along Salisbury Highway to Kelleway Street thence to Bradman Road and Bardsley Avenue to Greenfields station in order that the Parafield Gardens Shopping Centre (including the C.A.P.H.S. service and library) and Karrendi Primary School (including playgroups sited there) can become traffic generators for that service and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: When planning public transport routes the State Transport Authority endeavours to ensure that the majority of homes in the outer metropolitan area (including Parafield Gardens) are within 500 metres of a railway station, radial bus or feeder bus service. The area

adjacent to Kelleway Street, and Bradman Road between the Salisbury Highway and North Gawler railway, is generally within this standard of:

Route 501 buses along the Salisbury Highway.

Route 411 buses along Bradman Road and Tallon Street.

North Gawler line train services at Greenfields and Parafield Gardens stations.

The scheduled running time for buses between Greenfields station and Salisbury is insufficient to allow the route to be extended via Salisbury Highway, Kelleway Street, Bradman Road and Bardsley Avenue and still maintain connections with up and down train services at Greenfields, without operating additional buses which would involve the authority in additional costs. The honourable member will be aware that officers of the State Transport Authority are presently considering suggestions from residents in the Salisbury region for bus service changes. This review may indicate means by which the matters raised in this question can be satisfied.

TROTTER HALL OF FAME

12. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Tourism: What support in promotion (both locally and interstate), professional advice and other support has been made available or could be made available to the Hall of Fame Museum at Globe Derby Park and the St Kilda Electric Transport Museum, respectively?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The Trotter Hall of Fame was opened in February 1976, and was included in the following edition of the *Adelaide Visitors Guide* issued by the Department of Tourism. It was also featured in the bi-monthly newsletter *Grapevine*, circulated to travel agents, media and other interested parties. The entry in the *Adelaide Visitors Guide* was subsequently deleted, following complaints that the information on opening times was incorrect which was due to a complete lack of response to requests for information from the proprietors. The museum is currently listed in the pamphlet *Adelaide and Environs—Museums and Art Galleries*. In February 1982, Mr J. Spiers requested the inclusion of the museum in coach tours from Adelaide. The matter was closely examined and he was advised that such a tour was judged to be not financially practical, and that he should aim promotion at the private motor car traffic and possibly charter coach companies for special groups, such as senior citizens.

In 1975 the Australian Electric Transport Museum S.A. Inc. was assisted by the provision of \$43 000 under the RED grant scheme for the re-laying of sections of track. The Department of Tourism provides promotional assistance by:

1. Printing, supplying and distributing a brochure on the museum.
2. Inclusion in the *Adelaide Visitors Guide*.
3. Inclusion in the *Adelaide and Environs—Museums and Art Galleries* leaflet.

Officers of the Department of Tourism are always pleased to assist any developers or operators with advice on the development of their particular attraction.

ANGAS HOME

13. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning: What action is underway or being considered to record for posterity the heritage of Angas Home, Parafield Gardens, which is considered as having been 'the first institution of its kind in the world to cater for the blind, deaf and dumb'?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: Two nominations for inclusion of Angas Home on the Register of State Heritage Items have been received from residents of the district. These were submitted to the Heritage Committee which has recommended the home for inclusion on the register.

PARAFIELD GARDENS CROSSING

14. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. What consideration has been given by the Road Traffic Board to the installation of a pedestrian crossing to service the Parafield Gardens junior primary and primary schools in the light of the serious hazard to students posed by vehicular traffic generated by the adjacent residential subdivision, through traffic from Martins Road, service and client traffic to Parafield Gardens Community Club, Parafield Gardens High School and Holy Family School?

2. What is the estimated traffic volume on that road between 8 and 9 a.m. and 3 and 4 p.m.?

3. If no consideration is planned for the installation of a crossing at that site, why not?

4. When were plans drawn up for the redesign of the road/verge treatment in front of the Parafield Gardens primary and junior primary schools, what was the estimated cost of proceeding with those plans, why were they not proceeded with at that time and is it proposed to now proceed with them, and, if so, when, and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Shepherdson Road, which abuts the Parafield Gardens primary and junior primary schools, comes under the care, control and management of the Corporation of the City of Salisbury. Council is responsible for undertaking investigations on this road, for obtaining Road Traffic Board approval and for funding and installing traffic control devices. The Corporation of the City of Salisbury has undertaken a preliminary investigation of traffic volumes on Shepherdson Road and forwarded the results to the Road Traffic Board for consideration. Board officers are currently examining the details contained in the investigation results in order to determine the most appropriate form of pedestrian protection at this location. Matters relating to the redesign of the road/verge treatment of the road in front of these schools should be directed to the Corporation of the City of Salisbury as the local traffic authority responsible for this road.

STAFF CRITICISMS

15. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: In each of the past five years how many staff in the South Australian Institute of Technology have been required to cease criticisms of its policies on senior appointments and promotions including the procedures in their own candidature, such requirements having been in lieu of threatened dismissal?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: There has been only one such case in a very extensive period and the circumstances of that case are unique. In that case which occurred in the past year, the staff member concerned was considered to have been acting in breach of his contract with the council of the institute. At no time however was that staff member denied access to the procedures available to all staff members in relation to seeking promotion.

EMPLOYEE APPEALS PROCEDURES

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

1. Is the Minister aware of reports that the New South Wales Minister of Education has called for new employee appeals procedures to be effected in relation to colleges of advanced education as a result of claims that 'some colleges had significant deficiencies in their appeals procedures'?

2. Is the Minister considering any changes to tertiary institutions in this State in this regard and, if so, when, and by what means will changes be introduced, and for what institutions, and, if not, why not?

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

1. Yes.

2. No. The responsibility for determining who are to be the senior academic staff of a tertiary institution can only be carried by the council appointed to govern the institution; this seems fundamental to the academic autonomy of the institution, and no doubt is the reason why the New South Wales Government excluded the tertiary institutions from its recent legislation.

Moreover, in South Australia, institutions and staff associations have negotiated suitable procedures and industrial agreements.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

17. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Does the South Australian Institute of Technology have any appeal system with independent committees (*ad hoc* or standing) comprised of members who had no relationship or association with original decisions in—

(a) promotions to senior appointments including professional and principal lecture positions;

(b) general dismissals, intentions to effect dismissals, and where dismissals are pursued through the law of contract or through undertakings to restrict the freedom of speech of academic staff; and

(c) tenure disputes?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Appeal procedures in relation to the dismissal of academic staff are set out in the industrial agreement negotiated between the Institute of Technology and the Academic Staff Association. In the case of non-academic staff, covered under State awards, appeals may be made by application to the Industrial Court of South Australia, pursuant to section 15 (1) (e) of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972-1978. Tenure disputes, as normally understood, do not arise at the Institute of Technology as academic staff are appointed either on fixed-term contracts or to permanent positions. In the exceptional case of a probationary appointment, any dispute, if it arose, would lead to an appeal, by the staff member, to the council which would choose the avenues for examining the appeal.

ESTATE OF KING O'MALLEY

18. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: What action has been or is proposed to be taken to ascertain what entitlement may exist for the South Australian Education Department and the Technical and Further Education Department to share in the estate of the late King O'Malley and his bequest for the benefit of the teaching of domestic science that is presently the subject of legal proceedings?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Preliminary inquiries have been made regarding the will of the late King O'Malley. At the moment it is still the subject of argument in the State of Victoria. Inquiries made with the Probate Office to ascertain the present position have been to no avail. Both the Education Department and the Department of Technical and

Further Education have decided to wait and see what decision is eventually taken.

SCHOOL ABSENTEEISM

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

1. What is the departmental policy regarding the collection of children from school during school hours?

2. What evidence is required to be submitted to school authorities by adults seeking particular children?

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

1. Departmental policy provides that children should remain in school during all the school day unless the principal is satisfied that there are good reasons for allowing a child to be taken from school during school hours.

2. Adults seeking to remove children from schools must be known to the class teacher and principal as the enrolling parent or guardian of the child concerned. If this is not the case, school principals are required to contact the enrolling parent or guardian to ascertain that the person seeking the child has authority to do so. Where it proves impossible for the enrolling parent or guardian to be contacted, principals are required to contact either the police or community welfare officers.

PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

22. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: What reimbursement to Technical and Further Education Department employees has been made in each of the past four years for use of private cars and at what rate were such reimbursements made in each of those years?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The Department of Technical and Further Education has reimbursed to its employees for private motor vehicle usage for the past four financial years.

| Year | Total |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1978-79 | 131 831 |
| 1979-80 | 143 037 |
| 1980-81 | 143 173 |
| 1981-82 | 157 454 |
| Total | \$575 495 |

Reimbursement Rates for Private Motor Vehicle Usage

| Effective From | Rate 1—Used for Ordinary Travel of Tenured Staff | Rate 2—Used for Travel of Part-Time Instructors |
|----------------|---|---|
| Jan. 1978 | 4 cylinder vehicle 11.8 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 13.7 cents/km | 4 cylinder vehicle 4.6 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 4.9 cents/km |
| Nov. 1978 | 4 cylinder vehicle 13.7 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 16.5 cents/km | 4 cylinder vehicle 5.3 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 6.3 cents/km |
| July 1979 | 4 cylinder vehicle 14.3 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 17.8 cents/km | 4 cylinder vehicle 5.5 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 6.6 cents/km |

Reimbursement Rates for Private Motor Vehicle Usage

| Effective From | Rate 1—Used for Ordinary Travel of Tenured Staff | Rate 2—Used for Travel of Part-Time Instructors |
|----------------|---|---|
| Oct. 1979 | 4 cylinder vehicle 15.7 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 19.3 cents/km | 4 cylinder vehicle 6.7 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 7.6 cents/km |
| May 1980 | 4 cylinder vehicle 17.0 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 22.7 cents/km | 4 cylinder vehicle 7.5 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 8.5 cents/km |
| Aug. 1981 | 4 cylinder vehicle 19.4 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 25.3 cents/km | 4 cylinder vehicle 6.7 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 8.2 cents/km |
| Nov. 1981 | 4 cylinder vehicle 21.1 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 26.3 cents/km | 4 cylinder vehicle 7.0 cents/km Greater than 4 cylinder 8.8 cents/km |

GOVERNMENT MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

23. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: How many Government cars are allocated for Technical and Further Education Department use? What change has there been in this allocation since 1979 and what categories of officers use those cars?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: There are 42 Government vehicles allocated for the use of the Department of Technical and Further Education. Of these, 13 are for general use, 14 are for use in specific areas, for example on farm training courses, mobile studio for educational multi-media, etc., and 15 are funded from Commonwealth funds for Commonwealth programmes. In 1979 there were 31 vehicles, of which 12 were Commonwealth funded. General use vehicles are driven by officers of all categories, for example Further Education Act staff, Public Service Act staff, and weekly paid employees. Specific use and Commonwealth funded vehicles are driven by officers attached to those programmes, but may come from any of the above categories.

ELECTRICITY COSTS

24. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: What was the cost of electricity to community colleges and the central office, respectively, of the Technical and Further Education Department for each of the past five years?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The cost of electricity to community colleges and the central office, respectively of the Technical and Further Education Department for each of the past five years is set out in the following table.

| Financial Year | Community Colleges \$ | Central Office \$ | Total \$ |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1977-78 | 375 000 | 29 000 | 404 000 |
| 1978-79 | 400 000 | 31 000 | 431 000 |
| 1979-80 | 450 000 | 29 000 | 479 000 |
| 1980-81 | 607 000 | 34 000 | 641 000 |
| 1981-82 | 667 000 | 44 000 | 711 000 |
| | \$2 499 000 | \$167 000 | \$2 666 000 |

RENTAL HOUSING

25. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning, representing the Minister of

Housing: Regarding the zoning change to land south-west of the Greenfields Railway Station and zoned residential, does the South Australian Housing Trust propose to develop that land for rental housing and is it proposed to allocate allotments there for development by private builders?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: It is difficult for the South Australian Housing Trust to ascertain which particular piece of land is being referred to by the honourable member. However, it is presumed that the question from the member for Salisbury relates to that large area of land known as 'The Stock Paddocks' shown in the recently gazetted 'Salisbury Stock Paddocks Supplementary Development Plan.' The trust does not own any vacant land in the vicinity of the Greenfields Railway Station which is affected by the development plan.

SHACKS

26. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Lands: What have been the increases in fees charged for various categories of shacks for each of the past five years to 30 June 1982?

The Hon. P. B. ARNOLD: All lessees are charged the same rental for shack sites on waterfront Crown Land whether they are acceptable or non-acceptable. Increases in each of the past five years to the 30 June 1982 are as follows:
1978 Nil
1979 Nil
1980 Nil
1981 \$50
1982 Nil

WILLIAMSTOWN TO PARA WIRRA ROAD

27. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How much damage was sustained to the ford on the Williamstown to Para Wirra Road last year?

2. Has that damage been repaired and, if not, why not, and what consideration has been given to alleviating problems faced by firefighters, R.A.A. emergency services and tourists due to the closure of the road?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The Williamstown to Para Wirra Road is under the care, control and management of the District Council of Barossa. However, the Government has assisted the council with a grant of \$5 000 towards the cost of reinstating the damaged ford on this roadway.

URANIUM

29. **The Hon. PETER DUNCAN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Mines and Energy: Is the Minister aware that uranium sample cores or other radio-active material was kept in a shed in or near East Terrace, Wingfield, which was leased or owned by Esso Coals and Minerals and, if so—

(a) for what period were such samples and materials stored or kept in the shed;

(b) what safety precautions were taken during that period; and

(c) how many workers were involved in handling this material and are their names and addresses known to the Department of Mines, and if not, will the department obtain such information?

The Hon. E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: See answer to Question No. 74.

SPRINT HORSE RACING

30. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Recreation and Sport: Is the Minister aware of the success of sprint horse racing at thoroughbred race meetings in Queensland and, if so, will he make representations to the South Australian Jockey Club to allow sprint racing to be held in conjunction with thoroughbred horse racing at South Australian country or provincial meetings and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: I am aware that sprint horse racing has been permitted at race meetings controlled by the Queensland Turf Club, Rockhampton Jockey Club, Downs and South Western Queensland Racing Association, Central Queensland Racing Association and North Queensland Racing Association. I am advised that informal discussions have taken place from time to time between representatives of the South Australian Sprint Racing Association, the Secretary/General Manager of the South Australian Jockey Club and the Director of the Recreation and Sport Division. I will consider any thoroughly documented proposal which would lead to improvement in the conduct of sprint racing in this State, but I believe it is up to that association to prepare and present the case for consideration.

AQUATIC CENTRE

31. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Recreation and Sport:

1. Has the cost of the proposed aquatic centre escalated to over \$10 000 000?

2. Has the Government purchased the site and, if not, who owns the site in Hindley Street, Adelaide?

3. Who will be the project managers for the planning, building and development of the aquatic centre?

4. Has the development application for the centre been placed before the Adelaide City Council or the Adelaide Planning Commission and, if so, who lodged this application?

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

1. The latest cost estimates show a figure of \$8 000 000 for construction plus fees and land acquisition which would give a total cost of approximately \$9 000 000.

2. No, but negotiations are proceeding with the South Australian Brewing Company for the purchase of land.

3. Fargher Maunsell Pty Ltd.

4. Yes.

OVERSEAS VISIT

32. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Tourism: What was the purpose of the Minister's tour of New Zealand, who accompanied her and what was the total cost of the trip?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The Minister of Tourism visited Christchurch, New Zealand to attend the reception being tendered by South Australia for delegates attending the annual conference of the Australian Federation of Travel Agents. The Minister travelled alone and the cost of her trip was approximately \$910.

AUSTCARE LOTTERY

33. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Will the Minister make public the result of the investigations by the Division of Recreation and Sport into the lottery conducted in the name of the organisation 'Austcare'?

in which a shortfall of funds of \$15 000 for payment of prizes and expenses occurred?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: As the matter is *sub judice* it would be inappropriate for me to publicly release the result of investigations conducted by officers of the Recreation and Sport Division.

SOCCER POOLS

34. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Premier: What was the amount received by the Government from Soccer Pools and paid into the Soccer Pools Fund for the months of February to June 1982, respectively?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN:

| | \$ |
|----------|--------------|
| February | 55 861.20 |
| March | 51 602.55 |
| April | 44 122.14 |
| May | 49 124.46 |
| June | 35 641.35 |
| Total | \$236 351.70 |

STREET TRADING STANDS

35. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Premier: Will the Government take any action to assist the licensees of Adelaide street trading stands in relation to the large increases in licence fees proposed by the Adelaide City Council?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: No. There is no control available on charges set by a Council, and accordingly the Government would not seek to limit the amount the City Council wishes to charge for licence fees for street trading stands. It is a matter for the Council.

GYMNASIUM

36. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education:

1. Why has the proposal for structural alterations to the gymnasium at the South Australian College of Advanced Education, Kintore Avenue, for the purpose of use for performing arts not yet proceeded?

2. If it is the intention of the college not to proceed with the alterations, will the gymnasium revert to use for physical fitness programmes?

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

1. Work on the alterations referred to commenced on 10 May 1982 and is expected to be completed by 16 July 1982. Indeed the premises are already being used for performing arts.

2. In view of the information in (1) above, no answer is relevant.

TOTALIZATOR AGENCY BOARD

37. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Recreation and Sport: What internal actions has the Totalizator Agency Board taken to ensure that circumstances similar to those which occurred at the Riverton sub-agency will not occur again?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The Totalizator Agency Board has initiated a number of measures to improve efficiency and financial control. The Board's Audit Department has been restructured into an Audit and Efficiency Department with additional staff and skills. The frequency of audit of

sub-agencies has been increased. Sub-agencies are now computerised, operating under new procedures and linked direct to TAB Headquarters enabling centralised monitoring and control. Settlements to headquarters are now made twice weekly.

PIE CART

38. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. What submissions were made by the State Transport authority to the Legislation, Properties and General Committee of the Adelaide City Council in relation to the pie cart stand on North Terrace, adjacent to the Adelaide Railway Station?

2. What was the purpose of these submissions?

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

1. At a meeting of the Legislation, Properties and General Committee of the Adelaide City Council on 17 December 1981 a verbal report was given by the State Transport Authority regarding security in the area.

On 6 January 1982 a request was made by the Town Clerk for extracts of the report to be made available by 10 January 1982 so that copies could be distributed to council members. However, this letter was received by the Authority after the meeting date.

2. To express the Authority's view, in line with previous correspondence, concerning relocation of the pie cart because of problems experienced by Authority security staff. Nineteen incidents were reported between 10 January 1981 and 21 November 1981.

ALTERNATIVE AIRPORT

39. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: What progress has been made in the State Airfields Committee's deliberations regarding an alternative domestic and international airport in the Northern Adelaide Plains?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The State Airfields Committee's recommendations are now before the Federal Minister for Aviation.

SOCCER POOLS

40. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Recreation and Sport: Are there proposed alterations to the conduct of Soccer Pools in South Australia and, if so, what are the alterations and when will they come into effect?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: Australian Soccer Pools Pty Ltd has submitted a proposal to simplify the game by changing to a new "Six from 36" entry form which will contain a series of game panels in which there are 36 numbered squares. A subscriber will be required to cross out only six numbers for an entry fee of 50c compared with 11 numbers from 55 for the same entry fee in the current game.

The new proposal has retained the five prize divisions but, unlike the present pool which is based entirely on system games allied to a complicated points allocation, dividends will be determined on match results, that is:

1st Prize 6 correct
 2nd Prize 5 correct + supplementary
 3rd Prize 5 correct
 4th Prize 4 correct
 5th Prize 3 correct + supplementary

Provisions has also been made for a jackpot which, in the event of the first dividend prize not being won on four

consecutive weeks, will be added to the highest dividend paid in the fifth week. In addition, if any prize other than the first dividend is not won in any week, it will be added to the prize money available for the highest dividend payable that week and the total amount will be won or shared by players entitled to that dividend. The only other significant change relates to the elimination of void games by providing substitute match results from the list of matches which will be available at the agents. The implementation date of the new game is dependent upon the acceptance of the proposal by the States concerned.

RESIDENTIAL UNITS

42. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: How many residential units (and what types) is the South Australian Housing Trust building at present between Salisbury Highway, Kings Road and the railway line, and how many of these will be for sale, rental or rental purchase, respectively?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The South Australian Housing Trust has let two contracts with a total number of 75 single unit houses in the area between Salisbury Highway, Kings Road and the railway line. Work commenced on these contracts early in 1982 and it is expected that they will be completed in October/November this year. These units are being built for rental.

PARALOWIE SCHOOL

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

1. What is the estimated cost to build according to the plans as currently envisaged for the solid construction of the R-7 component of Paralowie R-12 school?

2. What do those plans envisage the solid construction as consisting of?

3. When and in what stages it is proposed to undertake construction?

4. What facilities will be involved in each stage of the construction?

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

1. Current concept plans for all stages of the future solid reconstruction of the R-7 component of Paralowie R-12 school are estimated to cost \$1 835 000 at June 1982 rates. It should be noted that enrolment trends which are currently evident indicate that the total staged provision referred to above may not be required.

2. Concept plans for the R-7 component of the future redevelopment of Paralowie R-12 school envisage a two level primary block with access for disabled persons and a single level junior primary building. It is also envisaged that internal modifications of existing buildings will provide for the integration of primary students in accordance with the R-12 nature of the school.

3. Stage 1 of the proposed work is programmed for completion in June 1983. Priorities for future work are yet to be finally determined and will depend on enrolment trends which have not stabilized sufficiently to make a decision possible. Future work has not yet been programmed and will depend upon priorities set by the Regional Director of Education and will be considered in the context of State-wide needs.

4. Stage 1 proposals include an extension of the existing staffroom, a music suite, a photography laboratory and a power technology workshop. Future stages include the pos-

sibility of providing for all educational requirements of an R-12 school totally in solid structure.

SCHOOL PLAY AREAS

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

1. What is the Departmental desired figure per student at primary schools for:

(a) hardplay area; and

(b) grassed area?

2. What are the actual existing ratios in each case for the 'holding schools' of Munno Para, Corrara, Paralowie, Moana and Salisbury Heights and what schemes are there (and when will they be undertaken) to improve the existing ratios to the departmentally desired figure?

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

1. The provision of hard and grassed play areas in primary schools is not determined by an area-per-student figure. A minimum standard is applied to all new schools and provides a grassed oval playing field of 110 m by 80 m dimensions, and hard play area in the form of courts 34 m by 19 m. One court is provided to schools of less than 240 students, two courts for schools to 600 students and three courts for larger schools.

2. The five 'holding schools', namely, Munno Para, Coorara, Paralowie, Moana and Salisbury Heights have an oval and court areas in accordance with the standard provision. It is not practical to consider extending the hard play or grassed areas in these schools until the enrolments increase and the holding school buildings are replaced. When the holding school buildings are replaced, the land will be developed to provide additional play space in accordance with the master plans developed for these schools.

BLOCK PARENT CONCEPT

50. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Will the Minister consult with the Attorney-General in order to have clarified with Crown Law the legal protections and obligations of school councils and parents who participate in the block parent concept and, if not, why not?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Yes.

RAYWOOD

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

1. What has been the revenue and expenditure for the Raywood Inservice Conference Centre for each of the past five years?

2. How much of the revenue in each year was derived from non-education conferences?

3. For how many days in each year was the centre used for education-related conferences and non-education conferences, respectively?

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

| | 77-78 | 78-79 | 79-80 | 80-81 | 81-82 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total expenditure (\$) | 286 907 | 298 573 | 276 444 | 284 488 | 346 890 |
| Total receipts (\$) | 107 195 | 85 084* | 110 895 | 118 535 | 152 963 |

*Schools Commission funds drawn for conferences held during the year revealed a further \$21 000 that had not been credited to this account.

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2. | | | | | |
| | 77-78 | 78-79 | 79-80 | 80-81 | 81-82 |
| Revenue (\$) from non-education conferences | 13 120 | 16 114 | 22 988 | 39 875 | 38 210 |
| 3. | | | | | |
| | 77-78 | 78-79 | 79-80 | 80-81 | 81-82 |
| Education related (days) | 192 | 196 | 200 | 174 | 203 |
| Non-education related (days) | 33 | 32 | 50 | 72 | 63 |

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT HOUSING

52. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many residential units does the Highways Department own in the Electorate of Salisbury?

2. How many are there of each type of residential unit (home, home unit, flat, etc.)?

3. How are these homes presently disposed?

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

1. Six.

2. All are houses.

3. As at 28.7.82, five were let and the other (vacated on 25.7.82) will be relet following minor repairs.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT REGIONAL OFFICES

53. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: In each of the past five years, what have been the rental costs of each of the regional offices of the Education Department?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Leasing arrangements for Raleigh Chambers (Central Northern Region) have varied as rooms leased have changed from time to time. Combined, the costs of leases are:

22.7.78 to 2.3.79 \$10 036 per annum

3.3.79 to 24.7.81 \$24 286 per annum

22.7.81 continuing \$24 956 per annum

Central Southern Region—from 1.1.80 continuing \$124 950 per annum. Prior to 1980 the Central Southern Regional Office was located in space at the Wirreanda High School. All other regional offices are located in Education Department owned buildings.

ASBESTOS

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

1. Have instructions been issued to schools to remove any asbestos products from their premises and, if so, when, and what asbestos products were affected?

2. Have any moves been made to compensate schools for financial costs that may be incurred by the purchase of replacement products, in particular where replacement is essential for safety reasons (e.g. screening around arc welding bays) and, if not, why not?

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

1. Yes, a circular was sent to principals in March 1980, instructing the removal of items containing asbestos from school premises. This included items such as compressed cement asbestos sheeting, asbestos fire blankets and asbestos curtains or solid doors used in welding bays.

2. No reimbursements have been necessary as schools have been able to meet expenses from within their own budgets.

TEACHER EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

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

1. How many teachers have been involved in interstate or overseas exchange programmes in each of the past five years?

2. Which countries and States have so far been involved in such programmes?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The table below indicates the number of teachers involved and the countries with which we have had exchanges:

| COUNTRY | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| U.K. | — | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| Canada | 9 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 22 |
| U.S.A. | — | — | — | 12 | 14 |
| New Zealand | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Interstate | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 |
| Total | 14 | 22 | 21 | 44 | 55 |

INSERVICE CONFERENCES

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

1. What has been the cost of inservice conferences in each of the past five years?

2. What has been the allocation to the State from the Federal Government in each of those years?

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

1. Cost of Inservice Conferences

| 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 (estimated) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 571 528 | 656 000 | 639 000 | 725 500 | 721 000 |

2. The Commonwealth provides funds for teacher services and development which cover items in addition to inservice conferences. Hence, a direct comparison between the cost of inservice conferences and Commonwealth allocations for teachers and inservice development is not possible. The teacher service and development allocations from the Commonwealth since 1978 have been:

| 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 417 500 | 1 460 000 | 1 154 000 | 12 263 000 | 1 338 000 |

These funds are also used to provide release time scholarship replacement salaries, both Government and non-government and advisory teacher salaries in non-government schools.

CONTRACT TEACHERS

58. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Can a teacher on contract be employed to fill

a permanent vacancy at the same school at which he/she was on contract and, if not, why not?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: Yes.

BOOM GATES

63. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: Why was the installation of boom gates at the junction of the railway with Kings Road, Parafield, not completed in June as the Minister advised in his answer to Question on Notice No. 558 of last session?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The boom gates are being installed by Australian National as part of the rail standardisation project. Inquiries reveal that work has been delayed by a shortage of skilled labour and late delivery of cables, etc. The work is currently 40 per cent complete.

BUS SERVICES

64. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: What are the average levels of patronage during, (a) peak periods; (b) off-peak daytimes; (c) evenings; and (d) weekends, for each of the following bus services: routes 400, 401, 411, 501 and 503?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The reply is as follows:

| (a) | Routes | Peak Periods |
|-----|--------|---------------------|
| | 400 | 57 |
| | 401 | 39 |
| | 411 | 22 |
| | 501 | 59 |
| | 503 | 53 |
| (b) | Routes | Off-peak Daytime |
| | 400 | 23 |
| | 401 | 24 |
| | 411 | 12 |
| | 501 | 40 |
| | 503 | 30 |

These figures represent the overall average of the maximum number of passengers carried on trips during each period.

(c) Services do not operate on routes 411 and 501 during the evenings.

(d) Services do not operate on routes 411 and 501 during Saturday afternoons or Sundays.

Current loading figures are unavailable for the evening and weekend periods on routes 400, 401 and 503. These services are lightly patronised.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT LAND

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

1. What land in the metropolitan area is owned by the Education Department and TAFE, respectively, that is not presently occupied by an educational facility?

2. What is the Valuer-General's valuation for each property?

3. Which of the properties can be classified as—

- (a) awaiting development within 10 years;
- (b) awaiting development beyond 10 years; or
- (c) now unlikely ever to be developed for educational purposes and in that case, what action is being taken with regard to such properties?

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

1. Education Department:

- (1) Aberfoyle Park East Primary School site

- (2) Blackwood High School, extra land
- (3) *Hackham High School site, portion of approximately 9 ha
- (4) Happy Valley West Primary School site
- (5) Hillbank Primary School site
- (6) Patpa Primary School site
- (7) *Parafield Gardens North West Primary School site
- (8) Parafield Gardens South Primary School site
- (9) *Reynella North West High School site
- (10) Salisbury East Primary School site
- (11) Seacombe High School playing fields
- (12) Sellicks Beach Area School site
- (13) Smithfield Technical High School site
- (14) Surrey Downs High School site
- (15) Yatala Vale Technical High School site

(* only portion of site to be sold, remainder needed for school purposes)

Department of Technical and Further Education:

- (1) Lonsdale, Sherriffs Road, 14.78 ha
- (2) Parafield Gardens, Salisbury Highway, 9 ha
- (3) Modbury Regional Centre, 94-106 Smart Road, 5.498 ha
- (4) Hindmarsh Square, Adelaide, 0.3051 ha

2. Education Department:

- (1) \$60 000
- (2) \$105 000
- (3) \$108 000
- (4) \$70 000
- (5) \$137 000
- (6) \$180 000
- (7) \$91 000
- (8) \$86 000
- (9) \$142 000
- (10) \$70 000
- (11) \$230 000
- (12) \$100 000
- (13) \$140 000
- (14) \$160 000
- (15) \$107 000

Department of Technical and Further Education:

- (1) \$200 000
- (2) \$220 000
- (3) \$625 000
- (4) No current valuation exists, however it was purchased in 1980-81 for \$1 105 000.

3. Education Department:

- (a) (1) Aberfoyle Park High School site
- (2) Bolivar East Primary School site
- (3) Hallett Cove East Primary School site
- (4) Hallett Cove High School site
- (5) Noarlunga High School site
- (6) Paraville Primary School site
- (7) Salisbury Downs West Primary School site, plus the portions indicated of the following sites:
- (8) Parafield Gardens North West Primary School site
- (9) Reynella North West Primary School site

Department of Technical and Further Education:

- (a) Modbury Regional Centre
- Education Department and Department of Technical and Further Education:
- (b) No properties awaiting development beyond 10 years.

Education Department:

- (c) Of the 15 sites shown in 1. above, only three have not yet formally been referred to the Lands Department for disposal.

Department of Technical and Further Education:

- (c) Lonsdale is in the process of being sold.

FALIE

66. **Mr PETERSON** (on notice) asked the Premier:
1. Who recommended purchasing the *Falie*?
 2. Was an independent survey and valuation obtained?
 3. Has the *Falie* the capability of receiving passenger carrying classification?
 4. What are the planned uses of the *Falie*—
 - (a) for the Jubilee Celebration; and
 - (b) subsequent to the Jubilee Celebration?
 5. Has the *Falie* the capability of receiving training vessel classification and if not, what amount would be required to make it so?
 6. What is the expected life of the *Falie*?
 7. Is the *Falie* to replace the planned Jubilee Sailing Vessel and, if not, what are the plans for a Jubilee Sailing Vessel?

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

1. The South Australia Jubilee 150 Board following recommendations from its Industry Subcommittee and its Primary Industry Executive Committee.
 2. The *Falie* has a current certificate of seaworthiness and has also passed a recent survey by the Department of Marine and Harbors. The asking price for the vessel was originally in excess of \$240 000 and the Jubilee 150 Board negotiated this down to \$180 000.
 3. Yes.
 4. A *Falie* Steering Committee has been established to advise the Jubilee 150 Board on all aspects of the vessel's future use. It would be improper to pre-empt the Steering Committee's recommendations.
 5. Yes, although modifications would have to be made. The cost of these changes will depend on the degree of restoration recommended by the Steering Committee.
 6. The purchase of the *Falie* was primarily to preserve an era of the State's maritime history. As a museum piece her life expectancy is virtually indefinite. When her sea-going days are over she will still serve as an important floating and working exhibit.
 7. The purchase of the *Falie* was not aimed at replacing the Jubilee Sailing Ship. The only thing the two vessels have in common is that each is, or will be, a ship.
- Questions relating to the Jubilee Sailing Ship should be referred to that project's organisers, especially as the activity has no official association with the Jubilee 150 Board which has not endorsed the project.

WARDS OF THE STATE

67. **Mr ABBOTT** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health representing the Minister of Community Welfare:

1. How many children were made wards of the State until they reach 18 years of age in each of the years 1976 to 1981?
2. How many family units were the children from, and how many were single parent, and how many were two parent families?

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

1.

| | Year | No. |
|----|---------|-----|
| FY | 1976-77 | 75 |
| | 1977-78 | 61 |
| | 1978-79 | 79 |
| | 1979-80 | 70 |
| | 1980-81 | 105 |

2.

| Year | Family Units from which Children Originated | | | Unknown* | Total Children |
|----------|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|
| | Total Family Units | Single Parent Families | Dual Parent Families | | |
| FY 76-77 | 44 | 16 | 28 | 31 | 75 |
| 77-78 | 36 | 5 | 31 | 25 | 61 |
| 78-79 | 47 | 17 | 30 | 32 | 79 |
| 79-80 | 49 | 19 | 30 | 21 | 70 |
| 80-81 | 83 | 23 | 60 | 22 | 105 |

* Independent, Institutions and Homes, No Fixed Abode, Unknown.

N.B. The count is of appearances before Children's Courts wherein the charge was being in need of care and the result a placement in guardianship or care and control. The cases are for children newly placed in care for other than short term periods (see Annual Report 80-81 Table (9)).

RADIO-ACTIVE MATERIAL

74. **The Hon. PETER DUNCAN** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Is the Minister aware that Uranium sample cores or other radio-active material was kept in a shed in or near East Terrace, Wingfield, which was leased or owned by Esso Coals and Minerals and, if so—

- (a) for what periods were such samples and materials stored or kept in the shed;
- (b) what safety precautions were taken during that period; and
- (c) how many workers were involved in handling this material and are their names and addresses known to the Department of Health,

and, if not, will the Department obtain such information?

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

1. Yes.
2. (a) May 1978 to March 1981.
- (b) A radiation survey in 1978 showed that, because of the low activity of the samples, and the infrequent occupancy of the shed, radiation doses would be extremely low; therefore no special safety precautions were necessary.
- (c) It is understood that approximately 12 employees worked in the shed for short intervals during the period of storage. No record of their names and addresses is kept by the South Australian Health Commission, for the reasons in (b) above.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

78. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Premier: Is the Government considering enacting appropriate legislation such that in the case of parents who vested, for no financial consideration and out of goodwill, part ownership of real property in dependants who are minors, they can act on behalf of those minors when effecting the sale, subdivision or other acts related to the property without having to undertake guardianship provisions as required by present legislation and, if so, what changes are proposed and when will they be enacted and, if not, why not?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: No.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES RECORDS

81. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister

of Health representing the Minister of Consumer Affairs: Will the Minister consider making available for public inspection a copy of the indices of births, deaths and marriages recorded at the Registry as is done in many other parts of the world and, if not, why not?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The Government recently decided that copies of indices of births, deaths and marriages records would be made available to the public for research, subject to the availability of multiple copies of the indices and suitable accommodation. By about the end of September 1982, two computer printouts of the indices of registrations prior to 1906 will be available for public access in Edmund Wright House. Within 18 months, two additional copies of the indices prior to 1906 should be available on microfiche at Edmund Wright House.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

84. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Do Education Department regulations on corporal punishment apply to non-government schools and, if so, what arrangement is provided for non-government schools which have no principal or deputy but operate on a collegiate system?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The Education Department regulations on corporal punishment do not apply to non-government schools.

SPECIALISED WOMEN'S SHELTERS

85. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Health: Did the South Australian Health Commission set up a working party to report to the Minister by mid-1982 on the subject of specialised women's shelters for mentally disturbed women and their children and, if so, has it reported and what were its main findings?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: The Minister of Health established a working party to examine the problems of disturbed persons in inappropriate accommodation in the community. The working party has reported to the Minister on the needs of disturbed women and the Minister is presently considering its recommendation.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST

88. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Housing: What is the building programme for the South Australian Housing Trust in each of the following areas for the next five years—

- (a) Brahma Lodge;
- (b) Parafield Gardens;
- (c) Paralowie;
- (d) Salisbury;
- (e) Salisbury Downs; and
- (f) Salisbury North?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The proposed building programme for the South Australian Housing Trust in each of the following areas for the next five years has been established considering current trust policies and existing land holdings.

- (a) Brahma Lodge Nil
- (b) Parafield Gardens 280 units
- (c) Paralowie Nil
- (d) Salisbury 100 units
- (e) Salisbury Downs 225 units
- (f) Salisbury North Nil

MODERN GREEK

90. **Mr LYNN ARNOLD** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Has the Government indicated its support for the introduction of Modern Greek as a subject at one of South Australia's universities and, if so, what form of support has been indicated, when and to whom was it addressed and if no indications of support were undertaken by the Government, why not?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The Government has indicated its strong support for the introduction of Modern Greek to one of the State's universities. The Premier expressed the Government's view in writing to the Prime Minister in August 1981, in support of the submission of The Flinders University for Commonwealth funds.

FOOTBALL PARK

94. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Recreation and Sport:

1. How many parking spaces are available at Football Park for the use of patrons in general, and particular categories of SANFL members, respectively?

2. How many other spaces are available for the use of Football Park patrons in the West Lakes Shopping Centre and other areas in the vicinity of Football Park, respectively?

3. Who is responsible for the operation of the West Lakes Shopping Centre car park when it is used for parking by football patrons, who collects the revenue from the 50 cent parking fees imposed and how is that revenue distributed?

4. Has there ever been any consultation between the SANFL and the Minister, in his joint portfolios of Sport and Transport, to evolve an efficient method of moving traffic out of the car parks at Football Park, especially from the West Lakes Shopping Centre car park?

5. In what way are the police, local government, the shopping centre administration, the SANFL, or other authorities, respectively, responsible for the smooth movement of vehicles within the confines of the West Lakes Shopping Centre car park to facilitate their reaching the exits?

6. How many football patrons using the West Lakes Shopping Centre car park on the afternoon of the interstate match on 17 May were still unable to move their vehicle at all 30 minutes after the conclusion of the game, was any section of that car park even more congested than others and approximately how many patrons were still trapped in the north-west corner of that car park one hour after the game?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The replies are as follows: 1., 2., 3., 6. It would be appropriate for the honourable members to direct his inquiries concerning matters to the South Australian National Football League and the management of the West Lakes Mall Shopping Centre.

4. Regulations under the Planning and Development Act require a council to certify its satisfaction that the access points and parking layout associated with certain classes of development, including shopping centres and sports centres will ensure the safety of the public and the free flow of traffic in the locality.

The responsibility for ensuring the efficient movement of vehicles out of car parks rests with council and the owners of the respective car parks.

5. Refer to 4.

97. **Mr TRAINER** asked the Chief Secretary: Have substantial numbers of parking infringement notices been issued by police in the vicinity of football matches this season or in previous years and, if so, which football grounds have presented police with particular problems regarding illegal

parking by patrons?

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: Very few parking problems are experienced by police in the vicinity of suburban ovals except, of course, on the occasions when larger crowds are attracted to football finals or interstate football contests. In the main, this problem is confined to Football Park, West Lakes, and, by and large, the scale of the problem at that location has not been substantial.

PARKING INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

98. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Local Government:

1. Have substantial numbers of parking infringement notices been issued by local government authorities in the vicinity of football matches this season or in previous years and, if so, which local government authorities have had particular difficulty with illegal parking by football patrons and near which grounds?

2. What aspects of parking within shopping centre car parks are under the control of local government authorities and how frequently are infringements penalised within car parks such as that at the West Lakes Shopping Centre, particularly when it is being used by football patrons?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: This is a matter within the province of local government; however, all of the local government authorities associated with the Alberton, Adelaide, Elizabeth, Glenelg, Norwood, Prospect, Richmond, Thebarton, Unley, Woodville Ovals, Football Park, and Hindmarsh Stadium, have been contacted on this matter.

Comments made by the officers contacted are summarised as follows:

- (1) No council felt that there was a specific or major problem which could be reported.
- (2) All councils, except the City of Elizabeth where there is an abundance of off-street parking, have traffic inspectors patrolling the localities around their respective ovals, and issue tickets where infringements against their traffic regulations occur. Council patrols are supplemented by police surveillance during the afternoon.
- (3) Most councils reported a fairly large number of tickets issued, the number being proportional to the volume in attendance at the match. Due to the shortness of time available to collect the information required, little opportunity has been available to obtain accurate figures, but some officers have ventured an approximation of 30 to 40 tickets issued in an afternoon. One accurate set of figures was provided by the Unley council for the Port v Sturt match which in 1980 saw 106 tickets issued and in 1982 the number rose to 205.
- (4) The most common infringements seem to be parking over driveways, parking within six metres of a corner, then the usual prohibited areas. Many offenders were quite irate for being booked for infringements over the weekends.
- (5) A factor which has assisted traffic inspectors is the continuing offence provision in the parking regulations. This tends to deter the late arriver who is prepared to pay a fine rather than walk a long distance to the oval.

2. Control of parking on shopping centre sites is under the Private Parking Areas Act. Local government authorities do not have power to enforce procedures under that Act, it is up to the owner of the site. The Minister of Local Government is presently reviewing the provisions of the Private

Parking Areas Act. In particular the matter of local councils having power to control parking on shopping sites is being considered.

FOOTBALL BUDGET

100. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Recreation and Sport: Has any request been received by the Minister to subsidise publication of the Football Budget in order that adequate supplies can be available for purchase by football patrons?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: No.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS

102. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Transport: In relation to the railway construction between the Clarence Park, East Avenue crossing and the Edwardstown, Angus Avenue crossing for the financial years 1978-79 to 1981-82:

- (a) what was the amount of funds committed to the project for each year;
- (b) what expenditure was actually incurred on the project during each year and what amounts were expended on wages, materials and equipment, and private contractors and subcontractors, respectively;
- (c) was the programme for each of those years fully met and, if not, why not;
- (d) were any funds committed for any particular year carried over into the following year and, if so, which years and how much in each;
- (e) were certificates of completion issued for each project;
- (f) as a percentage of original costings, how much did the cost estimate for the project escalate and when did the project receive approval to proceed; and
- (g) was a cross-over system installed between Emerson and the Clarence Park Railway Station and, if so, at what cost, why was it installed and has it ever been used and, if it has not be used, is it ever likely to be?

The Hon. M. M. WILSON: The information requested is not available in the form required as the project was part of a larger programme to upgrade the signalling system of the Noarlunga Centre Line. However, I am able to provide the honourable member with the following information:

The estimated cost of the permanent way work (exclusive of signalling) between East Avenue, Clarence Park and Angus Avenue, Edwardstown, was \$228 000. The estimated actual cost including escalation was \$200 200 made up as follows:

| | | \$ |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1978-79 | Labour | 23 500 |
| | Material | 83 800 |
| | Contractors | — |
| 1979-80 | Labour | 58 200 |
| | Material | 30 600 |
| | Contractors | 2 800 |
| 1980-81 | Labour | — |
| | Material | 1 300 |
| | Contractors | — |
| Total Expended | | \$200 200 |

The work was not completed within the original time estimates due to a shortage of available resources to carry out the signalling upgrading following the transfer of a

number of the signalling staff to Australian National at the time of the non-metropolitan railway transfer. The project received approval to proceed in August 1978. Formal certificates of completion were not issued for this project as the majority of the work was carried out using the Authority's own forces.

The cross-overs between Clarence Park and Emerson were installed to replace worn out cross-overs at Edwardstown. The cost was included in the above work and is estimated at \$43 500. The cross-overs are for emergency use in the event of a derailment or train break down and similar installations are located at Keswick, Ascot Park, Oaklands, Brighton, and Lonsdale on the same line. The cross-overs have had little use due to the low incidence of accidents or break downs since they were installed.

SEX EDUCATION

103. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education: Is the Minister aware of the views expressed at a conference of the new Child Adolescent and Family Health Service which included a proposal from a visiting U.S. expert for more extensive sex education programmes starting when a child enters primary school and, if so, what is the Government's policy towards such proposals?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: The honourable member's question refers to a comment made by Dr Guy Parcel, Department of Paediatrics, University of Texas who is a visiting Research Fellow at the University of Melbourne. Government policy on introducing sex education to primary school-children is implemented through the Education Department's Health Education Curriculum. The Year 6-7 Health Education course has one unit (out of a total of 10) on growth and development. This unit deals with changes in puberty. It is usually dealt with at Year 7, the final year of primary school, and often in conjunction with Family Life Movement visits to the school. The emphasis in the health education course is on caring human relationships, and this is particularly the case with the sex education component of the course. There is no intention to introduce this topic at an earlier age.

HANSARD

105. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Deputy Premier: What are the reasons why electors subscribing to *Hansard* received the 30 March-1 April volume as late as 30 April and did not receive the 6 April volume until 30 May?

The Hon E. R. GOLDSWORTHY: There were three reasons for the late delivery of volumes 20 and 21 of *Hansard*:

- (1) Late sittings in the weeks in question delayed proof reading of *Hansard* prior to printing.
- (2) Public holidays affected scheduling of production.
- (3) Delays in postage—volume 20 was cleared for mailing on 27 April and volume 21 on 11 May.

ELECTORAL ROLL

106. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Education, representing the Attorney-General: How many additions have there been to the electoral roll in the House of Assembly district of Ascot Park in each month since August 1978?

The Hon. H. ALLISON: This is a time-consuming exercise. Each House of Assembly member is supplied with fortnightly lists of additions to their district rolls and the

information can be obtained by each member from those lists.

POLICE-OPERATED DISCOTHEQUES

107. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Chief Secretary:

1. In examining the possibility of introduction of police-operated discotheques similar to the 'Blue Light' discos in Melbourne, has consideration been given to the use of live music rather than recorded music, and, in particular, has consideration been given to thereby encouraging local bands as part of the communities within which 'Blue Light' discos might be organised?

2. Has consideration been given to extending the operation of such discos along the lines of the New South Wales police citizens youth clubs?

The Hon. J. W. OLSEN: The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.
2. No.

STATE LIBRARY

108. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Environment and Planning, representing the Minister of Local Government: Is it correct that no staff are available over the weekend to rectify simple problems such as paper jams or running out of paper or ink in the coin-in-the-slot photocopiers located in the State Library and, if so, does this on occasions mean that all three machines are out of action for all or part of the weekend and, if so, what action will be taken to rectify the problem?

The Hon. D. C. WOTTON: The sales office at the State Library which maintains the photocopy and change machines is closed on Saturday afternoons from 1-5.30 p.m. and Sundays from 2-5.30 p.m. At these times there are no back-ups for the photocopiers. Before the sales office staff leave on Saturdays they ensure that all machines are operational and that the change machines are full. Sometimes late on a weekend all three photocopiers are inoperable because of machine faults. There is sufficient change to cope with the heaviest of weekend use. The attendants who work on the weekends are currently being trained to handle these problems. In addition, the Friends of the State Library, who are the owners of the photocopiers, have been asked to consider purchasing additional machines to cope with demand and to give more flexibility at times of breakdown. It is expected this body will consider this request favourably.

MR GORDON COMBE

109. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Premier: Is Mr Gordon Combe, the former Ombudsman, currently employed by a department of the Public Service and if so:

- (a) which department;
- (b) is he employed on a full-time or part-time basis;
- (c) what exactly are his duties;
- (d) when was he employed;
- (e) how much is he paid; and
- (f) is he employed under the provision of the Public Service Act or by some other arrangement?

The Hon. D. O. TONKIN: Mr Gordon Combe, the former Ombudsman, is not currently employed by any department of the Public Service.

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

110. **Mr TRAINER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Industrial Affairs:

1. Who designed the series of leaflets issued by the Department of Trade and Industry on the Establishment Payments Scheme and associated matters, which feature a silver cover and the large title *South Australia* in 72 point type, and, if the designers were not public servants, how were they chosen for this task?

2. Who designed the leaflet produced in the name of the Small Business Advisory Bureau entitled *Help for People in Small Business*, who printed it and what was the total cost of preparation, design and printing?

3. Who produces the quarterly paper entitled *Small Business News*, who prepares the copy for it, what is the printer's charge and why is this paper not printed by the Government Printer?

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

1. Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment, Publicity Section.

2. (i) Creative Services Pty Ltd in conjunction with the Small Business Advisory Bureau.

(ii) Government Printer.

(iii) \$1 546.

3. (i) Small Business Advisory Bureau.

(ii) Department of Industrial Affairs and Employment, Publicity Section.

(iii) \$730 (10 000 copies).

(iv) The paper is not printed by the Government Printer because as mentioned in each edition, "In keeping with its philosophy of helping small business, *Small Business News* has been produced by small business in South Australia.

TOURISM ADVERTISING AGENCY

115. **Mr SLATER** (on notice) asked the Minister of Tourism: Has the Department of Tourism appointed a new advertising agency and if so, what is the name of the agency, what were the reasons for the change, what are the terms and conditions of the contract with the new agency and how, if at all, does the contract vary from that made with the previous agency?

The Hon. JENNIFER ADAMSON: Yes. Clemenger Adelaide Pty Ltd. The previous agency contract expired on 30 June 1982. The terms and conditions of the contract vary very little from the basis of the terms of the previous agency. The appointment is for 18 months commencing 1 July 1982. At the end of that period, the Government has the right to renew the contract for a further term to be negotiated or to call tenders for a new appointment.