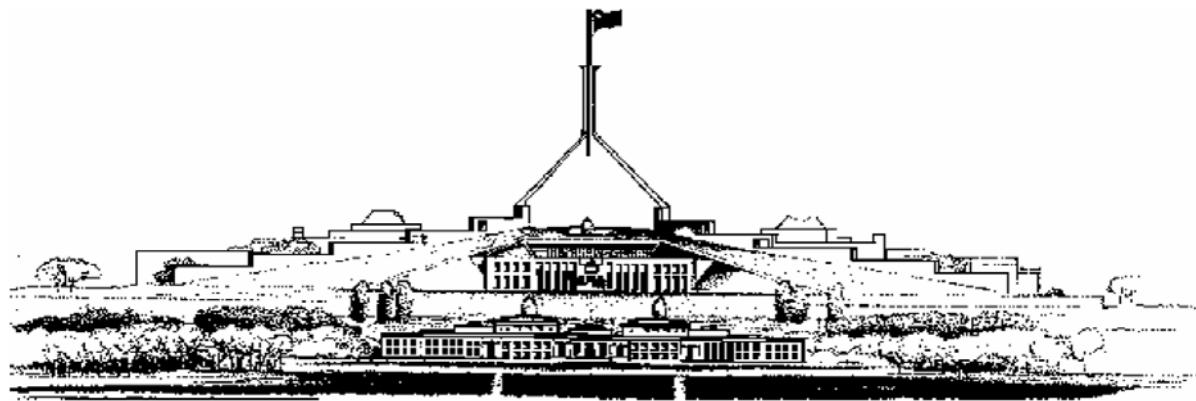




COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES



House of Representatives

Official Hansard

No. 146, 1986
Tuesday, 11 February 1986

**THIRTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT
FIRST SESSION—THIRD PERIOD**

BY AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THIRTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT

FIRST SESSION—THIRD PERIOD

Governor-General

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Ninian Martin Stephen, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Order of Australia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force.

House of Representatives Officeholders

Speaker—The Honourable Joan Child

Chairman of Committees—Mr Leo Boyce McLeay

Deputy Chairmen of Committees—Mr Cecil Allen Blanchard,

Mr David Bruce Cowan, Mrs Elaine Elizabeth Darling, Mr Peter Hertford Drummond,

Mr Leonard Joseph Keogh, Mr John Barry Mildren, Mr Percival Clarence Millar,

Mr John Graham Mountford, Mr Allan Charles Rocher and Mr Philip Maxwell Ruddock

Leader of the House—The Honourable Michael Jerome Young

Leader of the Opposition—The Honourable John Winston Howard

Deputy Leader of the Opposition—The Honourable Neil Anthony Brown, QC

Manager of Opposition Business—The Right Honourable Ian McCahon Sinclair

House of Representatives Party Leaders

Leader of the Australian Labor Party—The Honourable Robert James Lee Hawke, AC

Deputy Leader of the Australian Labor Party—The Honourable Lionel Frost Bowen

Leader of the Liberal Party of Australia—The Honourable John Winston Howard

Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party of Australia—The Honourable Neil Anthony Brown, QC

Leader of the National Party of Australia—The Right Honourable Ian McCahon Sinclair

Deputy Leader of the National Party of Australia—The Honourable Ralph James Dunnet Hunt

Members of the House of Representatives

Member	Division	Party	Member	Division	Party
Adermann, Hon. Albert Evan	Fairfax, Qld	NP	Fitzgibbon, Eric John	Hunter, NSW	ALP
Aldred, Kenneth James	Bruce, Vic.	LP	Free, Ross Vincent	Lindsay, NSW	ALP
Andrew, John Neil	Wakefield, SA	LP	Gayler, John	Leichhardt, Qld	ALP
Baldwin, Peter Jeremy	Sydney, NSW	ALP	Gear, George	Canning, WA	ALP
Beale, Julian Howard	Deakin, Vic.	LP	Goodluck, Bruce John	Franklin, Tas.	LP
Beazley, Hon. Kim Christian	Swan, WA	ALP	Gorman, Russell Neville Joseph	Greenway, NSW	ALP
Beddall, David Peter	Rankin, Qld	ALP	Grace, Edward Laurence	Fowler, NSW	ALP
Bilney, Gordon Neil	Kingston, SA	ALP	Griffiths, Alan Gordon	Maribyrnong, Vic.	ALP
Blanchard, Cecil Allen	Moore, WA	ALP	Hall, Raymond Steele	Boothby, SA	LP
Blewett, Hon. Neal	Bonython, SA	ALP	Halverson, Robert George, OBE	Casey, Vic.	LP
Blunt, Charles William	Richmond, NSW	NP	Hand, Gerard Leslie	Melbourne, Vic.	ALP
Bowen, Hon. Lionel Frost	Kingsford-Smith, NSW	ALP	Hawke, Hon. Robert James Lee, AC	Wills, Vic.	ALP
Braithwaite, Raymond Allen	Dawson, Qld	NP	Hawker, David Peter Maxwell	Wannon, Vic.	LP
Brown, Hon. John Joseph	Parramatta, NSW	ALP	Hayden, Hon. William George	Oxley, Qld	ALP
Brown, Hon. Neil Anthony, QC	Menzies, Vic.	LP	Hicks, Noel Jeffrey	Riverina-Darling, NSW	NP
Brown, Robert James	Charlton, NSW	ALP	Hodges, Hon. John Charles	Petrie, Qld	LP
Brumby, John Mansfield	Bendigo, Vic.	ALP	Hodgman, Hon. William Michael, QC	Denison, Tas.	LP
Burr, Maxwell Arthur	Lyons, Tas.	LP	Holding, Hon. Allan Clyde	Melbourne Ports, Vic.	ALP
Cadman, Alan Glyndwr	Mitchell, NSW	LP	Hollis, Colin	Throsby, NSW	ALP
Cameron, Donald Milner	Moreton, Qld	LP	Howard, Hon. John Winston	Bennelong, NSW	LP
Cameron, Ewen Colin	Indi, Vic.	LP	Howe, Hon. Brian Leslie	Batman, Vic.	ALP
Cameron, Ian Milne Dixon	Maranoa, Qld	NP	Humphreys, Benjamin Charles	Griffith, Qld	ALP
Campbell, Graeme	Kalgoorlie, WA	ALP	Hunt, Hon. Ralph James Dunnet	Gwydir, NSW	NP
Carlton, Hon. James Joseph	Mackellar, NSW	LP	Hurford, Hon. Christopher John	Adelaide, SA	ALP
Charles, David Ernest	Isaacs, Vic.	ALP	Jacobi, Ralph	Hawker, SA	ALP
Charlesworth, Dr Richard Ian	Perth, WA	ALP	Jakobsen, Carolyn Anne	Cowan, WA	ALP
Child, Joan	Henty, Vic.	ALP	Jenkins, Henry Alfred	Scullin, Vic	ALP
Chynoweth, Robert Leslie	Dunkley, Vic.	ALP	Jones, Hon. Barry Owen	Lalor, Vic.	ALP
Cleeland, Peter Robert	McEwen, Vic.	ALP	Jull, David Francis	Fadden, Qld	LP
Cobb, Michael Roy	Parkes, NSW	NP	Katter, Hon. Robert Cummin	Kennedy, Qld	NP
Cohen, Hon. Barry	Robertson, NSW	ALP	Keating, Hon. Paul John	Blaxland, NSW	ALP
Coleman, William Peter	Wentworth, NSW	LP	Kelly, Roslyn Joan	Canberra, ACT	ALP
Connolly, David Miles	Bradfield, NSW	LP	Kent, Lewis	Hotham, Vic.	ALP
Conquest, Bryan Joseph	Hinkler, Qld	NP	Keogh, Leonard Joseph	Bowman, Qld	ALP
Cowan, David Bruce	Lyne, NSW	NP	Kerin, Hon. John Charles	Werriwa, NSW	ALP
Cross, Manfred Douglas	Brisbane, Qld	ALP	Klugman, Dr Richard Emanuel	Prospect, NSW	ALP
Cunningham, Barry Thomas	McMillan, Vic.	ALP	Lamb, Anthony Hamilton	Streeton, Vic.	ALP
Darling, Elaine Elizabeth	Lilley, Qld	ALP	Langmore, John Vance	Fraser, ACT	ALP
Dawkins, Hon. John Sydney	Fremantle, WA	ALP	Lee, Michael	Dobell, NSW	ALP
Dobie, Hon. James Donald Mathieson	Cook, NSW	LP	Lindsay, Eamon John, RFD	Herbert, Qld	ALP
Downer, Alexander John Gosse	Mayo, SA	LP	Lloyd, Bruce	Murray, Vic.	NP
Drummond, Peter Hertford	Forrest, WA	LP	McArthur, Fergus Stewart	Corangamite, Vic.	LP
Dubois, Stephen Gairfield	St George, NSW	ALP	McGauran, Peter John	Gippsland, Vic.	NP
Duffy, Hon. Michael John	Holt, Vic.	ALP	McHugh, Jeannette	Phillip, NSW	ALP
Duncan, Hon. Peter	Makin, SA	ALP	MacKellar, Hon. Michael John Randal	Warringah, NSW	LP
Edwards, Dr Harold Raymond	Berowra, NSW	LP			
Edwards, Ronald Frederick	Stirling, WA	ALP			
Everingham, Hon. Paul Anthony Edward	Northern Territory	LP			
Fatin, Wendy Frances	Brand, WA	ALP			
Fife, Hon. Wallace Clyde	Hume, NSW	LP			
Fischer, Timothy Andrew	Farrer, NSW	NP			
Fisher, Peter Stanley	Mallee, Vic.	NP			

Members of the House of Representatives—*continued*

Members	Division	Party	Member	Division	Party
McLeay, Leo Boyce	Grayndler, NSW	ALP	Scott, John Lyden	Hindmarsh, SA	ALP
McVeigh, Hon. Daniel Thomas	Groom, Qld	NP	Shack, Peter Donald	Tangney, WA	LP
Macphee, Hon. Ian Malcolm	Goldstein, Vic.	LP	Sharp, John	Gilmore, NSW	NP
Maher, Michael John	Lowe, NSW	ALP	Shipton, Roger Francis	Higgins, Vic.	LP
Martin, Stephen Paul	Macarthur, NSW	ALP	Simmons, David William	Calare, NSW	ALP
Mayer, Helen	Chisholm, Vic.	ALP	Sinclair, Rt Hon. Ian Mc Cahon	New England, NSW	NP
Mildren, John Barry	Ballarat, Vic.	ALP	Slipper, Peter Neil	Fisher, Qld	NP
Miles, Christopher Gordon	Braddon, Tas.	LP	Smith, Warwick	Bass, Tas.	LP
Millar, Percival Clarence	Wide Bay, Qld	NP	Snow, James Henry	Eden-Monaro, NSW	ALP
Milton, Peter	La Trobe, Vic.	ALP	Spender, John Michael, QC	North Sydney, NSW	LP
Moore, Hon. John Colinton	Ryan, Qld	LP	Staples, Peter Richard	Jagajaga, Vic.	ALP
Morris, Allan Agapitos	Newcastle, NSW	ALP	Sullivan, Kathryn Jean	Moncrieff, Qld	LP
Morris, Hon. Peter Frederick	Shortland, NSW	ALP	Theophanous, Dr Andrew Charles	Calwell, Vic.	ALP
Mountford, John Graham	Banks, NSW	ALP	Tickner, Robert Edward	Hughes, NSW	ALP
Nehl, Garry Barr	Cowper, NSW	NP	Tuckey, Charles Wilson	O'Connor, WA	LP
O'Keefe, Neil Patrick	Burke, Vic.	ALP	Uren, Hon. Thomas	Reid, NSW	ALP
O'Neil, Lloyd Reginald Terrance	Grey, SA	ALP	Watson, Dr David John Hopetoun	Forde, Qld	LP
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp	Kooyong, Vic.	LP	Webster, Alasdair Paine	Macquarie, NSW	LP
Porter, James Robert	Barker, SA	LP	West, Hon. Stewart John	Cunningham, NSW	ALP
Price, Leo Roger Spurway	Chifley, NSW	ALP	White, Peter Nicholson Duckett, MC	McPherson, Qld	LP
Punch, Gary Francis	Barton, NSW	ALP	Willis, Hon. Ralph	Gellibrand, Vic.	ALP
Reith, Peter Keaston	Flinders, Vic.	LP	Wilson, Hon. Ian Bonython Cameron	Sturt, SA	LP
Robinson, Hon. Ian Louis	Page, NSW	NP	Wright, Keith Webb	Capricornia, Qld	ALP
Rocher, Allan Charles	Curtin, WA	LP	Young, Hon. Michael Jerome	Port Adelaide, SA	ALP
Ruddock, Philip Maxwell	Dundas, NSW	LP			
Saunders, John	Aston, Vic.	ALP			
Scholes, Hon. Gordon Glen Denton	Corio, Vic.	ALP			

PARTY ABBREVIATIONS

ALP—Australian Labor Party; LP—Liberal Party of Australia; NP—National Party of Australia

Second Hawke Ministry

- *Prime Minister
The Honourable Robert James Lee Hawke, AC
- *Deputy Prime Minister, Attorney-General,
Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for
Commonwealth-State Relations and Vice-
President of the Executive Council
The Honourable Lionel Frost Bowen
- *Leader of the Government in the Senate and
Minister for Industry, Technology and
Commerce
Senator the Honourable John Norman Button
- *Deputy Leader of the Government and
Manager of Government Business in the
Senate and Minister for Community Services
Senator the Honourable Donald James Grimes
- *Minister for Employment and Industrial
Relations and Minister Assisting the Prime
Minister for Public Service Industrial
Matters
The Honourable Ralph Willis
- *Treasurer
The Honourable Paul John Keating
- *Special Minister of State and Leader of the
House
The Honourable Michael Jerome Young
- *Minister for Finance and Minister Assisting
the Prime Minister for Public Service
Matters
Senator the Honourable Peter Alexander Walsh
- *Minister for Foreign Affairs
The Honourable William George Hayden
- *Minister for Education and Minister Assisting
the Prime Minister on the Status of Women
Senator the Honourable Susan Maree Ryan
- *Minister for Resources and Energy, Minister
Assisting the Prime Minister and Minister
Assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs
Senator the Honourable Gareth John Evans, QC
- *Minister for Trade and Minister Assisting
the Prime Minister for Youth Affairs
The Honourable John Sydney Dawkins
- *Minister for Primary Industry
The Honourable John Charles Kerin
- *Minister for Housing and Construction
The Honourable Stewart John West
- *Minister for Defence
The Honourable Kim Christian Beazley
- *Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
and Minister Assisting the Treasurer
The Honourable Christopher John Hurford
- *Minister for Social Security
The Honourable Brian Leslie Howe
- Minister for Transport and Minister for
Aviation
The Honourable Peter Frederick Morris
- Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism
and Minister Assisting the Minister for
Defence
The Honourable John Joseph Brown
- Minister for Health
The Honourable Neal Blewett
- Minister for Science and Minister Assisting
the Minister for Industry, Technology and
Commerce
The Honourable Barry Owen Jones
- Minister for Territories
The Honourable Gordon Glen Denton Scholes
- Minister for Communications and Minister
Assisting the Minister for Defence
The Honourable Michael John Duffy
- Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment
and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister
for the Bicentennial
The Honourable Barry Cohen
- Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
The Honourable Allan Clyde Holding
- Minister for Veterans' Affairs
Senator the Honourable Arthur Thomas Gietzelt
- Minister for Local Government and
Administrative Services
The Honourable Thomas Uren
- *Minister in the Cabinet

THE COMMITTEES OF THE SESSION

FIRST SESSION: THIRD PERIOD

STANDING COMMITTEES

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS—Mr Blanchard (*Chairman*) Mr I. M. D. Cameron, Mr Campbell, Mr Connolly, Mr Gayler, Mr Hand, Mr Maher and Mr Shipton.

ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION—Mr Milton (*Chairman*), Mr Chynoweth, Mr R. F. Edwards, Mr P. S. Fisher, Mr Gear, Ms McHugh, Mr Miles and Mr Webster.

EXPENDITURE—Mr Mountford (*Chairman*), Mr Beale, Mr R. J. Brown, Mr Cobb, Mr Cowan, Ms Fatin, Mr Free, Mr Hawker, Mrs Kelly (nominee of Chairman, Joint Committee of Public Accounts), Mr Langmore, Mr McLeay, Mr Martin, Mr Simmons, Mr Slipper, Mr Smith (*from 2 June*), Mr Tuckey (*to 2 June*) and Mr Wilson.

HOUSE—Madam Speaker, Mr Blanchard, Mr E. C. Cameron, Mr Katter, Mr Maher, Mr Martin and Mrs Sullivan.

LIBRARY—Madam Speaker, Mr Conquest, Mr Cross, Ms Jakobsen, Mr Maher, Mr Smith and Dr Watson.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS—Dr Klugman (*Chairman*), Mr Adermann, Mr D. M. Cameron, Mr Kent, Mr Lindsay, Mr Maher and Mr Spender.

PRIVILEGES—The Deputy Leader of the Opposition or his nominee, Mr Campbell, Mr Cleeland, Mr Gear, Mr Hodgman, Mr Lindsay (nominee of Leader of the House), Mr Millar, Mr Reith, Mr Simmons, Mr Spender and Mr Tickner.

PROCEDURE—Mr Keogh (*Chairman*), Mr D. M. Cameron, Mr Hodgman, Mr Hollis, Mr Lindsay, Mr McLeay, Mr Millar and Mr Mountford.

PUBLICATIONS—Mr Brumby (*Chairman*), Mr Coleman, Mr Conquest, Mr Dubois (*from 26 May*), Dr H. R. Edwards, Mr Fitzgibbon, Mr Grace and Dr Theophanous (*to 26 May*).

TRANSPORT SAFETY—Mrs Darling (*Chairman*), Mr Downer, Mr Goodluck, Mr Gorman, Mr Hollis, Mr Lamb, Mr McGauran and Mr Milden.

JOINT STATUTORY COMMITTEES

BROADCASTING OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS—Madam Speaker (*Chairman*), the President, Senators Coleman and Watson, and Mr Brumby, Mr R. F. Edwards, Mr Hicks, Mr Jull and Mr Maher.

NATIONAL CRIME AUTHORITY—Mr Griffiths (*Chairman*), Senators Archer (*from 17 April*), Bolokus, Crowley, Haines, Jessop and Missen (*to 17 April*), and Mr Brumby, Ms Duncan, Mr McGauran, Mr MacKellar.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—Senator Georges (*Chairman*), the Chairman of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Expenditure, Senators Cooney, Dame Margaret Guilfoyle, Maguire and Watson, and Mr Conquest (*from 16 April*), Mr Downer (*from 27 May*), Mrs Kelly, Ms Mayer, Mr Nehl, Mr Price, Mr Punch (*to 27 May*), Mr Rocher, Mr Ruddock, Mr Sharp (*to 16 April*), Dr Theophanous and Mr Tickner.

PUBLIC WORKS—Senator Foreman (*Chairman*), Senators Jones and Sheila, and Mr Andrew, Mr Halverson, Mr Hollis, Mr Keogh, Mr Millar and Mr Saunderson.

JOINT COMMITTEES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY—Mrs Kelly (*Chairman*), Senators Giles, Lewis, McKiernan (*to 12 March*), Morris (*from 12 March*), and Reid, and Mr Langmore, Mr McArthur, Mr Sharp, Mr Snow and Mr Wright.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE—Senator Sibraa (*Chairman*), Senators Bolokus, Crichton-Browne, Elstob, Hill, Jones, MacGibbon, Maguire and Teague, and Mr Baldwin, Mr Beddall, Mr Bilney, Mr Campbell, Mr Charles, Mr Coleman, Mr Cross, Mr Gayler, Mr Hicks, Mr Jull, Mr Katter, Mr Kent, Dr Klugman, Mr Lindsay, Mr MacKellar, Mr Peacock, Mr Robinson, Mr Shipton and Dr Theophanous.

NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE—The President and Madam Speaker (*Joint Chairmen*), the Minister for Territories, Senators Colston, MacGibbon, Reid, Reynolds, Sibraa and Withers, and Mr Dobie, Mr Dubois, Mr Lee, Mr Lloyd, Mr McLeay and Mrs Sullivan.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES

AUSTRALIA CARD—Senator Aulich (*Chairman*), Senators Haines and Puplick, and Mr Blunt, Mr R. J. Brown, Mr Brumby, Mr Porter and Mr Saunderson.

ELECTORAL REFORM—Senator Robert Ray (*Chairman*), Senators Sir John Carrick, Harradine, Macklin and Richardson, and Mr Blunt, Ms Jacobsen, Mr Lamb, Mr Lee, Mr MacKellar and Mr Scott.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPTIONS—Senators Archer, Black, Cooney and Vigor.

VIDEO MATERIAL—Dr Klugman (*Chairman*), Senators Harradine, Reynolds, Walters and Zakharov, and Mr Adermann, Mr Grace, Ms Jacobsen and Mr Jull.

PARLIAMENTARY DEPARTMENTS

SENATE

Clerk of the Senate—A. R. Cumming Thom
Deputy Clerk of the Senate—H. C. Nicholls
Clerk-Assistant (Committees)—A. Lynch
Clerk-Assistant (Table)—P. N. Murdoch
Clerk-Assistant (Management)—T. H. G. Wharton
Clerk-Assistant (Procedure)—H. Evans
Usher of the Black Rod—R. Alison

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Clerk of the House—A. R. Browning
Deputy Clerk of the House—L. M. Barlin
First Clerk Assistant—I. C. Harris
Clerk Assistant (Procedure)—B. C. Wright
Clerk Assistant (Committees)—J. W. Pender
Clerk Assistant (Table)—I. C. Cochran
Clerk Assistant (Administration)—M. W. Salkeld
Sergeant-at-Arms—B. L. Simons

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF

Principal Parliamentary Reporter—J. M. Campbell
Assistant Principal Parliamentary Reporter—R. T. Martin
Leader of Staff (Committees)—N. Franzi
Leader of Staff (House of Representatives)—B. A. Harris
Leader of Staff (Senate)—K. Shearwood

LIBRARY

Parliamentary Librarian—H. de S. C. MacLean

JOINT HOUSE

Secretary—M. W. Bolton

THE ACTS OF THE SESSION

FIRST SESSION: THIRD PERIOD

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage (Interim Protection) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 83 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage (Interim Protection) Act 1984.
- Air Navigation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 69 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Air Navigation Act 1920.
- Apple and Pear Export Underwriting Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 15 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Apple and Pear Export Underwriting Act 1981, and for related purposes.
- Appropriation Act (No. 3) 1985-86 (Act No. 30 of 1986)—
An Act to appropriate a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, additional to the sums appropriated by the Appropriation Act (No. 1) 1985-86, for the service of the year ending on 30 June 1986, and for other purposes.
- Appropriation Act (No. 4) 1985-86 (Act No. 31 of 1986)—
An Act to appropriate a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, additional to the sum appropriated by the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 1985-86, for certain expenditure in respect of the year ending on 30 June 1986, and for other purposes.
- Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Act (No. 2) 1985-86 (Act No. 32 of 1986)—
An Act to appropriate certain sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, additional to the sums appropriated by the Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Act 1985-86, for certain expenditure, in relation to the Parliamentary Departments, in respect of the year ending on 30 June 1986.
- Australian Apple and Pear Corporation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 16 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Australian Apple and Pear Corporation Act 1973, and for related purposes.
- Australian Citizenship Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 70 of 1986)—
An Act to make provision in relation to Australian citizenship.
- Australian Federal Police Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 35 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Australian Federal Police Act 1979, and for related purposes.
- Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 77 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977.
- Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 60 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980, and for related purposes.
- Barley Research Levy Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 21 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Barley Research Levy Act 1980.
- Bounty and Subsidy Legislation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 37 of 1986)—
An Act to amend certain Acts providing for the payment of bounty or subsidy.
- Broadcasting and Television Legislation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 2 of 1986)—
An Act relating to broadcasting and television.
- Builders Labourers' Federation (Cancellation of Registration) Act 1986 (Act No. 6 of 1986)—
An Act to cancel the registration of The Australian Building Construction Employees' and Builders Labourers' Federation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904.
- Builders Labourers' Federation (Cancellation of Registration—Consequential Provisions) Act 1986 (Act No. 7 of 1986)—
An Act to enact certain provisions consequential upon the cancellation of the registration under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904 of The Australian Building Construction Employees' and Builders Labourers' Federation, and for related purposes.
- Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 3 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977, and for related purposes.
- Community Employment Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 14 of 1986)—
An Act to amend section 12 of the Community Employment Act 1983.
- Companies and Securities Legislation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 68 of 1986)—
An Act to amend laws relating to companies and securities.
- Companies and Securities Legislation Amendment (Futures Industry) Act 1986 (Act No. 74 of 1986)—
An Act to amend laws relating to companies and securities in consequence of the enactment of the Futures Industry Act 1986.
- Copyright Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 78 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the law relating to copyright.

THE ACTS OF THE SESSION—*continued*

Customs Administration (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1986 (Act No. 10 of 1986)—

An Act to enact certain transitional provisions and make certain amendments in consequence of the enactment of the Customs Administration Act 1985, and for related purposes.

Customs and Excise Legislation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 34 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Customs Act 1901, the Excise Act 1901 and certain other Acts.

Customs Tariff Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 36 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Customs Tariff Act 1982.

Dairy Industry Stabilization Levy (Termination of Levy) Act 1986 (Act No. 57 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Stabilization Levy Act 1977.

Dairy Legislation (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1986 (Act No. 59 of 1986)—

An Act to make provision consequent upon the enactment of the Dairy Produce Act 1986 and other related legislation, and for related purposes.

Dairy Produce Act 1986 (Act No. 54 of 1986)—

An Act relating to the Australian Dairy Corporation, the marketing and export of dairy produce and the collection of certain levies imposed in connection with the dairy industry, and for related purposes.

Dairy Produce Levy (No. 1) Act 1986 (Act No. 55 of 1986)—

An Act to impose levies upon the milk fat content of certain dairy produce produced in Australia and a levy upon certain dairy products produced in Australia.

Dairy Produce Levy (No. 2) Act 1986 (Act No. 56 of 1986)—

An Act to impose levies upon certain dairy products that are imported into Australia.

Dairying Industry Research and Promotion Levy Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 13 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Dairying Industry Research and Promotion Levy Act 1972.

Dairying Industry Research and Promotion Levy (Termination of Levy) Act 1986 (Act No. 58 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Dairying Industry Research and Promotion Levy Act 1972.

Departure Tax Collection Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 38 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Departure Tax Collection Act 1978, and for related purposes.

Director of Public Prosecutions Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 88 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1983.

Dried Fruits Levy Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 22 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Dried Fruits Levy Act 1971.

Excise Tariff Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 20 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Excise Tariff Act 1921.

Federal Airports Corporation Act 1986 (Act No. 4 of 1986)—

An Act to establish a Federal Airports Corporation, and for related purposes.

Fertilizers (Subsidy) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 87 of 1986)—

An Act to extend the operation of the Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Act 1966 and the Phosphate Fertilizers Subsidy Act 1963.

Fringe Benefits Tax Act 1986 (Act No. 40 of 1986)—

An Act to impose a tax in respect of the value of certain fringe benefits provided in respect of the employment of employees.

Fringe Benefits Tax (Application to the Commonwealth) Act 1986 (Act No. 42 of 1986)—

An Act to provide for the notional application of fringe benefits tax in relation to benefits provided in respect of the employment of Commonwealth employees.

Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986 (Act No. 39 of 1986)—

An Act relating to the assessment and collection of the tax imposed by the Fringe Benefits Tax Act 1986, and for related purposes.

Fringe Benefits Tax (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1986 (Act No. 41 of 1986)—

An Act to make certain amendments consequent upon the enactment of the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986, and for related purposes.

Futures Industry Act 1986 (Act No. 72 of 1986)—

An Act relating to the futures industry in the Australian Capital Territory.

Futures Industry (Fees) Act 1986 (Act No. 73 of 1986)—

An Act relating to fees payable for the purposes of the Futures Industry Act 1986.

Grape Research Levy Act 1986 (Act No. 63 of 1986)—

An Act to impose a levy upon Australian grapes, and Australian grape juice, delivered to processing establishments.

THE ACTS OF THE SESSION—*continued*

- Grape Research Levy Collection Act 1986 (Act No. 64 of 1986)—
An Act relating to the collection of the levy imposed by the Grape Research Levy Act 1986.
- Health Legislation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 75 of 1986)—
An Act to amend various laws relating to health, and for related purposes.
- Income Tax Assessment Amendment (Capital Gains) Act 1986 (Act No. 52 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the law relating to income tax.
- Income Tax Assessment Amendment (Research and Development) Act 1986 (Act No. 90 of 1986)—
An Act to provide income tax concessions for expenditure on research and development, and for related purposes.
- Income Tax (Rates) Amendment (Capital Gains) Act 1986 (Act No. 53 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Income Tax (Rates) Act 1982.
- Income Tax (Securities and Agreements) (Withholding Tax Recoupment) Act 1986 (Act No. 50 of 1986)—
An Act to impose income tax in respect of avoided withholding tax amounts in relation to certain securities and agreements.
- Industry Research and Development Act 1986 (Act No. 89 of 1986)—
An Act relating to financial assistance by the Commonwealth for certain research and development.
- Judiciary Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 1 of 1986)—
An Act to amend section 69 of the Judiciary Act 1903, and for related purposes.
- Live-stock Export Charge Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 12 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Live-stock Export Charge Act 1977.
- Live-stock Slaughter Levy Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 23 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act 1964.
- Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1986 (Act No. 79 of 1986)—
An Act to provide financial assistance for local government by means of grants to the States and the Northern Territory.
- Meat Chicken Levy Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 24 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Meat Chicken Levy Act 1969.
- Migration Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 71 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Migration Act 1958.
- Ministers of State Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 26 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Ministers of State Act 1952.
- Oil Companies (Stock Loss Reimbursement) Act 1986 (Act No. 18 of 1986)—
An Act to reimburse oil companies for losses incurred as a result of those companies having purchased indigenous crude oil at import parity prices during February 1986.
- Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry Act 1986 (Act No. 9 of 1986)—
An Act to provide for the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry.
- Pig Slaughter Levy Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 25 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971.
- Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986 (Act No. 11 of 1986)—
An Act to protect Australia's heritage of movable cultural objects, to support the protection by foreign countries of their heritage of movable cultural objects, and for related purposes.
- Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 81 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983.
- Social Security Legislation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 33 of 1986)—
An Act relating to welfare benefits and other matters.
- Social Security (Proportional Portability of Pensions) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 5) of 1986)—
An Act relating to Social Security.
- States Grants (Education Assistance—Participation and Equity) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 65 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the States Grants (Education Assistance—Participation and Equity) Act 1983, and for related purposes.
- States Grants (Schools Assistance) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 66 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the States Grants (Schools Assistance) Act 1984, and for related purposes.
- States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 67 of 1986)—
An Act to amend the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1984, and for related purposes.

THE ACTS OF THE SESSION—*continued*

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1986 (Act No. 76 of 1986)—

An Act to make various amendments of the statute law of the Commonwealth, and for related purposes.

Superannuation Legislation Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 80 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Superannuation Act 1976 and the Superannuation Act 1922, and for related purposes.

Supply Act (No. 1) 1986-87 (Act No. 43 of 1986)—

An Act to make interim provision for the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year ending on 30 June 1987, and for other purposes.

Supply Act (No. 2) 1986-87 (Act No. 44 of 1986)—

An Act to make interim provision for the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for certain expenditure in respect of the year ending on 30 June 1987, and for other purposes.

Supply (Parliamentary Departments) Act 1986-87 (Act No. 45 of 1986)—

An Act to make interim provision for the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for certain expenditure, in relation to the Parliamentary Departments, in respect of the year ending on 30 June 1987.

Taxation Boards of Review (Transfer of Jurisdiction) Act 1986 (Act No. 48 of 1986)—

An Act to make provision in relation to the review of certain decisions relating to taxation, to repeal certain laws relating to taxation, and for related purposes.

Taxation (Interest on Underpayments) Act 1986 (Act No. 47 of 1986)—

An Act to impose an interest charge in respect of underpayments of income tax.

Taxation Laws Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 46 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the law relating to taxation.

Taxation Laws Amendment Act (No. 2) 1986 (Act No. 49 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the law relating to taxation.

Taxation Laws Amendment (Foreign Tax Credits) Act 1986 (Act No. 51 of 1986)—

An Act relating to foreign tax credits.

Tobacco Charge (No. 1) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 84 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Tobacco Charge Act (No. 1) 1955, and for related purposes.

Tobacco Charge (No. 2) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 85 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Tobacco Charge Act (No. 2) 1955, and for related purposes.

Tobacco Charge (No. 3) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 86 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Tobacco Charge Act (No. 3) 1955, and for related purposes.

Trade Practices Revision Act 1986 (Act No. 17 of 1986)—

An Act to make various amendments to the law relating to trade practices.

Trade Practices (Transfer of Market Dominance) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 8 of 1986)—

An Act to ensure that section 50 of the Trade Practices Act 1974 does not apply to certain acquisitions.

Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986 (Act No. 27 of 1986)—

An Act to provide for the payment of pensions and other benefits to, and to provide medical and other treatment for, veterans and certain other persons, and for other purposes.

Veterans' Entitlements (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1986 (Act No. 28 of 1986)—

An Act to make certain transitional provisions and consequential amendments related to the enactment of the Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986.

Veterans' Entitlements (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 29 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Veterans' Entitlements (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1986.

Wheat Marketing Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 82 of 1986)—

An Act relating to the marketing of wheat, and for related purposes.

Wine Grapes Levy Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 61 of 1986)—

An Act to amend the Wine Grapes Levy Act 1979.

Wine Research Repeal Act 1986 (Act No. 62 of 1986)—

An Act to repeal certain legislation relating to wine research, and for related purposes.

Wool Industry Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 19 of 1986)—

An Act to make provision in relation to wool research and development, and for other purposes.

BILLS OF THE SESSION

FIRST SESSION: THIRD PERIOD

- Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Affirmative Action (Equal Employment Opportunity for Women) Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Australian Bill of Rights Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Australian Capital Territory Council Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Australian Capital Territory Council (Consequential Provisions) Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Australian Dried Fruits Corporation Amendment Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Discharged.
- Australian Institute of Sport Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Australian Institute of Sport (Consequential Provisions) Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Australian National Maritime Museum Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Australian Security Intelligence Organization Amendment Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Bills of Exchange Amendment Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Bounties Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Cheques Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Commonwealth Employees (Employment Provisions) Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. First Reading.
- Criminology Research Amendment Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Dairy Industry Stabilization Levy Amendment Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Discharged.
- Dairy Legislation Amendment Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Discharged.
- Dairy Produce Amendment Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Discharged.
- Dairy Produce Market Support Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Discharged.
- Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Amendment Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Amendment Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Second Reading.
- Flags Amendment Bill 1985—
Initiated in the Senate. First Reading.
- Foreign Takeovers Amendment Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission Amendment Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (Transitional Provisions) and Consequential Amendments Bill 1985—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security Bill 1986—
Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.

THE BILLS OF THE SESSION—*continued*

- Intelligence and Security (Consequential Amendments) Bill 1986—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- National Capital Development Commission Amendment Bill 1985—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Parliament (Powers, Privileges and Immunities) Bill 1985—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Second Reading.
- Prompt Payment of Commonwealth Accounts Bill 1986—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Second Reading.
- Sex Discrimination (Consequential Amendments) Bill 1986—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty Bill 1986—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Second Reading.
- Statutory Declarations Amendment Bill 1985—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. First Reading.
- Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Bill 1986—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Second Reading.
- Trade Practices Amendment Bill 1985—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Discharged.
- Trade Union Training Authority Amendment Bill 1986—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.
- Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Amendment Bill 1986—
 - Initiated in the House of Representatives. Third Reading.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

The following answers to questions were circulated:

Payroll Tax: Low Interest Housing Loans (Question No. 193)

Mr Jacobi asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 20 March 1985:

(1) Has his attention been drawn to reports in the *Age*, of 14 March 1985, that the Victorian Pay-roll Tax Commissioner is claiming \$47,644 from the Reserve Bank for low-interest housing loans provided to its employees for 1982-83 while the Reserve Bank is challenging in the Supreme Court the right of the Pay-roll Tax Commissioner to tax the loans which were offered to the Bank's 3,500 employees at an interest rate of 7% at a time when ordinary housing interest rates were 13%; if so, can these reports be substantiated.

(2) Is it a fact that (a) commercial banks have always been obliged to pay pay-roll tax on such loans and (b) the Commonwealth Bank does not pay such taxes.

(3) Are the beneficiaries of such loans required to declare the amount of the benefit for income tax purposes and do the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Bank supply details of these loans to the Australian Taxation Office.

Mr Keating—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The report in the *Age* of 14 March 1985 refers to a case heard before the Supreme Court of Victoria between the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commissioner for Pay-roll Tax in Victoria. By way of background, the Reserve Bank pays pay-roll tax according to the provisions of the Pay-roll Tax (State Taxation of Commonwealth Authorities) Act 1971 and relevant State legislation. The Reserve Bank appealed against the Victorian Commissioner's power to include benefits to employees of the Victorian Branch of the Reserve Bank, in the form of low interest housing loans in a new, wider definition of wages on which pay-roll tax in Victoria is now assessed. The Reserve Bank argued that such powers do not appear to be permissible under the relevant provisions of the Reserve Bank Act 1959 and the Pay-roll Tax (State Taxation of Commonwealth Authorities) Act 1971. The court upheld the Reserve Bank's appeal but the Commissioner has lodged an appeal against this decision.

The dispute refers only to Victorian-based employees of the Reserve Bank who have housing loans (less than 3,500). The Reserve Bank estimates that the amount of tax involved would be substantially less than \$47,644.

(2) (a) Commercial banks are liable to pay pay-roll tax on wages. In Victoria they are also liable to pay pay-roll tax on the benefits attributable to low interest housing loans to staff in terms of the Pay-roll Tax (Further Amendment) Act 1982 which came into force on 1 January 1983.

(b) The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, like the Reserve Bank, pays Pay-roll tax on wages according to the provisions of relevant legislation. Since January 1983, additional pay-roll tax on the assessed benefit

attributable to staff in respect of concessional housing loan interest rates has been paid in Victoria by the Corporation in terms of the Pay-roll Tax (Further Amendment) Act 1982. The Corporation made these additional payments under protest to the Commissioner of Pay-roll Tax pending the outcome of the Reserve Bank litigation before the Supreme Court. This action was resolved in favour of the Reserve Bank but the Commissioner has lodged an appeal against the decision. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation will reassess its position in the light of the outcome of that litigation.

(3) The current situation is that there is a long-standing provision in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936, paragraph 26 (e), which includes in assessable income the value to a taxpayer of all benefits, allowances, etc. received in respect of, or for, or in relation directly or indirectly to, any employment or services rendered by the taxpayer. The extent to which low interest housing loans provided by the employer banks would result in a benefit to their employees would depend upon the facts of each case. It is the responsibility of each employee to include in income tax returns the value of any benefit so received.

The banks have not been required by the Australian Taxation Office to supply details of low-interest housing loans provided to their employees. The Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation have advised that they regard any personal taxation liability arising from these loans to be a private matter between individual members of staff and the Australian Taxation Office.

As announced in the September statement on tax reform, a separate tax is to be imposed on employers in respect of the total taxable value of non-cash fringe benefits (including low interest loans) provided to employees. All employers (with the exception of religious institutions) will be liable for the tax, including those not subject to income tax such as Commonwealth and State governments and their agencies, local government bodies and charitable institutions. The taxable value of a low interest loan will generally be equal to the difference between interest accruing at a prescribed interest rate and interest accruing at the actual interest rate charged. A single prescribed rate will apply to all types of loans and will be set annually prior to the commencement of the tax year to which it applies. The tax will commence on 1 July 1986 and a quarterly basis of payment will be adopted with the first payment due and payable in October 1986.

Repetitive Strain Injury: Department of Community Services (Question No. 297)

Mr Ronald Edwards asked the Minister representing the Minister for Community Services, upon notice, on 21 March 1985:

(1) How many compensation claims for repetitive strain injury were received by the Minister's Depart-

ment and statutory authorities under his control in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85 to 20 March 1985.

(2) What is the analysis of these claims giving details of sex, type of duties performed and the number of claims accepted, rejected and finalised.

(3) How many employees are considered to have been successfully rehabilitated, and what steps were taken to achieve rehabilitation.

(4) What steps are being taken to prevent this type of injury.

Mr Howe—The Minister for Community Services has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1)-(4) The Department of Community Services was created on 13 December 1984. Support services were still being provided by the Department of Social Security as at 20 March 1985.

Details relating to staff in the Department of Community Services were included in the reply provided for question No. 310 (*Hansard*, 23 and 24 May 1985, page 3136).

Air Traffic Planning for Australian Airports

(Question No. 336)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 21 March 1985:

Did the President of the Civil Air Operations Officers Association of Australia propose a 'feeder stack' procedure which would speed up operations at Australian airports; if so, what has happened to this proposal.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

On 30 April, 1980, the Civil Air Operations Officers Association of Australia (CAOOAA) forwarded to the Department a working paper titled 'Flow Control and Holding Stacks; (A Different View)'. The paper was the subject of an initial investigation by Air Traffic Control technical staff followed by the Air Traffic Services Planning Committee, after which a special working group which included representatives of CAOOAA on a consultative basis was formed to consider the paper's implications on the flow system at Sydney. On the basis of these investigations which were completed in April 1981, it was determined that 'though several of the CAOOAA suggestions had merit the paper did not provide an adequate answer to flow control problems'. No recommendation was therefore made to adopt the CAOOAA suggestions.

Freight Charter Licensing Procedures

(Question No. 350)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 22 March 1985:

(1) What is the procedure for the licensing or approval of overseas air freight charter applications.

(2) Is it a fact that the Government approved an Indonesian air charter company for a weekly Perth-Brunei freighter charter in preference to Trans Australia Airlines; if so, what are the reasons.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Proposals which comply with the Government's guidelines can normally expect approval, subject only to the need for the operator to meet usual operational conditions (such as availability of a time slot for loading/unloading, appropriate routes, safe storage and handling of cargo).

Applications which do not conform with these policies are considered on their merits.

(2) No. The Government gave approval in October 1984 to Skytraders Pty Ltd, an Australian based charter broker, to operate a non-scheduled freight service carrying consolidated freight between Jakarta, Perth and Brunei. The service was operated using the Indonesian airline Bayu Air but ceased after one month because of maintenance difficulties.

I am advised by my Department that prior to the Skytraders approval, Qantas held discussions with TAA regarding freight operations from Perth to Brunei using a Boeing 727 cargo aircraft which TAA had available. The lack of cargo capacity of the aircraft and limited range, necessitating a fuel stop at Port Hedland, made such a service uneconomical and Qantas did not proceed with the proposal.

Investment in South Africa: Australian Companies

(Question No. 542)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 28 March 1985:

(1) Which Australian companies currently invest in South Africa.

(2) What is the leading economic activity of each of these companies.

(3) What guidelines does the Australian Government impose on Australian companies operating in South Africa.

(4) Is he able to say whether the wages and conditions of overseas employees of these Australian companies differ from (a) those in Australia of the same companies, and (b) those of other South African firms within the same industry groups.

(5) Do the wages and conditions of the overseas employees of the Australian companies differ between (a) black and white, and (b) female and male.

(6) Do any of these Australian companies employ black workers who are separated from their families in the Bantu land, live in single sex hostels and are employed on a contract basis.

(7) Which of these companies recognise representative black trade unions.

Mr Dawkins—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Information supplied to the Department of Trade by Australian firms regarding their overseas trading and investment activities is given on the basis that it will be treated as 'commercial in confidence'. To ensure maintenance of this essential line of communication between the Department and Australian industry, it is practice not to divulge publicly such commercial information,

relating to any overseas market, supplied by Australian firms to the Department.

(2) The leading economic activity of the Australian companies with current investments in South Africa, known to the Department of Trade, is manufacturing. Interests lie particularly in heavy and automotive engineering and componentry, chemicals, cement products, food processing and security equipment.

(3) The Australian Government has introduced a formal voluntary code of conduct to be observed by Australian companies with commercial interests in South Africa. The code entered into effect on 29 November 1985, when the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced in Parliament that relevant interest groups and the Government had reached agreement on the final practical details of the code. The code provides a set of practical guidelines for the South African operations of Australian companies, which are broadly consistent with their legal obligations and accepted standards of social responsibility in Australia. The objective of the code is to encourage companies to end discriminatory employment practices on racial grounds. It provides for regular reporting by the Australian firms on the degree of compliance with the code by the South African affiliates, and establishes a mechanism for monitoring.

(4) to (7) The information requested in paras (4)-(7) of the honourable member's question is not available, but is the subject of a questionnaire to be completed by companies complying with the code of conduct.

Identification: Department of Health

(Question No. 1180)

Mr Andrew asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 16 May 1985:

(1) What types of identification (e.g. plastic cards), are made available by his Department for its clients.

(2) For each type of identification (a) what is its purpose, (b) to whom is it issued, (c) how many (i) were issued in 1983-84 and (ii) have been issued to 16 May in 1984-85, (d) how many (i) were purchased in 1983-84 and (ii) have been purchased in 1984-85, (e) what was the cost of these purchases, (f) who made them and (g) were tenders called for each purchase; if so, who were the organisations or people who submitted tenders.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Health Insurance Commission issues two types of plastic cards.

(2) (a) Both types are designed to facilitate payment of Medicare benefits. Type A is the Medicare Card. Type B shows a provider number for a particular practice location.

(2) (b) Type A is issued to persons who are eligible for Medicare benefits.

Type B is available to practitioners and optometrists.

(2) (c) (i) Medicare plastic cards issued in 1983-84 were 8,587,524 plus 24,998 provider plastic cards.

(2) (c) (ii) Medicare plastic cards issued in 1984-85 were 1,474,525 plus 7,158 provider plastic cards.

(2) (d) (i) 9,500,000 Medicare cards and 50,000 provider cards were purchased in 1983-84.

(2) (d) (ii) Cards purchased in 1984-85—1,000,000 Medicare cards.

(2) (e) Cost of the purchases in 1983-84—\$989,800 and in 1984-85—\$124,980.

(2) (f) The Health Insurance Commission made the purchases. The successful tenderer was Thorn E.M.I. The cards were embossed by the Health Insurance Commission prior to issue.

(2) (g) Tenders were called, the tenderers being:

Thorn E.M.I. (NSW)

Delaирco (NSW)

Melbourne Merchandising Centre (Vic.)

Cook & Heathcote (Vic.)

Jenkin Security (Vic.)

N. B. Systems (NSW)

Cheque Printers & Encoders (NSW)

Sands Security Printing (NSW)

There are 8,890,846 Medicare cards currently active of which 257,126 are copies.

Apart from the above, no means of identification is provided to clients of either my Department or other agencies within the portfolio.

Consultants: Department of Community Services

(Question No. 1236)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Community Services, upon notice, on 23 May 1985:

Has the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority or organisation for which the Minister is responsible, employed consultants since March 1983; if so, (a) who has been employed, (b) for what purpose, (c) what working plan was given to them, (d) what was the cost of their services, (e) when did their services commence and finish, and (f) was any fee in excess of the initial quote; if so, by what amount.

Mr Howe—The Minister for Community Services has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

Yes;

(a) to (f) Please refer to table.

Where the commencement date of the consultancy was prior to 13 December 1984 the consultant's services were administered by the Department of Social Security or the Department of Health.

CONSULTANTS EMPLOYED SINCE MARCH 1983

(a) Consultants employed since March 1983	(b) Purpose of employment	(c) Working plan given to them	(d) Cost of their services	(e) Service commencement and finish	(f) Was fee in excess of initial quote; if so, by what amount.
Professor G. T. Bellamy, Director Specialised Training Program College of Education University of Oregon USA	Consultancy Assistance to the Handicapped Programs Review	To provide the Review with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an overview of program delivery to handicapped people from a US Federal Government perspective. • an understanding of innovative models of service delivery to handicapped people in the US. • insight and perspectives on consumer outcomes in the area of disability services. 	\$2,075 (The Review was able to take advantage of Prof. Bellamy's participation in a conference in New Zealand to invite him as a special consultant to the Review for a short period in Australia).	Thurs 6-Tues 11 Sept. 1984 (4 working days)	No
J. A. Battanta (former departmental SES officer with senior experience in Central Office and as Director Social Security, Victoria)	To lead the inter-departmental Home and Community Care team negotiating with State and Northern Territory Governments.	To chair meetings between senior Commonwealth and State/Territory departmental Officers negotiating provisions of the jointly funded program. To make recommendations on policy issues arising	\$39,000 (includes \$14,000 travel estimate)	March 1985-Sept 1985	N.A.
W. D. Scott & Co. Pty Ltd	Study of standard costs in nursing homes.	Working plan developed by Consultant in liaison with Department	\$292,000*	July 1984-December 1984	No
W. D. Scott & Co. Pty Ltd	Study of standard costs in hostels.	Working plan developed by Consultant in liaison with Department	\$209,000*	July 1984-December 1984	No
Centre for Allied Business Research (W.A.)	Study of staffing and quality of care in nursing homes	Working plan developed by Consultant in liaison with Department	\$252,850*	November 1984-November 1985	No
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Services	Study of staffing and quality of care in hostels	Working plan developed by Consultant in liaison with Department	\$350,000*	February 1985-February 1986	No
Neilson McCarthy & Partners Pty Ltd	Develop a communication strategy and visual identity for the Department	Working plan developed by Consultant in liaison with Department	\$69,930*	May 15 1985-September 1985	N.A.

(a) Consultants employed since March 1983	(b) Purpose of employment	(c) Working plan given to them	(d) Cost of their services	(e) Service commencement and finish	(f) Was fee in excess of initial quote; if so, by what amount
D. Ritchie (former departmental officer with detailed knowledge of legislative and program practices).	To review a draft manual of instructions for the Aged and Disabled Persons Accommodation Program.	Draft copy of manual provided	\$518	Sept 1983-Nov 1983 Total time 30 hours	No
Margaret Hunter (Solicitor and Accountant)	To advise the Minister for Community Services on a number of aspects of the administration and funding of child care services funded under the Child Care Act 1972.	To develop advisory and accounting guidelines for funded day care centres; and provide specialist advice on the introduction and implementation of new fee relief guidelines, and, the selection and employment of Accountants or Management Consultants to advise services in financial difficulties	\$51,000	Feb 1984-Dec 1984 (some tasks still being completed within the original cost of the consultancy)	No

*Contracted Price

Consultants: Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

(Question No. 1248)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, upon notice, on 23 May 1985:

Has the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority or organisation for which the Minister is re-

sponsible, employed consultants since March 1983; if so, (a) who has been employed, (b) for what purpose, (c) what working plan was given to them, (d) what was the cost of their services, (e) when did their services commence and finish, and (f) was any fee in excess of initial quote; if so, by what amount.

Mr Hurford—The answer to the honourable member's question is contained in the attached tables which outline consultancies spanning the period March 1983 to May 1985:

(I) DEPARTMENT:

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Consultant	Project/task	Details of working plan	Cost	Operational period	Cost in excess of quote
L. A. Taylor	Draft international movement control manual	Departmental provided	9,000.00	March 1983-June 1983	1,500.00
Victoria College	Population curriculum kit for schools	Departmental provided	89,000.00	April 1985 1983-June 1985	19,800.00
Nicholas Clark and Associates in conjunction with Telecommunications Consultants Pty Ltd	Make recommendations on improvements to the operation of the Telephone Interpreter Service (TIS)	Departmental provided	50,000.00	April 1983-June 1983	No
Australian National University	Study of Turkish and Yugoslav press in Melbourne	Departmental provided	39,500.00	May 1984 1983-June	No
Urban and Environmental Planning Group	Review of location of migrant resource centres	Departmental provided	19,345.00	May 1983-Dec. 1983	No
SCP Pty Ltd	Software consultancy	Departmental provided	190,000.00	June 1985 1983-June	No

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Consultant	Project/task	Details of working plan	Cost	Operational period	Cost in excess of quote
Ecumenical Migration Centre	Literature search: bibliography on migrant women	Departmental brief provided	850.00	June 1983-July 1983	No
Logica	Software development for the AMEP Information System. Setting up of living allowance payment system	Departmental brief provided	13,000.00	July 1983-July 1984	No
Koranya	Data base administration consultancy	Departmental brief provided	23,300.00	July 1983-Jan. 1984	No
James Cook University	English language learning needs of migrants in Mareeba, Queensland	Departmental brief provided	26,000.00	July 1983-June 1985	No
Institute of Family Studies	Pilot study on family formation	Departmental brief provided	3,514.00	Sept. 1983-March 1984	No
University of Western Australia	Testing of learning arrangements in the Pilbara, Western Australia	Departmental brief provided	3,500.00	Sept. 1983-Oct. 1984	No
Unifam	Specialised counselling services to 'Special Humanitarian Program' arrivals at Endeavour Migrant Centre		421.50	Sept. 1983-Dec. 1983	No
University of Wollongong—Centre for Multicultural Studies	Maintenance, learning and use of community languages survey: feasibility study	Departmental brief provided	450.00	Oct. 1983-Nov. 1983	No
MSJ Keys Young Planners Pty Ltd	Survey of socio-economic background of overseas students problems affecting study, perceptions of Australia and experiences had	Departmental brief provided	24,845.67	Oct. 1983-Jan. 1984	No
Tertiary Institutions Service Centre (Western Australia)	Information concerning higher education preferences	Departmental brief provided	350.00	Oct. 1983	No
University of Melbourne	Economic impact of overseas students	Departmental brief provided	6,863.00	Oct. 1983-Dec. 1983	No
Middle East Research Information Association	Study of Lebanese settlement in Sydney	Departmental brief provided	28,163.00	Nov. 1983-May 1984	No
Management Solutions	Citizenship	Departmental brief provided	79,000.00	Dec. 1983-May 1985	No
Management Solutions	Change of resident status	Departmental brief provided	8,000.00	Dec. 1983-May 1985	No
Management Solutions	ADP requirements analysis report	Departmental brief provided	8,000.00	Dec. 1983-May 1985	No
M. Hodgkin	Follow-up survey of overseas students function	Departmental brief provided	200.00	Dec. 1983-Feb. 1984	No
Dr S. Kaldor (University of Western Australia)	Comments on English language tests for private overseas students	Departmental brief provided	995.00	Dec. 1983-Jan. 1984	No
Australian National University (R. Alan and Dr G. Fane)	Comments on economic impact of overseas students	Departmental brief provided	600.00	Jan. 1984	No
Management solutions	Telephone interpreter system	Departmental brief provided	42,500.00	Jan. 1984-July 1984	No
Trevor Housley	Communications, strategic planning design	Departmental brief provided	30,000.00	Jan. 1984-Apr. 1984	No
Sydney College of Advanced Education	Training of Bi-lingual information officers	Departmental brief provided	86,087.00	Jan. 1984-31 Dec. 1984	No
Brisbane College of Advanced Education	Bi-lingual information officer's in-service training program 1984	Departmental brief provided	7,589.66	Jan. 1984-14 Dec. 1984	No
Dr E. Burke	Conference to advise on english language testing issues	Departmental brief provided	3,630.00	Jan. 1984-31 Jan. 1984	No
Dr D. Ingram					
Dr A. Chamberlain					
Dr S. Kaldor					
Dr R. Kelly					
Dr D. Phillips					
Dr T. Quinn					

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Consultant	Project/task	Details of working plan	Cost	Operational period	Cost in excess of quote
University of Wollongong—Centre for Multicultural studies	Maintenance, learning and use of community languages survey: main studies	Departmental brief provided	25 000.00	Feb. 1984-Nov. 1984	No
Australian Sales Research Bureau	Family Migration Category C: Initial Settlement Survey	Departmental brief provided	26 333.00	Feb. 1984-May 1984	112.50
Dr Arthur Pascoe	Macedonians in Queanbeyan and the A.C.T.	Departmental brief provided	12 568.00	Feb. 1984-June 1984	750.00
Koranya	Software Developments for the AMEP	Departmental brief provided	390 000.00	Feb. 1984-June 1984	No
IDAPS	Information System. Setting up of living allowance payment system	Departmental brief provided	93 000.00	Feb. 1984-June 1984	No
Dr J. A. Peterson (Monash University)	Reciprocal exchange of overseas students	Departmental brief provided	865.95	Feb. 1984	No
DPSS Pty Ltd	Evaluation of LPU Bench Marks	Departmental brief provided	1 250.00	Mar. 1984	No
Tech. Edge Computers	Implement Data Entry Verification AMUST	Departmental brief provided	850.00	Mar. 1984	No
Reark Research Pty Ltd	Temporary Residents survey	Departmental brief provided	33 740.00	Mar. 1984-May 1984	No
University of Queensland Uniquest Ltd	Study of Long Term Italian Settlers in Brisbane	Departmental brief provided	15 000.00	Mar. 1984-June 1984	No
E. T. Davis	Prepare course material for training of Departmental field enforcement staff and deliver courses to Regional offices Enforcement Staff	Departmental brief provided	14 452.00	Mar. 1984-June 1984	No
Urban and Environmental planning group	Review of Courses in industry	Departmental brief provided	30 000.00	Mar. 1984-Sept. 1984	No
Mr C. Latchem	Scripts for Videos	Departmental brief provided	1 400.00	May 1984-Current	
Watt Educational Media Centre	Production of Videos (in consultation with DIEA) for use by BIOS in their orientation programs and by Review Branch and Sponsorship Section for Information to Public on procedures ADP strategic Plan 1984	Departmental brief provided	22 600.00	May 1984-Current	
Computer People		Departmental brief provided	5 980.00	May 1984	No
Ethnic Communities Council of Qld	5 sessions x 3 hrs as part of in service training program for grant-in-aid workers	Departmental brief provided	450.00	15/5/84-4/9/84	No
Western Australia College of Advanced Education SPL (Australia)	Bi-Lingual information officers in service program Archives	Departmental brief provided	1 051.00	June 1984	N/A
Dr Boranga and Kostov	Seminars on Psychiatry for Grant in Aid workers	Departmental brief provided	3 500.00	June 1984-July 1984	No
Management solutions McDonald Warren, French and Harrison	Text retrieval system	Departmental brief provided	1 440.00	June 1984-July 1984	No
Brisbane College of Advanced Education	Law Seminars for Grant in Aid workers	Departmental brief provided	25 200.00	July 1984-Current	N/A
Swinburne Institute of Technology (applied Behavioural studies Centre)	2 weeks intensive in-service training program for Grant-in-Aid Workers	Departmental brief provided	980.00	July 1984-Aug. 1984	No
	Analysis of Data and Report on "Client Survey"	Departmental brief provided	2 574.00	July 1984	No
		Departmental brief provided	1 300.00	Aug. 1984-Sept. 1984	No

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Consultant	Project/task	Details of working plan	Cost	Operational period	Cost in excess of quote
Computer People	Implementation of status software	Departmental brief provided	480.00	Sept. 1984	No
SPL (Australia)	PACT—Pre Movements System	Departmental brief provided	40 000.00	Sept. 1984-Current	
CSA	Development of Computerised projection model to aid predictions of future demand for services	Departmental brief provided	38 000.00	Sept. 1984-June 1985	No
Brisbane College of Advanced Education	Bi-lingual information officers pre-service training course 1984	Departmental brief provided	9 258.43	Oct. 1984-Nov. 1984	No
SPL (Australia)	IMC Profiles	Departmental brief provided	22 000.00	Nov. 1984-Current	
SPL (Australia)	Confirmation of Resident status	Departmental brief provided	4 000.00	Nov. 1984-Current	
SPL (Australia)	Visitor profiles	Departmental brief provided	5 000.00	Nov. 1984-Current	
SPL (Australia)	Extensions of stay	Departmental brief provided	8 500.00	Nov. 1984-Current	
Dr D. Cox	Guest speaker at MRC Chairman's Conference (Nov. 84)	Guest Speaker: Topic: "The role of MRC's in a total social welfare context"	348.00	Nov. 1984	No
Reark Research Pty Ltd	Migrant women in the workforce	Departmental brief provided	30,000.00	Dec. 1984—Final report not yet received	
Management Solutions	4th Generation Language study	Departmental brief provided	7,800.00	Dec. 1984-Mar. 85	No
Allan Usher and Association	Compacity Planning (computer compacity)	Departmental brief provided	10,800.00	Dec. 1984-Jan. 85	No
Datalink P/L	Investigations Branch—Micro system Software	Departmental brief provided	6,300.00	Jan. 1985-Current	
Brisbane College of Advanced Education	Formal trialling of ASLPR (Australian second language proficiency rate)	Departmental brief provided	3,000.00	Jan. 1984-Dec. 84	No
Lady Gowrie Child Centre	Cross Cultural Child Care	Departmental brief provided	15,000.00	1984—Final report not yet received	
Sydney College of Advanced Education	Training of Bi-lingual information Officers	Departmental brief provided	89,192.00	1 Jan. 85-Current	
Brisbane College of Advanced Education	Bi-lingual information Officer's in-service training program 1985	Departmental brief provided	10,097.06	Jan. 1985-Current	
Miller International College of English	Private English Tuition of Bi-lingual Information Officer	For Khmer-speaking BTO to improve level of English to enable total fulfilment of role	565.00	Jan. 1985-Mar. 85	No
Reark Research Pty Ltd	Family Migration Category C—followup Employment Study	Departmental brief provided	34,681.00	Feb 85—Final report not yet received	
Donrick and Sissons	Edit of change of status Pamphlets	Departmental brief provided	500.00	Feb 85	No
Management Solutions Pty Ltd	Development of index of Community Resources available to migrants	Departmental brief provided	22,500.00	Feb 85-Jun 85	No
Cass Hawker and Associates	Joint Staffing Review	Departmental brief provided	29,000.00	Feb 85-Mar. 85	119.85
M. Gray	ESL by TV series	Departmental brief provided	1,200.00	Feb 85-Current	
M. Gray	Correspondence Course Project	Departmental brief provided	11,000.00	Feb 85-Current	
SPL (Australia)	Name Search Routines	Departmental brief provided	5,200.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
Allan Usher and Associates	ADP Strategic Plan 85	Departmental brief provided	8,000.00	Mar. 1985	No
Centre for Urban Research & Action	Profiles of (6) Victorian Ethnic Communities	Departmental brief provided	12,500.00	Mar. 1985-May 85	36.00
F. Marriott	Being an administrator in the AMEP	Departmental brief provided	17,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	

(A) Consultant	(B) Project/task	(C) Details of working plan	(D) Cost	(E) Operational period	(F) Cost in excess of quote
V. Bartlett	The planned curriculum and being a curriculum planner in the AMEP	Departmental brief provided	15,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
B. Watts	Being a teacher in the AMEP	Departmental brief provided	25,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
Macquarie University University of Wollongong	The teaching process	Departmental brief provided	17,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
UEPG, South Australia	The learning process and being a learner in the AMEP	Departmental brief provided	21,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
University of Western Australia University of Sydney	Patterns of participation and non-participation	Departmental brief provided	16,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
	Outcomes of selected areas of the AMEP	Departmental brief provided	24,500.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
	Factors influencing the development of language proficiency	Departmental brief provided	2,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
University of Melbourne	Developments in computer assisted learning and electronic technology	Departmental brief provided	2,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
G. Brindley AMES	The Assessment of language proficiency	Departmental brief provided	2,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
University of Sydney	Teacher Qualifications, training and Professional developments in the AEMP	Departmental brief provided	2,000.00	Mar. 1985-Current	
N. Christesen	Advisor and Co-ordinator for MRC Co-ordinators' Conference (March 85)	Departmental brief provided	1,068.00	Mar. 1985	No
University of Wollongong (Centre for multicultural studies)	Undertake research and report on the development of Ethnic Community networks in Western Sydney	Departmental brief provided	14,945.00	April 1985-Current	N/A
Management Solutions Touche Ross Services	Management Information System	Departmental brief provided	4,100.00	April 1985-May 85	No
Management Solutions	ADP facilities risk analysis report	Departmental brief provided	25,000.00	April 1985-Current	
	Development of Computerised system for recording translation assignments received by DIEA	Departmental brief provided	20,000.00	April 1985-Current	
Reark Research Pty Ltd	Migrant attitudinal survey	Departmental brief provided	43,766.00	April 1985—Final report not yet received	
University of Wollongong—Centre for multicultural studies	Western Sydney Community Developmental study	Departmental brief provided	14,945.00	April 1985—Final report not yet received	
Human Resources Group for Community Development	Management as a learning and sharing experience	Departmental brief provided	574.48	April 1985	No
Monash University Library	Literature search	Departmental brief provided	527.00	May 1985	No
McNair Anderson Associates Pty Ltd	Omnibus Survey Questions No. 1	Departmental brief provided	6,580.00	May 1985-Current	
McNair Anderson Associates Pty Ltd	Omnibus Survey Questions No. 2	Departmental brief provided	6,580.00	May 1985-Current	
Computer people	Network Control Procedures	Departmental brief provided	7,700.00	May 1985	No
K. Tapsall	Access the ergonomics of individual work stations in an effort to prevent RSI	Departmental brief provided	2,500.00	May 1985-Current	
L. Lee	Develop and implement a training education program on RSI	Departmental brief provided	2,500.00	May 1985-Current	

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Consultant	Project/task	Details of working plan	Cost	Operational period	Cost in excess of quote
UEPQ, South Australia University of Wollongong	Professionals—(AMEP research study No. 1) Workforce entry— (AMEP research study No. 2)	Departmental provided Departmental provided	25,000.00 25,000.00	May 1985—Current May 1985—Current	*
University of Wollongong	Workforce entry— (AMEP research study No. 3)	Departmental provided	25,000.00	May 1985—Current	*
Nilson and Associates	Internal Migration— (AMEP research study No. 1)	Departmental provided	25,000.00	May 1985—Current	*
Western Australia College of advanced Education	Training Course for Interpreters in Telephone Interpreter Service	Departmental provided	18,580.00	May 1985—Current	*
Macarthur Institute of Higher Education NSW	Training Course for Interpreters in Telephone Interpreter Service	Departmental provided	5,934.00	May 1985—Current	*
A. Robertson	Provision of legal services for the Department		250.00	15 Aug. 84	*
A. Uren	Provision of legal services for the Department		10,500.00	8 Aug. 84	*
A. J. Graham	Provision of legal services for the Department		1,725.00	5 June 84	*
B. Sully	Provision of legal services for the Department		4,475.00	16 July 84	*
Bannon Q.C.	Provision of legal services for the Department		1,200.00	9 Dec. 83	*
C. Gunst	Provision of legal services for the Department		14,275.00	28.2.85—11.5.85	*
C. Jessup	Provision of legal services for the Department		10,255.00	29.7.83—27.11.84	*
C. T. Barry	Provision of legal services for the Department		1,330.00	15 Dec. 83	*
D. Curtain	Provision of legal services for the Department		375.00	12 Sept. 84	*
D. Levine	Provision of legal services for the Department		2,175.00	5.4.85—27.4.85	*
D. Shahn	Provision of legal services for the Department		300.00	3 Jan. 85	*
Dr G. Flick	Provision of legal services for the Department		545.00	8 Nov. 83	*
F. Douglas	Provision of legal services for the Department		950.00	16 Apr. 85	*
G. Moore	Provision of legal services for the Department		300.00	9 Dec. 83	*
G. Nash	Provision of legal services for the Department		1,620.00	17 Sept. 84	*
J. Farmer	Provision of legal services for the Department		3,405.00	20.6.84—4.3.85	*
J. Karkar	Provision of legal services for the Department		4,000.00	17 Jan. 85	*
J. Little	Provision of legal services for the Department		4,964.10	8.11.83—14.3.85	*
J. Middleton	Provision of legal services for the Department		1,950.00	20.9.84—4.3.85	*
J. Santamaria	Provision of legal services for the Department		18,143.00	6.4.83—7.2.85	*
K. Mason	Provision of legal services for the Department		1,145.00	22 June 85	*
L. Katz	Provision of legal services for the Department		4,577.50	19.7.83—16.5.85	*
M. Beazley	Provision of legal services for the Department		2,215.00	23 May 85	*
M. E. Black	Provision of legal services for the Department		1,350.00	16.6.83—8.11.83	*
M. R. Swaney	Provision of legal services for the Department		60.00	8 Nov. 83	*
N. Mohinsky	Provision of legal services for the Department		15,450.00	6.3.83—23.5.85	*
N. Young	Provision of legal services for the Department		1,700.00	17.1.85—12.3.85	*

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Consultant	Project/task	Details of working plan	Cost	Operational period	Cost in excess of quote
Ormiston Q.C.	Provision of legal services for the Department		5,750.00	28 Oct. 83	*
P. Buchanan	Provision of legal services for the Department		150.00	14 Mar. 85	*
P. Flemming	Provision of legal services for the Department		9,474.00	23.5.83—15.11.84	*
P. Heerey	Provision of legal services for the Department		2,240.00	10.9.84—30.6.85	*
P. Nash	Provision of legal services for the Department		100.00	21 Feb. 84	*
P. Roberts	Provision of legal services for the Department		12,027.00	25.1.84—20.5.85	*
P. Sharkey	Provision of legal services for the Department		750.00	19 July 83	*
P. W. Young	Provision of legal services for the Department		2,565.00	23 May 83	*
R. Frinkelstein	Provision of legal services for the Department		100.00	21 July 83	*
R. Marr	Provision of legal services for the Department		550.00	18 July 84	*
R. Viol	Provision of legal services for the Department		850.00	3 Jan. 85	*
S. Kenny	Provision of legal services for the Department		14,080.00	12.6.84—1.4.85	*
T. Pauling	Provision of legal services for the Department		500.00	28 Oct. 83	*
W. M. French	Provision of legal services for the Department		675.00	19 July 83	*

* Legal fees are not initially quoted but are charged in accordance with usual scales of cost applying in each State, and dates of payments for services.

(II) STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs

National Institute of Labour Studies	Assist the Institute in its Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth—carry out a study of 'Youth Training and Employee Programs: the Employer Perspective.'	As per contract	36 800	14.3.83-31.12.83	No
Dr Diana Davis	Assist the Institute in its Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, in particular—examine the Educational Programs for Unemployed Youth.'	As per contract	13 600	14.3.83-31.12.83	No
Ian McAllister	Assist the Institute in its Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth—design and test a survey as part of the Review, assist in subsequent analysis and follow up to this survey.	As per contract	4 130	7.3.83-31.7.83	No
Dr Paul Miller	Assist the Institute in its Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, in particular—analyse census data and provide tables and technical notes on relationship between employment and unemployment.	As per proposal	3 333	1.3.83-31.8.83	No

(A) Consultant	(B) Project/task	(C) Details of working plan	(D)	(E)	(F) Cost in excess of quote
			Cost	Operational period	
Ms Joy Harris	Assist the Institute in its study of the Ethnic Aged, in particular—plan and conduct a series of interviews with elderly people of a variety of ethnic backgrounds.	As per proposal	15 938	25.4.83-30.9.83	1 275
Peck Associates International	Assist in the Institute's pre-transmission study of multicultural television in Adelaide, in particular—design, pilot test and complete a questionnaire to be used in the study.	As per proposal	3 790	12.4.83-20.5.83	No
Peter Matwijiw	Assist the Institute in its Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, in particular—carry out a field study of the Elizabeth CES office to assess usage by migrant and refugee youth in comparison to other groups.	As per contract	630	7.3.83-15.3.83	No
Roger Lean	Advise on the production of an education kit to form part of the Migrant Experience project.	As per contract	1 800	6.4.83-31.8.83	No
Arundel Management Services P/L	Assist in the Institute's project to develop a computerised database of multicultural materials, including—identify and evaluate software packages, select and recommend one for implementation.	As per proposal	5 500	14.4.83-12.5.83	No
ANU. Dept. of Demography	Assist in the Institute's Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, in particular—provide estimates of numbers in age groups by sex and birthplace etc. including technical report on methodology etc.	As per proposal	3 500	1.6.83-30.6.83	No
Dr Peter Shergold	Assist in the Institute's Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth in particular to carry out an examination of the effectiveness of the Commonwealth SYETP/PSAP programs.	As per proposal	8 845	2.5.83-31.8.84	No

(A) Consultant	(B) Project/task	(C) Details of working plan	(D) Cost	(E) Operational period	(F) Cost in excess of quote
Dr W. S. Logan	Assist the Institute in its work relating to the distribution of migrants and unemployed young migrants, in particular to provide maps showing distributions of unemployed migrants and analyse the patterns appearing.	As per proposal	8 866	1.5.83-30.9.83	No
Heather Forbes	To advise on and secure appropriate pictorial material for the Migrant Experience book project.	As per contract	255	30.5.83-15.8.83	No
National Institute of Labour Studies	Assist the Institute in its Review of Manpower Programs and Services for Migrant and Refugee Youth—carry out a study of fundamentals of manpower and training programs.	As per proposal	12 000	1.7.83-31.10.83	No
Arundel Management Services P/L 83/20	Advise the Institute of the policies and procedures appropriate for the use of its computer installation for research purposes.	As per contract	2 000	11.7.83-12.8.83	No
George Said	Assist the Institute in its study of the Ethnic Aged, in particular assist in the planning and field phase of a study of ethnic aged service providers.	As per contract	1 005	3.8.83-3.9.83	No
Dr G. Flick	Assess the consistency of the Migration Act with the principles of multiculturalism.	As per contract	1 925	16.8.83-15.9.83	No
Dr Ian McAllister	Assist the Institute in its Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth—contribute to the analysis of data and assist in planning further studies.	As per contract	2 537	20.9.83-29.2.84	No
Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research	Assist the Institute in its Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth in particular present projections of the labour force status of 15-24 years-olds by birthplace and gender for 1986 and 1991.	As per contract	9 260	19.12.83-13.4.84	No
Mr T. L. C. Griffen & Colleagues of Uni. of Adelaide	Produce computer generated maps depicting unemployment rates in the 10 major cities of Australia.	As per proposal	7 100	16.1.84-31.3.84	No
Dr Ian McAllister	Assist the Institute in its Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth—carry out analysis of the 1983 survey and assist in a follow-up survey.	As per contract	10 218	1.3.84-30.6.85	No

(A) Consultant	(B) Project/task	(C) Details of working plan	(D) Cost	(E) Operational period	(F) Cost in excess of quote
Dr Hal Kendig	Assist the Institute in its study of the Ethnic Aged, in particular—assist with the development, planning and analysis of the survey on the ethnic aged living at home.	As per contract	10 437	1.3.84–31.8.85	No
Peter Stricker	Assist the Institute in its Review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth. Prepare a report on economic variables accounting for the type and level of unemployment based on a review of existing literature.	As per contract	1 920	15.5.84–31.7.84	No
Mr David McRae	Prepare a teachers' resource guide to the six documentary films titled The Migrant Experience	As per contract	2 600	2.4.84–11.5.84	No
Mr Alleyn Best	Assist in the preparation of a resource guide to Australian films dealing with migration, ethnic groups and multiculturalism.	As per contract	8,625	16.4.84–5.10.84	6,125
MSJ Keys Young	Assist in the Institute's study of the ethnic aged, in particular—carry out a survey of sponsored aged migrants.	As per contract	\$57,861	26.4.84–30.6.85	No
Dr Diana Davis	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, in particular to examine Careers Education provisions.	As per contract	\$10,000	1.5.84–31.8.84	No
Dr Paul Miller	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth—analyse census data.	As per contract	\$2,480	1.2.84–30.4.84	No
Judy Arndt and Associates	Assist in the Institute's study of the ethnic aged, in particular participate in the development and primary editing of the survey on the ethnic aged.	As per contract	\$1,500	7.5.84–9.6.84	No
National Research Institute of Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine	Assist in the Institute's study of the ethnic aged, in particular assess programs for the care and accommodation for the aged and service provision outcomes.	As per contract	\$33,350	1.6.84–28.2.85	No
Dr Michael Adena	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, in particular analyse 1981 census data.	As per contract	\$4,635	28.5.84–28.6.84	No

(A) Consultant	(B) Project/task	(C) Details of working plan	(D) Cost	(E) Operational period	(F) Cost in excess of quote
Gwenda Davey	Produce to corrected transcript stage a teachers' resource book on children as immigrants.	As per contract	\$4,800	1.8.84-10.5.85	No
CHOMI	Prepare an annotated listing of its holdings on ethnic and multicultural broadcasting in Australia.	As per contract	\$1,530	30.5.84-27.6.84	No
National Institute of Economic and Industry Research P/L	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, in particular evaluate the participation of migrants in the Wage Pause Program and Community Employment Program.	As per contract	\$36,300	28.5.84-15.12.84	No
David McRae	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, in particular to carry out a study of information provisions in relation to Commonwealth Manpower Programs.	As per contract	\$3,510	11.6.84-31.8.84	No
Judy Arndt and Associates	Assist in the Institute's study of the ethnic aged, in particular be responsible for the development of data collection techniques and materials for the study of ethnic specific services.	As per contract	\$3,700	25.6.84-8.11.84	No
Gerald Burke and Denis Davis and Macquarie University	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, in particular review the relationships between post-compulsory education and migrant and refugee youth.	As per contract	\$6,556	27.6.84-31.12.84	No
Countrywide enterprises	Develop initial proposals for the production of television programs on multicultural issues.	As per contract	\$2,000	9.7.84-30.7.84	No
CHOMI	Prepare an annotated listing of its holdings on social mobility in Australia.	As per contract	\$1,035	9.8.84-17.9.84	No
Countrywide Enterprises	Develop detailed proposals for strategies to encourage the introduction of television programs on multicultural issues.	As per contract	\$2,580	13.8.84-31.10.84	No
Christopher Maher	Prepare a commentary for the Atlas of Unemployed Youth.	As per contract	\$1,800	17.8.84-20.9.84	No
Dr Paul Miller	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth—analyse data on unemployment.	As per contract	\$3,968	1.9.84-31.10.84	No

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Consultant	Project/task	Details of working plan	Cost	Operational period	Cost in excess of quote
David McRae	Assist in production of educational materials for Destination Down Under report on type of student and teacher materials.	As per contract	\$650	19.9.84-5.10.84	No
Michael Middleton	Prepare a report on the development of information systems for multicultural affairs for Australia.	As per contract	\$4,700	1.10.84-28.2.85	No
Alleyn Best	Index the Jean Martin collection.	As per contract	\$750	8.10.84-26.10.84	No
Henry Fox	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and unemployed youth, in particular review the current status of ESL provisions for migrant and refugee youth.	As per contract	\$2,357	28.10.84-18.11.84	No
Paul Gross	Prepare a report on health provisions for the ethnic aged.	As per contract	\$29,300	23.10.84-30.4.85	No
Geoff Alford	Prepare an analysis of data from the Institute's 1983 Pre-transmission study of multicultural TV in Adelaide.	As per contract	\$3,500	12.11.84-20.12.84	No
David McRae	Produce educational materials to accompany films (Migrant Experience) and prepare a report on above.	As per contract	\$2,800	29.10.84-14.12.84	No
John Burke	Assist the Institute with its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, particularly in a review of apprenticeship programs	As per contract	\$3,144	1.9.84-31.1.85	No
Henry Fox	Assist the Institute in examining recent studies on migrant and multicultural education—examine the Review of the AMEP and Report of the ESL Factors and Index Study.	As per contract	\$1,714	23.11.84-6.12.84	\$814
Henry Fox	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth—particularly Government manpower programs	As per contract	\$4,928	24.12.84-31.1.85	No
Candida Baker	Assist the Institute in the development and initial implementation of proposals for a national newsletter and report on above.	As per contract	\$11,760	18.3.85-6.9.85	No
Henry Fox	Assist the Institute in its review of manpower programs and services affecting migrant and refugee youth, particularly in re-drafting certain parts of the review report.	As per contract	\$2,882	6.2.85-28.2.85	No

(A) Consultant	(B) Project/task	(C) Details of working plan	(D) Cost	(E) Operational period	(F) Cost in excess of quote
Janet Taylor	Assist the Institute in its study of the needs and services of the ethnic aged, review the status and policy basis of selected Commonwealth funded projects under which welfare services may be provided for the ethnic aged and provide a report on the above.	As per contract	\$1,700	18.3.85-30.6.85	\$500
Gina Roach	Assist the Institute in its study of the ethnic aged, assist in the analysis of the Institute's 1984 Survey of the Ethnic Aged and provide technical advice on programming and use of SPSS in statistical analysis of the questionnaire data.	As per contract	\$455	1.4.85-30.6.85	No
David McRae	Assist the Institute in its development of procedures to expose teachers to materials suitable for use in the classrooms	As per contract	\$700	1.3.85-3.4.85	No
Cam Rungie	Develop and manage the field phase of the Adelaide pre-transmission multicultural TV survey, prepare report on above.	As per contract	\$57,665	21.5.85-9.7.85	\$3,665
Henry Fox	Assist the Institute in the preparation of its submission to the Review of Adult Migrant Education Program.	As per contract	\$1,050	29.4.85-17.5.85	No
David Cox	Assist the institute in the development of its community research, prepare report on 'approaches to community relations'.	As per contract	\$4,495	13.5.85-31.7.85	No
Ecumenical Migration Centre	Assist the Institute in the development of its community relations research project, write reports on 'strategies for intervention in community relations'.	As per contract	\$5,000	1.5.85-31.7.85	No
Nick O'Neill	Provide advice to Council of the Institute on a proposed submission to a Senate Committee with respect to a Bill of Rights for Australia.	As per contract	\$875	1.6.85-18.6.85	No
Sylvie Shaw	Assist the Institute with its Ethnic Youth Radio Project.	As per contract	\$2,500	20.5.85-6.9.85	No
Janet Taylor	Assist the Institute in its study of the needs and services of the ethnic aged, particularly the Ethnic Health Worker Program and Health Interpreter Services.	As per contract	\$1,848	2.9.85-31.10.85	No

Publications: Department of Foreign Affairs
(Question No. 1468)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

(1) What journals, digests, files, periodicals and the like are produced by instrumentalities within the Minister's portfolio.

(2) For each publication (a) when was it established, (b) which section within the Minister's portfolio produces it, (c) how many staff are involved in its production and for what percentage of time are they involved, (d) how often is it produced, (e) by whom is it printed and what is the print run, (f) what is the circulation and to whom or where is it circulated, (g) who has editorial control, (h) what are its stated objectives and (i) what are the printing staff and administrative costs associated with its production.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

My Department, and other instrumentalities within my portfolio, produce the following regular publications:

Australian Foreign Affairs Record

- (a) 1973 (Previously current Notes on International Affairs, since 1936)
- (b) Information and Publications Section
- (c) One full-time, plus two others about 20% each
- (d) Monthly
- (e) Canberra Printing and Publishing Co.—about 9,000
- (f) To Members of Parliament, Government officers, tertiary and secondary institutions, business and community leaders, journalists and others both in Australia and overseas.
- (g) Editorial control is exercised mainly by the journal's full-time editor, in regular consultation with senior Departmental officers.
- (h) To promote an accurate knowledge and understanding within Australia and overseas of the objectives and conduct of Australian foreign policy and relevant activities of the Department of Foreign Affairs and other departments and agencies, and to provide a record of significant developments in international affairs.
- (i) About \$144,000 in 1985-86, not including staff.

Backgrounder

- (a) 1975
- (b) Media Liaison Section
- (c) one—25%
- (d) weekly
- (e) Department of Foreign Affairs: 2500
- (f) 1500 to the general public
- (g) Public Affairs Branch
- (h) To enhance public awareness and understanding of Australia's role in international affairs.
- (i) Administrative costs of \$125,000 per annum, not including salaries.

The Disarmament Newsletter

- (a) 29 September
- (b) Disarmament and Multilateral Section
- (c) About four staff—less than 5% each
- (d) About every three months
- (e) Department of Foreign Affairs—about 1,000

- (f) To Members of Parliament, academics, non-governmental organisations and members of the public who request it, to libraries throughout Australia, diplomatic missions and Australian diplomatic missions abroad.
- (g) Editorial control is vested in the Department's Special Disarmament Advisor.
- (h) To assist in the provision of information about Australia's disarmament and arms control activities and various international developments in this field.
- (i) It is not possible to estimate the separate printing, staff and administrative costs; printing costs are absorbed in the normal Departmental budget for printing, while administrative and staff costs are not calculable because these activities are part of the normal duties of staff of the Disarmament and Multilateral Section.

Peace News

- (a) May 1985
- (b) IYP Secretariat, Peace and Disarmament Branch
- (c) (i) one in the IYP Secretariat—20% (ii) Three in the Department's reproduction unit—5% each
- (d) Monthly
- (e) Department of Foreign Affairs—3000 copies
- (f) Mainly within Australia to a wide range of individuals interested in peace and disarmament issues, parliamentary and public libraries.
- (g) Assistant Secretary, Peace and Disarmament Branch
- (h) To provide information to the community about the UN-designated International Year of Peace 1986.
- (i) The only identifiable separate cost is the outside contract fee for enveloping and addressing, about \$120 per issue; all other costs are absorbed in relevant Departmental votes.

Overseas Visitors List

- (a) 1981
- (b) Media Liaison Section
- (c) one—5%
- (d) monthly
- (e) Department of Foreign Affairs—400
- (f) To the general public
- (g) Department of Foreign Affairs
- (h) To provide advice of impending visits to Australia by persons of interest from a foreign affairs point of view
- (i) Administrative costs of \$2,500 per annum, not including salaries.

Australia-China Council Newsletter

- (a) March 1980
- (b) The Australia-China Council
- (c) Nil (produced by an independent contractor)
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) Ron Patten Publicity Ltd—2,700
- (f) To a wide range of interested individuals and groups in Australia and China.
- (g) The executive Director, Australia-China Council
- (h) To promote information about decisions and activities of the Australia-China Council, and other exchanges between Australia and China.
- (i) Printing, staff and administrative costs about \$6,000 per issue.

ACIAR Newsletter

- (a) August 1983
- (b) The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
- (c) One—about 10%
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) Goanna Print, Fyshwick ACT—about 6,000
- (f) Circulation is worldwide, with emphasis on development workers, development agencies, Australian parliamentarians and Commonwealth and State Government officials, and on researchers and collaborating institutions in Australia and in Third World countries.
- (g) Editorial control is vested in the ACIAR Communications Program Co-ordinator.
- (h) To promote information about ACIAR programs, appointments, research project developments, workshops, relevant publications and major development issues.
- (i) Total annual cost, including staff, is about \$19,600.

Publications: Department of Resources and Energy

(Question No. 1470)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

(1) What journals, digests, files, periodicals and the like are produced by instrumentalities within the Minister's portfolio.

(2) For each publication (a) when was it established, (b) which section within the Minister's portfolio produces it, (c) how many staff are involved in its production and for what percentage of time are they involved, (d) how often is it produced, (e) by whom is it printed and what is the print run, (f) what is the circulation and to whom, or where is it circulated, (g) who has editorial control, (h) what are its stated objectives and (i) what are the printing, staff and administrative costs associated with its production.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1)—

Department of Resources and Energy:

Advisory booklet series on energy management in industry and commerce (15 titles)

Advisory booklet series on energy management in local government (11 titles)

Australian Fuel Consumption Guide for New Car Buyers

Commonwealth Energy Management Program Newsletter

Australian Energy Statistics

Major Energy Statistics

Energy Research Project Reports

Compendium of Australian Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Projects

Technical Reports and Other Publications

Australian Energy Research Newsletter

National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Program Achievements booklets

National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Program Sub-Program Review booklets

Water News

Streamline Update

Water Research in Australia: Current Projects

Australian Water Research Council (AWRC) Water Research Program Technical Papers

AWRC Water Research Program Final Reports

AWRC Water Research Program Completion Reports

AWRC Water Resources Series

AWRC Conference Series

AWRC Water Management Series

AWRC Occasional Papers Series

Bureau of Mineral Resources:

Bulletins

Reports

Australian Mineral Industry Quarterly

Australian Mineral Industry Annual Review

Petroleum Newsletter

BMR Journal of Australian Geology and Geophysics Yearbook

Research Newsletter

Records

Australian Atomic Energy Commission:

Nuclear Spectrum

Nuclear News

(2)—

Titles:

Department of Resources and Energy:

Advisory booklet series on energy management in industry and commerce (15 titles: 6 issued, 9 in preparation)

(a) 1982. A preliminary issue of the first title, 'Developing an Energy Management Program', released in late 1980.

(b) Energy Conservation Branch, on behalf of Commonwealth and all State energy departments/authorities. (The booklets are a co-operative endeavour within the National Energy Management Program.)

(c) Two—under 10%.

(d) Irregular.

(e) As arranged by AGPS (12,000-36,000).

(f) State energy departments, information centres, industry and professional associations.

(g) Department of Resources and Energy.

(h) To provide information and encourage sound energy management practices.

(i) Total cost of series expected to be \$150,000 (half being contributed by the Commonwealth. Staff and administrative cost not separately identifiable).

Advisory booklet series on energy management in local government (11 titles, all in preparation)

(a) First title due early 1986.

(b) Energy Conservation Branch.

(c) One—under 10%.

(d) Series expected to be completed during 1986.

(e) As arranged by AGPS (2,500).

(f) Circulation to all local government, State and Commonwealth departments responsible for local government matters and energy matters, relevant State and national associations, academic institutions.

(g) Department of Resources and Energy.

- (h) To encourage sound energy management practices.
- (i) Print cost \$30,000 (estimate). Staff and administration costs not separately identifiable.

Australian Fuel Consumption Guide for New Car Buyers

- (a) 1980.
- (b) Energy Conservation Branch.
- (c) One—15%.
- (d) Annually.
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (350,000).
- (f) Public through State energy authorities and energy information centres, motorists' associations, motor dealers, consumer affairs bureaux, oil company service station networks, motor registries and directly from pre-order mailing lists.
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy.
- (h) To assist buyers select the most fuel-efficient car for their needs and to promote energy efficient driving habits.
- (i) Printing costs \$74,000 in 1984. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Commonwealth Energy Management Program (CEMP) Newsletter

- (a) 1985.
- (b) Energy Conservation Branch.
- (c) Three—5%.
- (d) Five issues per year.
- (e) Union Offset Co. Pty Ltd, Canberra (2,000).
- (f) Commonwealth departments and statutory authorities.
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy.
- (h) To report on CEMP initiatives and achievements.
- (i) Print costs \$1,500 per issue; administrative costs \$120 per issue. Staff costs not separately identifiable.

Australian Energy Statistics

- (a) 1981.
- (b) Statistics Section, Domestic Energy Policy Branch.
- (c) One—10%; one—2%.
- (d) Annually.
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (2,000).
- (f) National and international commercial and industrial organisations, government departments.
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy.
- (h) Publication of detailed statistical summary of energy supply and demand in Australia.
- (i) Printing costs about \$5,000. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Major Energy Statistics

- (a) February 1981.
- (b) Statistics Section, Domestic Energy Policy Branch.
- (c) Eight—7.5%; one—50%.
- (d) Monthly.
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1,000).
- (f) National and international commercial and industrial organisations, government departments.
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy.
- (h) Publication of a statistical summary of energy supply in Australia.
- (i) Printing costs about \$400 each month. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Energy Research Project Reports

- (a) May 1980

- (b) Energy Research and Development Division
- (c) 1-30%
- (d) Irregular
- (e) CPN Prints (15)
- (f) Research community
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) Energy technology dissemination
- (i) Varies for each report; an average of \$15.00, fully recoverable from customers. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Compendium of Australian Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Projects

- (a) March 1980
- (b) Energy Research and Development Division
- (c) 1-2%
- (d) Annual
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (250)
- (f) Research community
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) Energy technology dissemination
- (i) Approximately \$8,000. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Technical Reports and Other Publications

- (a) December 1983
- (b) Energy Research and Development Division
- (c) 1-30%
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (3000)
- (f) Research community/public
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) Energy technology dissemination
- (i) Approximately \$1,750 per issue. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Australian Energy Research newsletter

- (a) June 1985
- (b) Energy Research and Development Division
- (c) 1-20%
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1200)
- (f) Research community
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) Energy technology dissemination
- (i) \$1,400 per issue. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Program Achievement booklets

- (a) December 1983
- (b) Energy Research and Development Division
- (c) 1-20%
- (d) Irregular
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (2000)
- (f) Research community
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) Demonstrate significant program results
- (i) Approximately \$5,000 per issue. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Sub-Program Review booklets

- (a) February 1985
- (b) Energy Research and Development Division
- (c) 6-20%
- (d) Irregular (2 issues so far)
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1000)
- (f) Research community

- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) Identify future development areas and economics
- (i) Approximately \$3,000 each issue. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Water News

- (a) 1963 (predecessor); 1981 (current series)
- (b) Water and Development Division
- (c) 3-5%
- (d) 5-6 times per year
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (2000)
- (f) Organisations within Australia with a specific interest in water resource matters
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) Awareness of progress and results of water research funded by the Commonwealth and dissemination of information
- (i) Printing costs: approximately \$2,500 per issue. Staff and administrative costs approximately \$10,000.

Streamline Update

- (a) 1982
- (b) Water and Development Division
- (c) Effectively none—information is drawn from a database
- (d) 8 times per year
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1700)
- (f) To an established mailing list of organisations within Australia.
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) To improve the availability of information on Australia's water resources and dissemination of the results of research and investigation
- (i) Average cost \$1,270 per update in 1984/85. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Water Research in Australia: Current Projects

- (a) 1965 (predecessor); 1982 (current series)
- (b) Water and Development Division
- (c) Effectively none—information is drawn from a database
- (d) once per year
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1800)
- (f) To all contributors to the data base and to organisations with an interest in the results of water research
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) To document and index all current water research activities in Australia
- (i) \$4,000 per issue. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

AWRC Water Research Program Technical Papers

- (a) 1972
- (b) Water and Development Division
- (c) Effectively none—publication is prepared by research organisation staff and published by AGPS
- (d) Irregular—about four per year but very few more to be published
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (300-400)
- (f) To water libraries and a specially compiled list of people interested in the subject matter of the project
- (g) The research organisation undertaking the research
- (h) To disseminate the results of research sponsored by the Department

- (i) Average cost \$4,060 per Technical Paper in 1984/85. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

AWRC Water Research Program Final Reports

- (a) 1983
- (b) Water and Development Division
- (c) Effectively none—publication is prepared by research organisation staff
- (d) Irregular—about four to six per year
- (e) Quick print contractor (60-70)
- (f) To water libraries and people interested in the subject matter of the project
- (g) The research organisation undertaking the research
- (h) To disseminate the results of research sponsored by the Department
- (i) \$480 per report. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

AWRC Water Research Program Completion Reports

- (a) 1983
- (b) Water and Development Division
- (c) Effectively none—publication is prepared by research organisation staff
- (d) Irregular—about six to eight per year
- (e) Quick print contractor (30-40)
- (f) To established list of water libraries and people interested in the subject matter of the project
- (g) The research organisation undertaking the research
- (h) To disseminate the results of research sponsored by the Department
- (i) \$290 per report. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

AWRC Water Research Series

- (a) 1965 (predecessor); 1982 (current series)
- (b) As above
- (c) Two for about 10% of a year once every two years
- (d) Once every two years
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1000)
- (f) To water authorities, researchers, consultants and others who use water data
- (g) Department staff in conjunction with the Surface Water Committee of the Australian Water Resources Council
- (h) To serve as national index of sources of water resources data in Australia
- (i) No recent printing costs. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

AWRC Conference Series

- (a) 1981
- (b) Water and Development Division
- (c) Effectively none—usually compiled and prepared by a conference organising committee
- (d) As required—one every 6 to 12 months
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (up to 500)
- (f) To water authority libraries, participants in the conference and other organisations with an interest in the subject of the conference
- (g) Conference Organising Committee (usually the cost is charged to the conference)
- (h) To disseminate the papers prescribed and the results achieved at the conference
- (i) No recent printing costs. Staff and administrative not separately identifiable.

AWRC Water Management Series

- (a) 1969 (predecessor); 1982 (current series)
- (b) Water and Development Division
- (c) 2 for about 10% of a year
- (d) As required—approximately one per year
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (500)
- (f) To water authorities throughout Australia, plus researchers, consultants and others who are interested in the subject of the report.
- (g) Department of Resources and Energy
- (h) To disseminate the results of a project on review undertaken by the Department on behalf of the Australian Water Research Council
- (i) Average cost \$2,970 per report in 1984-85. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

AWRC Occasional Papers Series

- (a) 1981
- (b) Water and Development Division
- (c) Effectively none—usually compiled and prepared by an outside author
- (d) As required—one every year or so
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (up to 500)
- (f) To water authority libraries, participants in the conference and other organisations with an interest in the subject of the report
- (g) The author on an issue of relevance to the Department
- (h) To disseminate the information contained in a report where it may not otherwise be published
- (i) No expenditure for 18 months. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Bureau of Mineral Resources:**Bulletins**

- (a) 1932
- (b) Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics (BMR)
- (c) The scientific and technical content of BMR publications is the result of BMR's approved research program and is prepared by BMR's scientific staff as a normal part of their activities. BMR has eight staff fully engaged in publication editing and processing
- (d) 1 to 4 per year
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1-2,000)
- (f) To those engaged in the exploration, mining and related industries and in geoscience research through AGPS bookshops and subscription service and other bookshops
- (g) Director, BMR
- (h) To disseminate the results of BMR's research and resource assessment activities
- (i) Cost of printing in 1984-85 totalled \$12,340. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Reports

- (a) 1948
- (b) BMR
- (c) The scientific and technical content of BMR publications is the result of BMR's approved research program and is prepared by BMR's scientific staff as a normal part of their activities. BMR has eight staff fully engaged in publication editing and processing
- (d) 5 to 10 per year
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (900-1,200)

- (f) To those engaged in the exploration, mining and related industries and in geoscience research through AGPS bookshops and subscription service and other bookshops
- (g) Director, BMR
- (h) To disseminate the results of BMR's research and resource assessment activities
- (i) Cost of printing in 1984-85 totalled \$8,174. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Australian Mineral Industry Quarterly

- (a) 1948
- (b) BMR
- (c) The scientific and technical content of BMR publications is the result of BMR's approved research program and is prepared by BMR's scientific staff as a normal part of their activities. BMR has eight staff fully engaged in publication editing and processing
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1,700)
- (f) To those engaged in the exploration, mining and related industries and in geoscience research through AGPS bookshops and subscription service and other bookshops
- (g) Director, BMR
- (h) To disseminate the results of BMR's research and resource assessment activities
- (i) Cost of printing in 1984-85 totalled \$12,190. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Australian Mineral Industry Annual Review

- (a) 1948
- (b) BMR
- (c) The scientific and technical content of BMR publications is the result of BMR's approved research program and is prepared by BMR's scientific staff as a normal part of their activities. BMR has eight staff fully engaged in publication editing and processing
- (d) Annually
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1,250)
- (f) To those engaged in the exploration, mining and related industries and in geoscience research through AGPS bookshops and subscription service and other bookshops
- (g) Director, BMR
- (h) To disseminate the results of BMR's research and resource assessment activities
- (i) Cost of printing in 1984-85 totalled \$18,321. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Petroleum Newsletter

- (a) 1960
- (b) BMR
- (c) The scientific and technical content of BMR publications is the result of BMR's approved research program and is prepared by BMR's scientific staff as a normal part of their activities. BMR has eight staff fully engaged in publication editing and processing
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (1,250)
- (f) To those engaged in the exploration, mining and related industries and in geoscience research

- through AGPS bookshops and subscription service and other bookshops.
- (g) Director, BMR
- (h) To disseminate the results of BMR's research and resource assessment activities.
- (i) Cost of printing in 1984-85 totalled \$4,616. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

BMR Journal of Australian Geology and Geophysics

- (a) 1976
- (b) BMR
- (c) The scientific and technical content of BMR publications is the result of BMR's approved research program and is prepared by BMR's scientific staff as a normal part of their activities. BMR has eight staff fully engaged in publication editing and processing.
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (800)
- (f) To those engaged in the exploration, mining and related industries and in geoscience research through AGPS bookshops and subscription service and other bookshops.
- (g) Director, BMR
- (h) To disseminate the results of BMR's research and resource assessment activities.
- (i) Cost of printing in 1984-85 totalled \$27,089. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Yearbook

- (a) 1977
- (b) BMR
- (c) The scientific and technical content of BMR publications is the result of BMR's approved research program and is prepared by BMR's scientific staff as a normal part of their activities. BMR has eight staff fully engaged in publication editing and processing.
- (d) Annually
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (2,000)
- (f) To those engaged in the exploration, mining and related industries and in geoscience research through AGPS bookshops and subscription service and other bookshops.
- (g) Director, BMR
- (h) To disseminate the results of BMR's research and resource assessment activities.
- (i) Cost of printing in 1984-85 totalled \$10,917. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Research Newsletter

- (a) 1984
- (b) BMR
- (c) The scientific and technical content of BMR publications is the result of BMR's approved research program and is prepared by BMR's scientific staff as a normal part of their activities. BMR has eight staff fully engaged in publication editing and processing.
- (d) Six-monthly
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (2,000)
- (f) To those engaged in the exploration, mining and related industries and in geoscience research through AGPS bookshops and subscription service and other bookshops.
- (g) Director, BMR
- (h) To disseminate the results of BMR's research and resource assessment activities.

- (i) Cost of printing in 1984-85 totalled \$4,187. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Records

- (a) 1946
- (b) BMR
- (c) The scientific and technical content of BMR publications is the result of BMR's approved research program and is prepared by BMR's scientific staff as a normal part of their activities. BMR has eight staff fully engaged in publication editing and processing.
- (d) 30 to 40 per year
- (e) As arranged by AGPS (30-300)
- (f) To those engaged in the exploration, mining and related industries and in geoscience research through AGPS bookshops and subscription service and other bookshops.
- (g) Director, BMR
- (h) To disseminate the results of BMR's research and resource assessment activities.
- (i) Cost of printing in 1984-85 totalled \$3,300. Staff and administrative costs not separately identifiable.

Australian Atomic Energy Commission:**Nuclear Spectrum**

- (a) 1984
- (b) Australian Atomic Energy Commission (AAEC)
- (c) Approximately 2 person years
- (d) Half-yearly
- (e) Westmead Printing (5,300)
- (f) Members of Parliament, Local Government, educational institutions, industry, libraries, private individuals (on request) in Australia and overseas nuclear research organisations.
- (g) AAEC
- (h) To promote a better understanding of nuclear science and technology, provide a forum for informed discussion of nuclear issues, and inform the community of nuclear developments.
- (i) As printing is carried out in-house, the printing, staff and administrative costs are not separately identifiable. These are included in the AAEC information services vote of \$60,000 per annum for the dissemination of information on the Commission's research and development and service activities.

Nuclear News

- (a) 1979
- (b) AAEC
- (c) Approximately 1 person-year
- (d) Approximately quarterly
- (e) AAEC (10,000)
- (f) Members of Parliament, Local Government, educational institutions including secondary school science departments, industry, libraries, individuals (on request) in Australia and nuclear research organisations overseas.
- (g) AAEC
- (h) Reports to the public and to industry on applications of nuclear techniques.
- (i) As printing is carried out in-house, the printing, staff and administrative costs are not separately identifiable. These are included in the AAEC information services vote of \$60,000 per annum for the dissemination of information on the Commission's research and development and service activities.

Publications: Housing and Construction Portfolio

(Question No. 1473)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

(1) What journals, digests, files, periodicals and the like are produced by instrumentalities within the Minister's portfolio.

(2) For each publication

- (a) when was it established
- (b) which section within the Minister's portfolio produces it
- (c) how many staff are involved in its production and for what percentage of time are they involved
- (d) how often is it produced
- (e) by whom is it printed and what is the print run
- (f) what is the circulation and to whom, or where is it circulated
- (g) who has editorial control
- (h) what are its stated objectives and
- (i) what are the printing, staff and administrative costs associated with its production.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Included in my portfolio are the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (SMEC) and the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation (HLIC). No journals, digests, files or periodicals are produced by these bodies.

The Department of Housing and Construction produces the following:

(1). PROSPECTS FOR THE NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY—Report of the Construction Forecasting Committee

- (2) (a) May 1984
- (b) Industry Policy Division (Construction Industry Branch)
- (c) 1 for 5%
- (d) every 6 months
- (e) Either Australian Government Publishing Service or private firms according to lowest quote received—1250
- (f) 1200—Minister, construction industry, general public, media, Federal and State Departments and instrumentalities
- (g) First Assistant Secretary, Industry Policy Division
- (h) To analyse and forecast current conditions and prospects in the non-residential construction industry
- (i) Printing—\$1,200 per issue. I am not prepared to authorise the diversion of resources to research the administrative costs associated with the production of the report.

(1) TECHNICAL BULLETIN

- (2) (a) September 1972
 - (b) Engineering Division
 - (c) 1 for 5%
 - (d) Quarterly
 - (e) Quotations are called annually from commercial printing firms in Canberra. Union Offset Printing Co. will be used for the next four issues up to June, 1986-2700
 - (f) 2500—members of Parliamentary Works Committee, other Federal and State Government Departments, consulting and contracting organisations, professional societies and some overseas bodies.
 - (g) Assistant Secretary, Engineering Division
 - (h) Inform Departmental staff, client Departments, and others of Departmental technical activities undertaken throughout Australia and overseas
- Report on projects submitted to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works (PWC)
- Disseminate technical information acquired by staff during overseas visits
- Report on unusual or interesting technical aspects of projects undertaken by DHC
- Disseminate information arising from specialist technical investigations
- The Department regards Technical Bulletin as a learned journal.
- (i) Printing—\$3,000 per issue. I am not prepared to authorise the diversion of resources to research the administrative costs associated with the production of the report.
- (1) RESOURCES REPORT, published by the Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry (IPC).
- (2) (a) May 1984.
 - (b) Industry Policy Division (Housing and Land Industry Branch).
 - (c) 1 for 5%
 - (d) Annually
 - (e) In-house publication printed by private contractors—2,500
 - (f) 2,400—Minister, members of the IPC, Industry associations and analysts, State and Federal Government Departments and authorities, Members of Parliament and the media. Copies are also available, upon request, to any private individual or organisation.
 - (g) Professor Fred Gruen, Chairman of the National Council
 - (h) To provide the Minister with a regular assessment of current industry conditions and forecasts together with any additional information of particular relevance to the housing industry
 - (i) Printing—\$2,500 per issue. I am not prepared to authorise the diversion of resources

to research the administrative costs associated with the production of the report.

(1) LONG-TERM PROSPECTS REPORT, published by the Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry (IPC).

- (2) (a) September 1984.
- (b) Industry Policy Division (Housing and Land Industry Branch).
- (c) 1 for 5%
- (d) Irregular—approximately every 2 to 5 years
- (e) In-house publication printed by private contractors—2,500
- (f) 2,400—Minister, members of the IPC, Industry associations and analysts, State and Federal Government Departments and authorities, Members of Parliament and the media. Copies are also available, upon request, to any private individual or organisation.
- (g) Professor Fred Gruen, Chairman of the National Council
- (h) To provide the Minister with an assessment of long term housing requirements and prospective activity levels.
- (i) Printing—\$2,500 per issue. I am not prepared to authorise the diversion of resources to research the administrative costs associated with the production of the report.

(1) SHORT-TERM PROSPECTS REPORT, published by the Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry (IPC).

- (2) (a) December 1982
- (b) Industry Policy Division (Housing and Land Industry Branch).
- (c) 1 for 5%
- (d) 2 or 3 per year
- (e) In-house publication printed by private contractor—2,500
- (f) 2,400—Minister, members of the IPC, Industry Government Departments and authorities, Members of Parliament and the media. Copies are also available, upon request, to any private individual or organisation.
- (g) Professor Fred Gruen, Chairman of the National Council
- (h) To provide the Minister with a regular assessment of current industry conditions and forecasts together with any additional information of particular relevance to the housing industry.
- (i) Printing—\$1,600 per issue. I am not prepared to authorise the diversion of resources to research the administrative costs associated with the production of the report.

(1) MORTAR THE POINT—Department's in-house magazine.

- (2) (a) May 1985
- (b) Public Relations Section

(c) 1 for 5%

(d) Quarterly

(e) Private contractors—11,000

(f) 10,500 circulated to around 9,000 Departmental staff, major media outlets, housing and construction industry and union organisations

(g) Secretary of Department

(h) inform employees and other interested parties of current Departmental activities to encourage a cross-fertilisation of ideas across Departmental Regions

to promote an awareness of and sense of pride in the varied work of the Department

(i) Printing—\$1,500 per issue. I am not prepared to authorise the diversion of resources to research the administrative costs associated with the production of the report.

Computer Equipment: Communications Portfolio

(Question No. 1511)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

(1) What brands of computer or Automatic Data Processing hardware are in use in the Minister's Department and each authority for which the Minister is responsible.

(2) For each major system (a) what is its principal function, (b) when was it installed, (c) what was the hardware cost, (d) what is its anticipated life and (e) what action is being taken in relation to its replacement.

(3) Is any major system shared with any other user; if so, who and for what main purpose.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question, based in part on information provided by the statutory authorities in the Communications portfolio, is as follows:

The Department of Communications

- (1) 1. IBM System/38 computer system
2. Hewlett Packard HP1000 minicomputer
3. A number of IBM and Olivetti personal computers
4. A number of Hewlett Packard desktop computers
- (2) 1. IBM System/38 computer system
 - (a) to support the Radiocommunications Spectrum Management functions of the Department and assisting with departmental administrative tasks.
 - (b) September 1984
 - (c) Installed at a cost of \$425,411 and upgraded in July 1985 for an additional \$555,000
 - (d) at least until the early 1990s
 - (e) no replacement is being considered at this stage

2. Hewlett Packard HP1000 minicomputer

- (a) to assist in the planning of broadcasting services and the management of information regarding the Australian Broadcasting environment
- (b) August 1983
- (c) \$124,000
- (d) until 1990
- (e) initial investigation into its replacement should commence in the 1986-87 financial year

3. 25 Personal Computers—IBM and Olivetti

- (a) used in all state offices and the central office of the Department. Tasks to which they are applied include small wordprocessing tasks, spreadsheet and financial management, records keeping and engineering calculation
- (b) gradually acquired since June 1984
- (c) total cost approximately \$150,000
- (d) and (e) As these computers have only been recently acquired, replacement action has not yet been considered.

4. Hewlett Packard desktop computers.

- (a) Used for specialised engineering and technical calculations, instrument control and automated testing and measurement applications.
- (b) and (c) these computers have been used for a number of years
- (d) and (e) A number of these computers are nearing the end of their useful life, and are being replaced by general purpose personal computers, or specialised apparatus as appropriate.

(3) No systems are shared with any other user.

Further information about ADP activities in the Department of Communications is contained in the Department's annual ADP Strategic Plan.

The Australian Telecommunications Commission

(1) Telecom makes use of the following brands of computer hardware:

1. FUJITSU (FACOM)—Large scale computer systems.
2. HONEYWELL—Large scale computer systems and minicomputer systems.
3. DATA GENERAL—Minicomputer systems
4. AWA—Computer terminals and microcomputers.
5. MICA—Computer terminals and microcomputers.
6. IBM—Minicomputers and microcomputers and one small mainframe.
7. STC—Computer terminals and microcomputers.
8. TOC (Time Office Computers)—Computer terminals and microcomputers.
9. WANG—Office Automation equipment.

10. BURROUGHS—Office Automation equipment.

11. Other—A number of other microcomputers including Apple, DEC, HP, and NEC.

(2) Telecom's computer network (TACONET) currently comprises six large scale Honeywell systems and three FUJITSU (FACOM) systems. These systems are used to perform a variety of computer processing work in support of Telecom's business activities. It should be noted that individual computer systems are not dedicated to specific applications and the use of each system changes from time to time.

It should also be noted that, while the core components of each system may be the same, there are differing sets of peripheral devices attached resulting in different costs for each configuration.

Honeywell Mainframe Computer Systems

The six Honeywell mainframe computer systems are used for development and operation of a wide range of Engineering and commercial applications; the most significant of which are telephone billing, payroll, and applications which support telecommunications maintenance activities.

Details of each configuration are as follows:

VICOO1—Honeywell DPS8

- (a) Use—as described above.
- (b) Initial Installation—February 1976—upgraded in March 1983.
- (c) Hardware Cost—\$13,302,260.
- (d) Anticipated Life (remaining)—1-2 years.
- (e) Replacement of processors by DPS90 units is currently under consideration for 1986-87.

VICOO2—Honeywell DPS8

- (a) Use—as described above.
- (b) Initial Installation—December 1980.
- (c) Hardware Cost—\$9,497,756.
- (d) Anticipated Life (remaining)—around 6 months.
- (e) It is planned to replace the DPS8 processing units with newer high performance DPS90 series processors by early 1986.

NSW001—Honeywell DPS8

- (a) Use—as described above.
- (b) Initial Installation—July 1977.
- (c) Hardware Cost—\$9,178,864
- (d) Anticipated Life (remaining)—1-2 years.
- (e) The timing of retirement of the DPS8 processors is currently under consideration and is likely to occur in the next 2 years as further installation of DPS90 equipment occurs.

NSW002—Honeywell DPS8

- (a) Use—as described above.
- (b) Initial Installation—August 1982.
- (c) Hardware Cost—\$8,411,748.
- (d) Anticipated Life (remaining)—1-2 years.
- (e) Replacement of processing units with DPS90 units is currently under consideration for 1986-87.

NSW003—Honeywell H66

- (a) Use—as described above.
- (b) Installation—September 1984—(as a temporary system to handle load growth prior to installation of NSW004).
- (c) Hardware Cost—\$2,066,253 (hire charges).
- (d) Anticipated Life (remaining)—about 3 months.
- (e) Current plans provide for retirement of the H66/80 processing units at the end of 1985.

NSW004—Honeywell DPS90

- (a) Use—as described above.
- (b) Installed June 1985—currently undergoing acceptance tests.
- (c) Hardware Cost—\$7,106,543.
- (d) Anticipated Life—7 years.
- (e) There are no current plans to replace this equipment.

Fujitsu (Facom) Systems

Telecom's internal computer network now contains three FUJITSU mainframes which are used for development of new applications, adaption of externally obtained application software and processing of applications particularly in support of the Accounting and Engineering functions in Telecom. A major proportion of the capacity is currently being used for adaptation and implementation of the new telephone billing system (CABS).

Details are as follows:

VIC005—FUJITSU M180

- (a) Use—as described above.
- (b) Installation—October 1983.
- (c) Hardware Cost—\$2,403,624.
- (d) Anticipated Life—3 years.
- (e) There are no current plans to replace this equipment.

VIC006—FUJITSU M380

- (a) Use—as described above.
- (b) Installation—October 1984.
- (c) Hardware Cost—\$16,172,617.
- (d) Anticipated Life—6 years.
- (e) There are no current plans to replace this equipment.

NSW006—FUJITSU M382

- (a) Use—as described above.
 - (b) Installation—August 1985.
 - (c) Hardware Cost—\$11,884,280.
 - (d) Anticipated Life—7 years.
 - (e) There are no current plans to replace this equipment.
- (3) There is no sharing of major systems with other users.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION

- (1) Data General, Burroughs and IBM mini computers and Olivetti, IBM and Apple personal business computers.

1. MV8000

- (a) Development of Systems
- (b) June 1979
- (c) \$221,000

2. C350

- (a) Post Office Accounting
- (b) June 1979
- (c) \$184,000

3. C350

- (a) Post Office Accounting
- (b) September 1979
- (c) \$183,000

4. MV8000

- (a) Post Office Accounting
- (b) January 1980
- (c) \$142,000

5. C350

- (a) Post Office Accounting
- (b) February 1980
- (c) \$209,000

6. C350

- (a) Post Office and Financial Accounting
- (b) February 1980
- (c) \$181,000

7. C350

- (a) Payroll and Accounting
- (b) August 1980
- (c) \$189,000

8. C350

- (a) Personnel Functions
- (b) December 1980
- (c) \$184,000

9. C350

- (a) Problem Solving
- (b) December 1980
- (c) \$194,000

10. C350

- (a) Supply Systems
- (b) February 1981
- (c) \$333,000

11. C350

- (a) Development of Systems
- (b) March 1981
- (c) \$188,000

12. C350

- (a) Payroll
- (b) March 1981
- (c) \$182,000

13. MV8000

- (a) Financial Accounting

- (b) April 1981
 (c) \$191,000
14. MV8000
 (a) Payroll
 (b) May 1981
 (c) \$197,000
15. C350
 (a) Operational Statistics
 (b) June 1981
 (c) \$194,000
16. C350
 (a) Financial Accounting
 (b) December 1982
 (c) \$243,000
17. C350
 (a) Personnel Functions
 (b) February 1983
 (c) \$367,000
18. C350
 (a) Miscellaneous and Problem Solving
 (b) February 1983
 (c) \$223,000
19. C350
 (a) Supply
 (b) September 1983
 (c) \$367,000
20. C150
 (a) Personnel and Operational Statistics
 (b) December 1983
 (c) \$82,000
21. C150
 (a) Payroll and Accounting
 (b) January 1984
 (c) \$163,000
22. C350
 (a) Problem Solving
 (b) April 1984
 (c) \$352,000
23. MV8000
 (a) Operational Statistics
 (b) May 1984
 (c) \$357,000
24. C350
 (a) Personnel and Miscellaneous
 (b) June 1984
 (c) \$192,000
25. C350
 (a) Transport
 (b) July 1984
 (c) \$272,000
26. C350
 (a) Personnel Systems
 (b) September 1984
 (c) \$352,000
27. C350
 (a) Maintenance and Alterations to Existing Systems
 (b) March 1985
 (c) \$247,000
28. BURROUGHS
 Mx B-25, XE-520
 (a) Public Electronic Mail Service
 (b) September 1985
 (c) \$1,500,000
 36 terminals
 (a) Electronic Funds Transfer Point of Sale
 (b) September 1985
 (c) \$60,000
29. IBM
 4331
 (a) Reconciliation of Money Orders
 (b) December 1980
 (c) \$105,000
 (d) The anticipated life of the Data General and IBM mini computers is from seven to 10 years. The anticipated life of the Burroughs equipment is seven years.
 (e) The further development of computer-based internal information services over the next 5-10 years is currently being considered by Australia Post. Plans for replacement of the equipment used for this purpose will be dependent on the outcome of consideration of this matter.
- Australia Post has no plans at this stage to replace the electronic mail equipment.
- (3) No.
- The Overseas Telecommunications Commission
- (1) IBM and AWA SEQUEL
 (2) 1. IBM system:
 (a) Commercial data processing
 (b) 1985
 (c) Purchased equipment—\$4,246,000; Rented equipment and system maintenance \$420,000 p.a.
 (d) CPU—12 months; Other—3 years
 (e) CPU upgrade scheduled for March 1986.
2. AWA SEQUEL system:
 (a) Payroll processing
 (b) 1985
 (c) \$270,000
 (d) 7 years
 (e) None at present
- (3) No.
- The Australian Broadcasting Corporation
- (1) The Major computer installation at the ABC is supplied by Digital Equipment Australia. There are a number of different brands of micro computers and word processors also installed throughout the ABC.

- (2) (a) DEC System-20s—Finance Systems, Payroll, Sound Library, Merchandising, Engineering, Radio Archives, Concerts, Resources Bookings
VAX Cluster—Office Automation, Finance Systems, TV Archives, Assets Management, Radio Scheduling
- (b) DECSYSTEM 2060A 1977; DECSYSTEM 2060B 1981; VAXCluster 1985
- (c) DECSYSTEM 2060A \$0.5 mill; DECSYSTEM 2060B \$0.5 mill; VAXCluster \$2.4 mill
- (d) Expected life—DECSYSTEM 2060A until 1986; DECSYSTEM 2060B until 1986; VAX-Cluster until 1996.
- (e) Systems currently running on DECSYSTEM-20s are being converted to VAX Cluster or are being discontinued.

(3) No.

The Special Broadcasting Service

(1) The computers used in the SBS for data processing are:

1. Datapoint 6600 minicomputer;
 2. ICL DRS 20 microcomputer; and
 3. 2 x OCE CPT 8500 word processing stations
- (2) 1. Datapoint 6600 Minicomputer
- (a) The Datapoint 6600 computer is used to process SBS-TV data for program scheduling, acquisitions, presentation, library and asset inventory.
- (b) The system was installed in 1980.
- (c) The hardware cost in 1980 was \$115,296.
- (d) Its anticipated life is 5 years.
- (e) It is anticipated that the replacement of the Datapoint computer will take place during the 1986/87 financial year.
2. ICL DRS 20 Microcomputer
- (a) The ICL DRS 20 computer is used in the Finance Section for accounting purposes.
- (b) It was installed in 1983.
- (c) The hardware cost in 1983 was \$26,694.
- (d) Its anticipated life is 3 years.
- (e) A review of the Finance Section's ICL computer will be carried out some time next year.
3. OCE CPT 8500 Wordprocessors
- (a) The two wordprocessors are used by all staff in the SBS for document processing.
- (b) They were installed in 1984.
- (c) The hardware cost in 1984 was \$49,900.
- (d) The anticipated life of the equipment is 5 years.
- (e) No immediate action is planned to replace the equipment.

(3) No.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal

- (1) 1 Apple Microcomputer; 8X Morrow Microcomputer; 1 IBM Personal Computer
- (2) The Tribunal does not have any major systems
- (3) The Tribunal does not share a major system

AUSSAT Pty Ltd

- (1) Digital Equipment Corporation, IBM, Apple and Series
- (2) (a) Engineering analysis, financial systems and office support systems
- (b) 1983-84
- (c) \$750,000 (approx.)
- (d) five years
- (e) none
- (3) No.

Computer Equipment: Department of Local Government and Administrative Services

(Question No. 1515)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

- (1) What brands of computer or ADP hardware are in use in the Minister's Department and each authority for which the Minister is responsible.
- (2) For each major system (a) what is its principal function, (b) when was it installed, (c) what was the hardware cost, (d) what is its anticipated life and (e) what action is being taken in relation to its replacement.
- (3) Is any major system shared with any other user; if so, who and for what main purpose.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Brands of computer hardware in use in the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services are:

Survey Office Central Processor
PRIME

Office Automation
XEROX
CONVERGENT TECHNOLOGIES

Personal Computers
WICAT
APPLE
DATAMAX
IBM
BURROUGHS
TOSHIBA
WANG

Terminals to DOSMOS mainframe
RAYTHEON

- (2) (i) Survey Office PRIME Equipment
- (a) Principal function is support of Survey technical function.
- (b) Installed late 1980 through to end 1981.
- (c) Hardware cost at time of installation was \$650,000 and to date with upgrades \$1.1 million.

- (d) Lifespan at time of purchase was 7 to 10 years; however, due to progressive upgrading in accord with performance required to meet client demand, lifespan is constantly extended. Present technology would give viable service into the 1990's.
- (e) No action in train for replacement.
- (ii) Office Automation Equipment
- (a) Principal function is automation of internal office functions.
- (b) Installed end 1984 through to present.
- (c) Hardware costs were \$1.1 million.
- (d) Lifespan of equipment is 8 to 10 years.
- (e) No action in train for replacement.

(3) Department of Local Government and Administrative Services is a major user of the Department of the Special Minister of State computer bureau. The DOSMOS installation provides the mainframe resources for the majority of DOLGAS application requirements.

Telecom: Starting Price Betting Operations

(Question No. 1545)

Mr Jacobi asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 22 August 1985:

What action does the Government propose to take to ensure that Telecom takes more responsibility for controlling the telephone services provided for starting price betting operations.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

I refer the honourable member to the statement in the House by the Special Minister of State on 13 September 1984 following tabling of the Vincent Report on 7 September 1984.

Consistent with the recommendations of that Report, the Communications Legislation Amendment Act 1985 incorporates into the Telecommunications Act 1975 those offences currently in the By-Laws and Regulations dealing with the misuse of Telecom's network, including the supply, connection and maintenance of lines, apparatus, equipment or fittings, and the alteration or modification of approved private branch exchanges and private lines. The penalties relating to these offences have been substantially increased to \$5000 or imprisonment for 2 years, or both.

In a further response to the Vincent Report the Act provides that Telecom is under a duty, in performing its functions, to use its best endeavours to ensure that its network is not used in, or in the furtherance of, an offence under Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

Structure of Australian Broadcasting Corporation

(Question No. 1567)

Mr Moore asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 23 August 1985:

Has his attention been drawn to an article in the *Age* of 15 August 1985, written by former Australian Broadcasting Corporation staff member Huw Evans stating that a new regional broadcasting structure would provide an opportunity to dismantle the great bureaucratic ABC monolith in favour of a small group of lean, autonomous accountable units with a precisely described

function; if so, what steps will the Government take to implement the proposal.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question, based on advice provided by the ABC, is:

My attention has been drawn to the article in the *Age* of 15 August 1985 written by former ABC staff member Mr Huw Evans.

One of the problems with Mr Evans' reported views on possible substitute structures for the ABC is that he makes no clear distinction between what might be appropriate in radio as against television.

The two media do, of course, demand quite different structural arrangements. Television, because of its economic and resource needs, tends towards a centralised service; radio, because it is resource-flexible and can specialise its formats, is considered essentially a decentralised locally-focused medium. Indeed much of the logic of the current re-organisation of ABC Radio is in accordance with Mr Evans' proposals. ABC Radio is moving towards the notion of a federation of production units (Branches) which produce a considerable amount of local programming but also combine under federal co-ordination to produce nationwide programming.

Only ABC-FM remains a centralised service. However, it too, from its base in Adelaide, is drawing more and more on production capacity from around the nation.

In the case of television, it is generally accepted that there is a clear need for a national public service television broadcaster and television channel that provides a comprehensive, independent news and current affairs service as its cornerstone.

One concern about a public service broadcasting structure that was entirely fragmented into regional units would be the difficulty of retaining national focus. Such a focus has been traditionally seen as at least one crucial aspect of public service broadcasting. A certain degree of centralisation also has the advantages of cost-benefits in terms of cost-per-viewer of programs, shared use of resources and staff and enabling a wide variety of skills and services to be maintained.

A major concern about Mr Evans' UK Channel 4-style solution is simply the small number of independent production houses that can be expected to exist, given this country's small population base. While the UK's Channel 4 may be able to foster and draw on independent producers in Britain, the scope for that to occur in Australia in competition with existing commercial broadcasters is much reduced. This would also apply to a publicly funded broadcasting system based on small autonomous regional structures.

The Role and functions of the ABC were examined relatively recently by the Dix Committee of Review and a new organisation was established under the Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act 1983. The present Board of the ABC is also working to revise the Corporate objectives and structure of the Corporation. There is no intention to change direction in these circumstances on the basis of a personal view expressed by Mr Evans.

Australian Electoral Commission: Enrolment Campaign

(Question No. 1597)

Mr Blunt asked the Special Minister of State, upon notice, on 23 August 1985:

(1) Was the 1983-84 electoral enrolment advertising program, aimed at 17 to 24 year olds, mentioned on page 33 of the Australian Electoral Commission's (AEC) submission on roll maintenance to the Joint Select Committee on Electoral Reform, the same special information program co-ordinated in November 1983 by the Information Co-ordination Branch (ICB), utilising the advertising agency Monohan Dayman Adams, which the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism costed at \$2,150,259 and \$2,436,086 in answers to questions Nos. 68 (*Hansard*, 16 April 1985, page 1229) and 1326.

(2) What was the name of the firm of public relations consultants employed to assist in promoting provisional enrolment for 17 year olds and (a) who recommended these consultants, (b) who approved these consultant's employment, (c) what was the brief given to the consultants, (d) what amount was the consultancy firm paid, remunerated or reimbursed, (e) what media coverage did the consultants generate and (f) why was the employment of the consultants necessary.

(3) Is it a fact that Mr Alan Griffiths, MP, assisted the firm of consultants; if so, (a) who recommended his appointment, (b) who approved his appointment, (c) what amount of remuneration or reimbursement did he receive for his services, (d) what was the nature of Mr Griffiths' duties and (e) why was his help necessary.

(4) How many calls were received on the AEC's toll free information line on enrolment changes (a) relating to the subject of provisional enrolment for 17 year olds and (b) in total.

(5) Is it a fact that (a) as a result of this campaign, of the estimated 255,509 17 year olds in Australia at the close of the rolls prior to the last election, only 5,771 had made use of the provisional enrolment facility and (b) of the 4,263 who turned 18 prior to polling day, only 3,997 actually voted.

(6) How many 18-24 year olds enrolled (a) between the commencement of the AEC campaign, (b) as a result of this campaign and (c) in the equivalent period prior to the close of the rolls for the 1983 election.

(7) Did any Government instrumentality conduct a review of (a) the failure of this campaign to achieve any significant number of provisional enrolments among 17 year olds, (b) the success or failure of any other aspect of this campaign; if so, (i) what was the result of the review and (ii) what follow up action was taken.

(8) Did he, as Minister responsible for the ICB and the AEC at the time of this campaign, (a) approve the campaign, (b) initiate any inquiry into the results of the campaign or (c) approve the ICB's subsequent commissioning of the January to June 1984 study of attitudes of young Australians to various Government policies and programs.

(9) Who recommended that the 17 to 24 year age group be the primary target audience for the enrolment advertising program and for what reasons.

Mr Young—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Lee Patterson Associates
- (a) The then Australian Electoral Office (AEO)—after submissions from five advertising agencies had been assessed by the AEO and the Information Co-ordination Branch (ICB).
- (b) The then Special Minister of State, the Hon Kim C. Beazley MP, and the Public Service Board.
- (c) Tendering advertising agencies were given a written brief outlining the functions of the then AEO, the background to the proposed campaign, the objectives of the campaign, the target audiences and a timetable for preparation for the campaign. The brief sought submissions on the roles that might be played by paid advertising, public relations, promotions and other information delivery forms as a part of a 'totally integrated information campaign'.
- (d) \$53,045.64
- (e) Media coverage took the following forms:
 - news reports in 21 newspapers;
 - editorial comment in 6 national papers;
 - news coverage on all major TV networks;
 - news coverage on 36 radio stations; and
 - interviews with the then Australian Electoral Officer on 19 radio talk/interview programs.
- (f) The consultants were employed to provide public relations support to the AEO. The comprehensive nature of the campaign and the timing constraints placed it beyond the resources of the then public relations area of the AEO. See also (c) above.
- (3) Yes.
- (a) & (b) There was no 'appointment' as such. Griffiths was asked to assist following discussions between Ministers.
- (c) Nil.
- (d) To arrange photographs of local members of Parliament for media coverage on aspects of the campaign.
- (e) To provide an effective means of liaison between members of Parliament and the public relations consultant.
- (4) (a) Details of the number of calls received on particular aspects of the many and varied electoral changes were not kept.
 - (b) 2,147 Australia-wide.
- (5) (a) Yes. This represents 93.8% of the total who turned 18 prior to polling day.
 - (b) Yes.
- (6) (a) and (b) It is not possible to attribute all new enrolments to the campaign as other factors influence enrolment activity and, at the time of this campaign the AEO was also processing enrolments generated by a recent habitation review. However, between the weeks ending 26 October 1983 and 6 January 1984, 76,272 people aged between 18 and 24 were newly enrolled.

These people represented 49.73% of all new enrolments for the period.

- (c) Between the announcement of the election on 3 February 1983 and the close of rolls on 4 February 1983, there was a net enrolment increase of 34,034.

(7) (a) and (b) Monthly enrolment statistics were monitored by research and information staff and the former AEO during the course of the campaign. No assessment was made of the success rate of the campaign to achieve provisional enrolments from 17 year olds as people in this age group formed only part of the primary target audience.

- (8) (a) Yes.
- (b) See answers (6) and (7).
- (c) Yes.

(9) The decision to make 17 to 24 year olds the primary target audience was taken after the results of attitudinal research in 1983 which showed that people in this age group were likely to fail to enrol to vote because they did not see any direct link between 'the Government or Government institutions' and their own lives. The researchers, Inview Pty Ltd, reported that many young people were apathetic and would not take the steps necessary to become enrolled. Further, the researchers reported, 'Few young people have any knowledge of enrolment procedures or of how the electoral system works . . . They do not doubt, however, that the procedure will be difficult.' And ' . . . it is clear that many of the problems facing the young today in securing enrolment will continue to face those becoming newly eligible in the years to come. A case may be made therefore for the consideration of a long term media program of education and reassurance.'

Copies of the research report were provided at the time to all members and senators. As the honourable member was not a member of Parliament at that time, I would be happy to make a copy available to him should he wish to have one.

Medicare: Fraudulent Claims by Practitioners (Question No. 1609)

Mr Shack asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 10 September 1985:

What amount is being lost to Medicare through fraudulent claims lodged by medical practitioners.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

In 1982, \$120m was accepted for fraud and overservicing by the Australian Medical Association and the previous government as being the best estimate on the data then available. This figure was subsequently revised in 1983 to \$130m, however, in evidence given before the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts, one professional medical association estimated the figure to be nearer \$200m per annum.

An accurate measure of the amount involved based on statistical data alone is impossible, although it is evident that both the medical profession and the Government are in agreement that the scale of abuse is cause for considerable concern.

Under the arrangements which existed prior to the introduction of Medicare, medical claims were processed by numerous funds and agencies with varying degrees of accuracy. This caused significant delays in collating the data for post-payment analysis, which was the only avenue available to determine the nature and extent of abuses. Under Medicare it is possible for the Health Insurance Commission, as the sole claim payment authority, to quickly and accurately identify abuses during the claims payment processes. In many instances these preventive measures ensure that benefits are not paid, and post-payment analysis of medical benefits data, whilst still an important ingredient of the controls, does not necessarily reflect the full nature and extent of fraud and associated abuses. I am sure the honourable member would agree that measures which effectively preclude the payment of benefits, where abuses are detected, are infinitely preferable to accurately determining the amount paid as a result of such activity,

National Crime Authority: Prosecutions

(Question No. 1610)

Mr N. A. Brown asked the Special Minister of State, upon notice, on 10 September 1985:

Further to his answer to question No. 184 relating to charges laid by the National Crime Authority:

- (a) what were the precise charges laid;
- (b) what are the names of the persons charged;
- (c) which of the charges have been tried;
- (d) upon which of the charges have convictions been obtained; and
- (e) what sentences have been imposed in respect of each conviction obtained.

Mr Young—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

I am informed by the National Crime Authority as follows:

- (a) In relation to the charges laid as at 30 June 1985 in connection with Authority investigations, of the charges relating to the importation or possession of heroin one was laid pursuant to section 233B (1) (b) of the Customs Act 1901, three pursuant to section 233B (1) (c), three pursuant to section 233B (1) (cb) and one pursuant to section 233B (1) (d) of that Act.

Of the charges relating to the illegal possession of weapons, one was laid pursuant to section 25 (1) (b) of the Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act 1973 (NSW) and the other pursuant to section 54 (1) of that Act.

Both charges relating to the possession of money reasonably suspected of being unlawfully obtained were laid pursuant to section 527C of the Crimes Act 1900 (NSW).

Of the three charges relating to the use of false documentation to enter and remain in Australia, one charge was laid pursuant to section 27 (1) (c) (i) (A) of the Migration Act 1958, one pursuant to section 27 (1) (c) (i) (B) and one pursuant to section 31B (2) of that Act.

- (b) The Authority has advised against the publication at this stage of the names of the persons charged, as to do so may permit the public identification of the particular Authority reference, which is continuing, and may affect the Authority's ability to move against those more seriously involved in the criminal activity which is the subject of the Authority's investigation.
- (c) As at 30 June 1985 the three Migration Act charges and the two Firearms and Dangerous Weapons Act (NSW) charges had been tried.
- (d) Convictions were obtained in respect of the charges referred to in (c).
- (e) As at 30 June 1985, sentences had been imposed only in respect of the Migration Act charges. In connection with the charge under section 27 (1) (c) (i) (A) of that Act, the defendant was fined \$1,000 with costs of \$200, in default 48 days' hard labour and was allowed one month to pay. In respect of the charge under section 27 (1) (c) (i) (B) of the Act, the defendant was fined \$1,000, in default 40 days' hard labour and was allowed one month to pay. In respect of the charge under section 31B (2) of the Act, the defendant was fined \$1,000, in default 40 days' hard labour and was allowed one month to pay.

Commonwealth Employment Service

(Question No. 1612)

Mr Braithwaite asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 10 September 1985:

(1) Has his attention been drawn to an article in the Hobart *Mercury* of 10 August 1985 quoting a report from a Tasmanian Committee advising the federal Government on social welfare issues; if so, is he able to say whether the report recommends that unemployment benefit recipients should not be penalised for moving to areas with low employment prospects if they have not received any job referrals from the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) in the preceding 6 months.

(2) How many registrants with the CES did not receive a job referral in any 6 month period in the last 3 years.

(3) What were the circumstances of these unemployed people.

(4) What action does the CES take to assist these long-term unemployed to ease their entry back into employment.

(5) Does the CES ensure that people registered as unemployed are referred to a job or to work preparation/training courses within a 6 month period; if not, why not.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes, I am aware of the article in the Hobart *Mercury* of 10 August 1985. The Tasmanian Consultative Committee on Social Welfare to which the article refers was appointed by the Minister for Community Services and the Minister for Social Security, and I am informed that the Minister for Community Services has instructed his Department to prepare an assessment of the Committee's recommendations.

(2) and (3) No statistical data are regularly collected by the CES in respect of these points. My Department informs me that to obtain this information would require the inspection of many thousands of records in all offices of the CES and would result in unwarranted costs.

(4) The CES provides assistance to the long-term unemployed by way of ongoing contact, advice and counselling, and through the extensive use of labour market programs, which constitute an integral part of the Government's economic strategy. As the honourable member will be aware, the Government's new integrated wage subsidy program—JOBSTART—came into operation on 2 December 1985. This program, which will be administered by the CES, will be targeted to various special needs groups, including the long term unemployed—namely, those who have been unemployed for 6 months or more. Essentially, the new program is designed to encourage employers, through subsidy payments, to engage disadvantaged job seekers who would otherwise be unable to compete successfully in the labour market. The Community Employment Program (CEP) also plays a significant role in assisting those disadvantaged by long-term unemployment to re-enter the work force.

(5) While every effort is made by the CES to place job seekers in employment as soon as possible after registration, it is not possible to guarantee that all job seekers are automatically referred to jobs or to work preparation/training courses within a six month period.

The essential factors governing the CES's ability to make such referrals are:

- the availability of jobs and of places on work preparation/training courses; and
- the job seeker's prospects of acceptance by an employer or, in the case of work preparation of training courses, the extent to which such a course will enable the job seeker to compete more effectively in the labour market.

Assets Test

(Question No. 1615)

Mr Braithwaite asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 10 September 1985:

(1) Has his attention been drawn to statements by Senator Walsh that if equity in a property is taken in lieu of wages, there is a *prima facie* case of tax evasion under a section of the Income Tax Assessment Act.

(2) If a farmer 'gifts' equity in his property to a close relative in payment of wages forgone and thereby becomes eligible for a pension, is the gift maintained under the deprivation of assets provisions in the assets test calculations.

(3) Has the Treasurer or the Taxation Commissioner indicated to him how such a transfer of equity as payment for past labours would be treated under the Income Tax Assessment Act; if so, what was the nature of that advice.

(4) Is he able to say whether a legal transfer of equity made to a close relative in order to qualify for a pension under the hardship provisions of the assets test is taxable in the hands of the recipient, but not taxable when the transfer occurs after the death of the farmer;

if so, what action is he able to take to remove this anomaly.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) Deprivation of assets occurs where a person transfers ownership of an asset without adequate financial consideration. Where a close relative works on a farm for little or no wages in anticipation that its title will be transferred to him or her, an estimate of the wages forgone is deducted from the amount which would otherwise be taken into account under the deprivation provisions. Where a balance remains, it is treated as an asset of the original owner; this amount is reduced by one-tenth in each of the succeeding 10 years.

(3) No.

(4) This question would be best directed to the Australian Taxation Office.

Local Call Access: Department of Primary Industry

(Question No. 1644)

Mr Peter Fisher asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 11 September 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department provide local call access to clients to the district or regional offices of the Department.

(2) If not, will the Department consider installing a 008 telephone number so that clients currently without local call access can have equal opportunity to contact the Department for assistance.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) The programs administered by my Department are not normally person related. However in the event that such a program is introduced, as in the case of the Drought Relief Interest Subsidy Scheme, a hot line is installed to facilitate enquiries.

Railways: Tasmania

(Question No. 1685)

Mr Burr asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 12 September 1985:

(1) Can he state whether Australian National (AN), Tasmanian Region, plans to build a wagon repair depot at a cost of approximately \$1 million.

(2) Can he indicate (a) what percentage of woodchip log wagons are awaiting repair, and (b) what part have (i) lack of repair facilities, (ii) union work bans and (iii) shortage of replacement parts from AN stores on the mainland, played in the problems.

(3) Is 'Various' traffic to be abolished by TasRail in the near future; if so, why.

(4) Can he indicate what effect the matter referred to in parts (1) and (3) will have on TasRail's need to become profitable by 1988 as stated by him in August 1985.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

I am advised by the Australian National Railways Commission (AN) as follows:

(1) AN is currently conducting feasibility studies into the construction of a wagon repair depot in Tasmania. A decision will be taken following completion of the feasibility studies.

(2) (a) AN has indicated that as at mid October 1985, 10.8% of woodchip wagons were awaiting repair.

(b) (i) Adequate repair facilities are considered to exist for these wagons.

(ii) Union work bans have had an effect upon the availability of woodchip wagons. The bans placed by unions in respect to the working of overtime on repair of wagons were lifted on 1 August 1985.

(iii) Repair of wagons has not been delayed by availability of replacement parts.

(3) AN intends to phase out LCL (less than car load) traffic in the near future as such traffic contributes substantially to losses incurred by Tasrail.

(4) Phasing out of LCL traffic would assist Tasrail in improving its efficiency and commercial viability in line with the revitalisation package I announced in August 1985. A decision on the wagon repair depot is expected before the end of 1985-86 and will be taken in light of the results of the feasibility studies currently being undertaken.

Ship Repairs in Australian Ports

(Question No. 1830)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister representing the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, upon notice, on 13 September 1985:

(1) which firms are engaged in ship repair and in which Australian ports

(2) how many persons do they employ

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

The employer organisation in the ship repair industry is the Australian Ship Repairers' Group. The group's current membership list is as follows:

NEW SOUTH WALES

Marine & Diesel Service Pty Ltd, Artarmon, N.S.W. 2064

Delairco Group, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000

Garnock Engineering Co. Pty Ltd, Port Kembla, N.S.W. 2505

Groom Bros Pty Ltd, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060

Halliday & Perry Engineering Pty Ltd, Rozelle, N.S.W. 2039

Jubilee Engineering Co. Pty Ltd, Balmain, N.S.W. 2041

State Dockyard, Carrington, N.S.W. 2294

Storey & Keers (Ship Repairs) Pty Ltd, Balmain, N.S.W.
2041

G. H. Varley Pty Ltd, Carrington, N.S.W. 2294
Cockatoo Dockyard Pty Ltd, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000
Starkstrom Marine, Beaconsfield, N.S.W. 2015

VICTORIA

Buchanan & Brock Ship Repair Pty Ltd, Port Melbourne, Vic. 3207

Duke & Orr Dry Dock Pty Ltd, Melbourne, Vic. 3001
V. F. Harris (Vic.) Pty Ltd, Melbourne, Vic. 3001

The United Ship Services Pty Ltd, Port Melbourne, Vic. 3207

EMG Engineering Services, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205

Winstanley Industries Pty Ltd, Norlane, Vic. 3214

Amalgamated Marine Engineers Pty Ltd, Melbourne, Vic. 3001

John Butcher Pty Ltd, Glen Waverley, Vic. 3150

Ocean Engineering, Hastings, Vic. 3915

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Perry Engineering, Mile End, S.A. 5031

Barry's Electrical Pty Ltd, Port Adelaide, S.A. 5015

C. M. Lowe (Marine Division) Pty Ltd, Port Adelaide, S.A. 5015

Simes & Martin Pty Ltd, Port Adelaide, S.A. 5015

QUEENSLAND

United Ship Repair Service, Brisbane, Qld 4170

Cairncross Dockyard, Port of Brisbane Authority, Brisbane, Qld 4001

Barney Point Engineering Co. Pty Ltd, Gladstone, Qld 4680

Bundeng Shipyards & Services Pty Ltd, Bundaberg, Qld 4670

Peters Ship Repair Pty Ltd, Bulimba, Qld 4171

TASMANIA

Johnson & Wells Pty Ltd, Hobart, Tas. 7000

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

These companies are not members of the ASRG but participate in the ASRG annual survey.

Cockburn Engineering, O'Connor, W.A. 6163

Adams Electrics, Fremantle, W.A. 6160

Stirling Electrics, O'Connor, W.A. 6163

Employment in ship repair activities by the Group's membership, as at June 1984, was:

ASRG Companies—Employment in Ship Repair Work

State	Number
N.S.W.	480*
Vic.	280
Qld	156
Tas.	15
S.A.	26
W.A.	52

* excludes Cockatoo Dockyard Pty Ltd which engages in both shipbuilding and ship repair. It is not possible

to differentiate between employment in these two activities.

In addition to the ASRG there are other repairers in the industry who are not members. North Queensland Engineers and Agents in Cairns, Qld would be the largest of these. Also there are numerous smaller specialist repairers (e.g. electrical, refrigeration) who undertake sub-contracting work in the industry.

In addition to the commercial repair industry, the Department of Defence has ship repair facilities at Garden Island in Sydney and Williamstown Dockyard in Melbourne.

Telecom Australia

(Question No. 1865)

Mr Tuckey asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 17 September 1985:

(1) How many motor vehicles are owned by Telecom Australia.

(2) What is the typical period for changeover of these vehicles.

(3) What is the estimated annual loss to revenue caused by the vehicles' exemption from sales tax.

(4) What was the profit declared by Telecom in each year since 1975.

(5) What company tax would have been payable upon this profit by a public company.

(6) What Government taxes and charges do Telecom pay.

(7) What other taxes are payable by public companies.

(8) What is the (a) value and (b) interest rate of loans outstanding to the (i) Commonwealth (ii) private sector by Telecom.

(9) Is the interest payment on loans by the Commonwealth included in the Budget as revenue.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question, based on advice from the Australian Telecommunications Commission, is as follows:

(1) At 30 June 1985—26,604.

(2) The changeover period for motor vehicles varies with the type of vehicle; examples are four years for a sedan or station wagon, etc, and seven to nine years for large trucks.

(3) About \$9m.

(4) Operating profit (excluding Abnormal and Extraordinary Items):

	\$M
1975/76	152.4
1976/77	164.4
1977/78	184.9
1978/79	190.5
1979/80	211.5
1980/81	232.5
1981/82	275.1
1982/83	262.7
1983/84	308.8
1984/85	385.2

(5) Given the taxation provisions currently applying, in particular the accelerated tax depreciation rates, es-

timates indicate that it is unlikely that Telecom would pay any company tax.

(6) Telecom pays for services provided such as power, water supply and sanitation and reimburses external bodies such as contractors or financial institutions who incur government charges (eg Financial Institutions Duty, BADT) whilst providing services to Telecom. Similarly Telecom acts as an agent on behalf of the Government in collecting and remitting appropriate levels of sales tax on products sold.

(7) The matter of taxes payable by Public Companies is outside the Communications portfolio.

- (8) (i) Commonwealth (a) Value \$4,566m
(b) Interest rate—13.2%
- (ii) Private Sector (a) Value \$2,353m
(b) Interest rate—13.7%

(9) Yes. Interest incurred by Telecom in 1984/85 in respect of loans from the Commonwealth amounted to \$600.752 million.

Australian Antarctic Territory: Satellite Terminals

(Question No. 1887)

Mr Scott asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 19 September 1985:

(1) In what programs involving the placement of satellite terminals in the Australian Antarctic Territory (AAT) has his Department or any authority under his control participated in each year since 1965.

(2) What (a) satellite or satellites were involved and (b) country (i) launched and (ii) owned the satellites.

(3) Which agency or authority of the foreign country was responsible for (a) the satellite and (b) the terminal placed in the AAT.

(4) What was the function of each (a) satellite and (b) terminal.

(5) What was the (a) nature and (b) cost of the Australian contribution in each case.

(6) Were facilities or assistance in the AAT provided in connection with any such program; if so, (a) from which (i) country and (ii) foreign agency, did the personnel come, (b) for how long were the facilities provided, (c) what facilities were provided, (d) how many foreign personnel were involved and (e) to how many foreign personnel did a Status-of-Forces Agreement apply.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

My Department and authorities under my control have participated in seven programs involving the placement of satellite terminals in the AAT. I have answered the questions put separately for each program. Costs given in answer to question (5) (b) are exclusive of labour.

(A) NAVIGATION

(1) Satellite Navigation equipment has been installed on the MV *Nella Dan* since 1981, MV *Icebird* since 1984 and on land based Traverse vehicles at Mawson since 1982 and Casey since 1983.

(2) (a) TRANSIT.

(b) (i) USA.

(c) (ii) USA.

(3) (a) US Navy.

(b) Nil.

(4) (a) The satellite transmits information on its position in the sky relative to the earth.

(b) The terminal calculates its position relative to satellite (and hence its position on the ground).

(5) (a) There was no contribution to the satellite. The terminals were purchased from US manufacturers.

(b) Nil.

(6) Nil.

(B) GLACIOLOGY PROGRAM

(1) Automatic Weather Stations (Transmit only) placed in 1980 at Casey, 1981 at Mawson and 1984 at Casey.

(2) (a) NOAA Series.

(b) (i) USA.

(c) (ii) USA.

(3) (a) NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration).

(b) Nil.

(4) (a) The satellite received data from the station, and re-transmitted it to the ARGOS data centre in France which sent a computer print-out and magnetic tape to the Antarctic Division, Department of Science.

(b) The terminal transmitted weather information every 3.3 minutes to satellite.

(5) (a) There was no contribution to the satellite. The transmitters, pressure transducers and wind sensors were purchased from the USA. All other parts were designed and built at the Antarctic Division.

(b) 1980-81 stations, \$7,600; 1984-85 stations, \$19,800.

(6) Nil.

(C) GLACIOLOGY: ICEBERG TRACKING PROGRAM

(1) Transponders were deployed on icebergs off the coast (within 200 km) of the AAT by ANARE (Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions) at the following times: Jan. 1976, Feb. 1976, Nov. 1979, Dec. 1980.

(2) (a) NIMBUS F.

(b) USA.

(c) USA.

(3) (a) NASA (National Aeronautical and Space Administration) USA.

(b) France—Physical Oceanographic Laboratories; National Museum of Natural History.

(4) (a) The satellite is a common data collector.

(b) The terminal transmits a signal to the satellite which tracks the iceberg position.

- (5) (a) There was no contribution to the satellite. The only contribution to the transmitters was their deployment from resupply ships by helicopter on an opportunity basis.
- (b) At \$120 per hour flying time for helicopters and approximately 1 hour per deployment, cost was \$600.
- (6) Nil.
- (D) GLACIOLOGY: SEA-ICE BUOY PROGRAM
- (1) Transponders have been deployed in sea ice off the coast (within 200 km) of the AAT by ANARE at the following times: Jan. 1981, Feb. 1981, Feb. 1985.
- (2) (a) NOAA series.
(b) (i) USA.
(c) (ii) USA.
- (3) (a) NOAA.
(b) Nil.
- (4) (a) As per automatic weather station program (see (B)).
(b) As per automatic weather station program (see (B)).
- (5) (a) There was no contribution to the satellite. Buoys deployed in 1981 were designed and built in Australia to house transmitters, pressure transducers and lithium batteries purchased from USA. Buoys to be deployed in 1985 have been purchased complete from Norway.
(b) \$3,500 for small components and assemblies.
(6) Nil.
- (E) GLACIOLOGY PROGRAM: ICE SHEET/GLACIER MOVEMENT
- (1) Since 1976 up to four JMR positioning terminals per year have been used in ice sheet movement studies.
- (2) (a) TRANSIT.
(b) (i) USA.
(c) (ii) USA.
- (3) (a) US Navy.
(b) Nil.
- (4) As per Navigation Program (See (A)).
- (5) As per Navigation Program (See (A)).
- (6) Nil.
- (F) COMMUNICATIONS
- (1) 1984 INMARSAT Mawson; 1985 INMARSAT Casey; 1985 INMARSAT Davis.
- (2) Inmarsat lease transponders to service the Indian and Pacific Ocean sectors
- Indian Ocean
- (a) INTELSAT V-F-5
(b) (i) USA
(ii) an international consortium
- Pacific Ocean
- (a) MARECS B2
(b) (i) European Space Agency
(ii) European Space Agency
- (3) (a) INTELSAT
(b) Nil
- (4) (a) Communications
(b) The terminal transmits and receives date, voice and facsimile from Australia and overseas.
- (5) (a) Australia owns a small percentage of both INTELSAT (3.16%) and INMARSAT (1.07%). Some components of the terminals are designed and built in Australia.
(b) Approximately \$5,000 for components. The value of Australian equity in the satellites is not known.
- (6) Nil
- (G) PAGEOS PROGRAM
- (1) 1969 at Casey and Mawson
(2) (a) 30 metre diameter balloon
(b) (i) USA
(ii) USA
- (3) (a) Launched by NASA
(b) US Army, Topographic Command
- (4) The satellite and the terminal were both passive. The satellite was optically tracked from ground and photographs taken. This was part of world-wide geoidal survey.
- (5) (a) Australia maintained American personnel involved in the program.
(b) The cost of maintaining eight personnel was approximately \$44,800.
- (6) (a) (i) USA
(ii) Private contractors to Coast and Geodetic Survey, Environmental Science Services Administration USA.
(b) 12 months at Casey and Mawson.
(c) Maintenance of personnel.
(d) Four each at Casey and Mawson.
(e) None.
- Travel Costs of Non-Public Servants:
Department of Social Security**
(Question No. 1900)
- Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 19 September 1985:
- (1) What was the (a) cost to his Department and authorities under his control and (b) basis for payments for travel by non-public servants in (i) 1984-85 and (ii) 1985-86 (estimated).
- Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:
- The information in the form requested by the honourable member is not readily available.
- However expenditure on travel for the following non-public servants was \$84,933 in 1984-85 and is estimated to be \$110,000 in 1985-86:
- Members of Social Security Appeals Tribunals;
People attending job interviews;

People attending conferences, meetings, seminars, etc., arranged by the Department.

Travel costs for other categories of non public servants are not readily identifiable. These categories would include:

- Consultants and advisory committee members;
- Contract programmers;
- Appellants at Social security Appeals Tribunal hearings;
- Witnesses at Administrative Appeals Tribunal hearings.

Commonwealth Catering Service: Payments by Department of Social Security

(Question No. 1901)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 19 September 1985:

What payments were made by his Department and authorities under his control to the Commonwealth Catering Service in (a) 1984-85 and (b) 1985-86 (estimated) and for what services were the payments made.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) \$114,969.
- (b) \$116,000.

The payments were mainly for the provision of morning and afternoon tea services for staff and official visitors to the Department of Social Security. A small proportion of the payment would have been for catering services.

Vehicle Costs: Department of Social Security

(Question No. 1913)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 19 September 1985:

(1) What was the (a) cost to his Department and authorities under his control and (b) number of car days for each category of motor vehicles rented in 1984-85.

(2) What is the (a) estimated cost of and (b) number of car days hired in 1985-86.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) (a) \$2,973,302 (total departmental expenditure).
- (b) At 30 June 1985, the Department of Social Security had 1071 vehicles on long term hire from the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services. The Department also makes use of short term hire facilities, car with driver and taxis which are mainly paid for on a fee for service basis and consequently records of car days are not available.

(2) (a) \$3,014,000 (total departmental expenditure).

(b) At 30 June 1986, the Department of Social Security expects to have 1,056 vehicles on long term hire from the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services.

Fuel Costs: Department of Social Security

(Question No. 1914)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 19 September 1985:

(1) Has the introduction of Stratplan caused an increase in usage of fuel in his Department and authorities under his control in (a) 1984-85 or (b) is it projected to do so in 1985-86.

(2) What was the (a) quantity and (b) cost of fuel consumed in (i) 1984-85 and (ii) 1985-86 (estimated).

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) and (b) No. Fuel used by the Department of Social Security is almost entirely for motor vehicles. The Stratplan project has not substantially affected motor vehicle usage; no additional vehicles were specifically provided for Stratplan.

(2) (a) and (b) Costs for fuel consumed in metropolitan areas are included in hire charges for vehicles on hire from the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services. Consequently fuel costs are not identified for the bulk of the Department's fleet.

Australia Post: International Mailing Arrangements

(Question No. 1984)

Mr Milton asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 19 September 1985:

(1) Has his attention been drawn to a letter dated 3 September 1985, sent on behalf of the Victorian State Manager of Australia Post to Mr Leonard Banks of Lot 5, Collies Road, Gembrook, Vic., in which he was advised that Australia Post has no control over the movements of registered articles following their despatch from Australia.

(2) If so, will he take action to have Australia Post tighten its security arrangements so that the registration numbers of items of registered mail forwarded to the United States of America can be individually listed, rather than forwarded in bulk as at present; if not, why not.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question, based on information provided by the Australian Postal Commission, is as follows:

(1) Yes. Mr Banks wrote to me on 6 September 1985 attaching a copy of the letter from Australia Post.

(2) Under the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention, Australia Post and the United States Postal Service (USPS) have agreed to use the bulk listing method of documentation for the exchange of registered articles. Australia Post does not propose, at this stage, to seek changes to the agreement with the USPS. The bulk listing system is considered to have worked well for many years with a minimal loss of registered items.

The practice of bulk listing registered items is not only confined to Australia and the USA. It is a relatively common practice for the exchange of registered items between a number of countries because of its cost effectiveness.

Defence Signals Directorate and Joint Intelligence Organisation

(Question No. 1997)

Mr Smith asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 8 October 1985:

What funds have been allocated for the operation of (a) the Defence Signals Directorate and (b) the Joint Intelligence Organisation in 1985-86.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

In respect of part (a) of the question, the policy of this government, and that of previous Australian Governments, is not to provide any information or comment which may reflect DSD's operations or capabilities.

In relation to part (b), the direct financial allocation to JIO included within the 1985-86 Defence Budget is \$9.670m. In addition to this direct allocation, there are a number of overhead type costs not separately identifiable to JIO, but included in the overall Defence Budget.

Submarines

(Question No. 2039)

Dr Klugman asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 9 October 1985:

What are the main (a) advantages and (b) disadvantages, of nuclear powered submarines.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) The main advantage of nuclear powered submarines over conventionally powered submarines is their virtually unlimited submerged endurance. As a result, the nuclear powered submarine has the following operational advantages over the diesel powered submarine:

- (1) No need to snorkel thus eliminating those periods required by diesel submarines when the snorkel mast is above the sea surface and vulnerable to detection. It should be noted that recent developments of air independent propulsion systems (Swedish and West German) will improve the submerged endurance of diesel submarines considerably.
 - (2) Higher sustained speeds for operational, particularly in interception of targets, support of friendly forces, and in manoeuvres to avoid attack on the submarine.
 - (3) An ability to operate under polar ice caps for sustained periods.
- (b) The disadvantages of the nuclear powered submarine are:
- (1) They are currently noisier than diesel submarines operating on batteries and are therefore more vulnerable to detection.
 - (2) In shallow waters nuclear submarines are unable to exploit their performance advantages over diesel submarines, thus diesel submarines are preferred for inshore operations.
 - (3) High initial acquisition and through-life support costs in terms of financial, manpower and safety requirements.

- (4) Their introduction would involve the establishment of an infrastructure, for power plant manufacture and/or support and to support the production, transport, storage, security and eventual disposal of nuclear fuel.

Payments to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

(Question No. 2046)

Mr Blunt asked the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 9 October 1985:

(1) What amounts have been paid to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron, their companies, or principles of their companies for services rendered to the Minister's Department or authorities under the Minister's control and for what purposes in each case.

(2) What amounts have been paid to each of these people or companies for (a) travel allowance, (b) air fares, (c) accommodation costs, (d) hire car expenses and (e) any other expenses incurred.

Mr Hawke—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) My Department has paid a total of \$70,500 to Australian Nationwide Opinion Polls for a national study of women and family budgeting. The Australian Bicentennial Authority paid \$9597 to Monahan, Dayman Adams for an engagement as marketing consultants to promote the Bicentennial to the corporate sector.

(2) No amounts for these items were identified in the accounts submitted.

Payments to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron: Department of Primary Industry

(Question No. 2058)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 9 October 1985:

(1) What amounts have been paid to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron, their companies, or principles of their companies, for services rendered to the Minister's Department or authorities under the Minister's control and for what purposes in each case.

(2) What amounts have been paid to each of these people or companies for (a) travel allowance, (b) air fares, (c) accommodation costs, (d) hire car expenses and (e) any other expenses incurred.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The only relevant payments made since 11 March 1983 were \$2,376,151.48 by the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation and \$1,639,204.00 by the Australian Wool Corporation to Monahan, Dayman Adams Ltd.

(2) Details currently available in respect of these payments is as follows:

Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation	
Media Advertising Expenses	\$2,375,960.88
Air Fares	\$150.00
Accommodation Costs	\$40.60
Australian Wool Corporation	
Advertising programs	\$1,639,204.00

(Includes approximately \$1,500 airfares and \$3,500 accommodation expenses paid to actors/models in relation to advertising programs. More precise dissection would require extensive retrieval effort.

Commercial Radio Stations: Playing of Royal Anthem

(Question No. 2112)

Mr Simmons asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 9 October 1985:

(1) What are the call signs and approximate service areas of commercial radio stations which play the Royal Anthem at the end of each daily transmission.

(2) Who are the principal shareholders and/or owners of these stations.

(3) Has his Department ever provided guidelines to commercial radio stations either before or after the gazettal of the National Anthem in 1984 concerning the playing of either the Royal or National Anthems.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question, based in part on information provided by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, is as follows:

(1) and (2) The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, which oversees the operations of commercial radio stations, has informed me that the matter raised does not involve compliance with either the Broadcasting and Television Act or the Tribunal's standards. The information requested is therefore not held by the Tribunal. The Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters which the Tribunal has consulted in the matter does not hold the information either. A shortage of resources precludes the Tribunal from gathering the information which you will appreciate would be very time consuming because separate approaches to some 100 or so stations would be needed.

(3) On 19 April 1984, *God Save the Queen* was proclaimed as the Royal Anthem and the tune *Advance Australia Fair*, with prescribed words, as the National Anthem.

My Department has advised that it has not provided guidelines to commercial radio stations concerning the use of either the Royal or National Anthems. Should guidelines be provided, however, these would be in accordance with the Governor-General's proclamation of 19 April 1984.

Video Piracy

(Question No. 2124)

Mr Downer asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 10 October 1985:

(1) Have representations been made to him by the Video Industry Distributors Association (VIDA).

(2) Is it his intention to meet with representatives of VIDA to discuss video piracy; if so, when does he intend to do so; if not, what are his reasons for this decision.

(3) When does he expect the Audio Visual Copyright Law Review, begun in 1981, to be concluded.

(4) Is it his intention to introduce amendments to present legislation which will strengthen penalties against video piracy and illegal copying and distribution of video tapes; if so, when does he intend to introduce these amendments.

(5) How many submissions has he received since the initiation of the review into audio visual copyright laws, and what are the names of the organisations which have made those submissions.

Mr Lionel Bowen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) Yes. VIDA wrote to me on 30 October 1985 requesting a meeting to discuss the urgency of 'anti-piracy' amendments to the Copyright Act. I had a useful discussion with representatives of VIDA on 8 November 1985. VIDA representatives have also met with the Secretary to my Department earlier this year.

(3) The Audio Visual Copyright Law Review conducted by my Department is now substantially complete having led to recommendations in a number of areas, including piracy, which are being considered by the Government.

(4) As I informed representatives of VIDA at my meeting with them, recommendations arising from the Review include a proposal for new evidentiary provisions to facilitate proof of subsistence and ownership of copyright, for creation of new offences and the establishment of considerably increased penalties. Subject to completion of the Government's consideration of the proposals and of the necessary drafting work, I am hopeful that it will be possible to introduce amendments early in the Autumn Sittings.

(5) Following on the press statement announcing the commencement of the review, 193 submissions were received by the Department. An issues paper was published in July 1982 and, in response to requests for comments on that paper, the Department received a further 133 submissions. I am attaching two separate lists which show the names of organisations and individuals who made these submissions. Since becoming Attorney-General I have received a considerable number of submissions in relation to the Review, particularly concerning piracy.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBMISSIONS—INCLUDING LATE SUPPLEMENTARY SUBMISSIONS

Organisation

Airlie House Motor Inn, Scone
Apostolic Church, Burnie
Apostolic Church of Australia
Apostolic Fellowship Centre, Chadstone
Armidale Moteliers' Association
Ascension Life Centre, Bendigo
Assemblies of God in Australia, Cth.
Assemblies of God in Australia, N.S.W.
Assemblies of God in Australia, Qld.
Assemblies of God in Australia, W.A.
Association of Australian Parliamentary Libraries

Organisation	Organisation
Audio Visual Distributors' Association	Licensed Clubs' Association of Victoria
Audio Visual Educationists' Association	Life Centre, Salisbury
Australasian Performing Right Association	Life Ministry Fellowship
Australia Council	Media Monitors
Australia Music Centre	Media Teachers Association
Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services	Melbourne Regency Hotel
Australian Archives	Morley Assembly of God Worship Centre
Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded	Morley Foursquare Church
Australian Audio Video Tape Association	Motel Willows, Nth Goulburn
Australian Book Publishers Association	Motion Picture Distributors Association of Australia
Australian Broadcasting Commission—Education Broadcasting Advisory Committee	Motor Inn and Motel Association of Australia
Australian College of Education	Murwillumbah Motor Inn
Australian Conference of Principals of Colleges of Advanced Education (now Australian Committee of Directors and Principals in Advanced Education)	Musicians' Union of Australia
Australian Copyright Council	New South Wales State Conservator of Music
Australian Council for Radio for the Print-Handicapped Co-operative	Nowra Motor Inn
Australian Education Council Working Party on Copyright Law	Penzance Motel, Eaglehawk Neck
Australian Episcopal Conference	Farkas, L.
Australian Film Commission	Lennon, A.M.
Australian National University, Instructional Resources Unit	Oesterlin J.A.
Australian Record Industry Association	Petition
Australian Society of Archivists	Stevens M.H.
Australian Society of Authors, Australian Writers Guild, Actors Equity of Australia, The Musicians' Union of Australia	Triggs G.B.
Australian Teachers' Federation	Perth Apostolic Church
Australian Teachers of Media	Perth Bible College
Australian Writers' Guild	Pittwater High School
Barrier Homestead, Cobar	Premier Motor Inn, Coffs Harbour
Bernti's Mountain Inn and Restaurant, Thredbo	Premier Motor Inn Group
Cairns Baptist Church	Riviana Motel, Deniliquin
Canberra Apostolic 'Life Centre'	Salvation Army (Eastern Australia)
Canberra International Motor Inn	Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Vic.
Caravilla Motor Inn, Taree	Shekinah Christian Centre
Casino Motor Inn	South Australian Institute of Technology
Catholic Education Office, Canberra and Goulburn	Stanton Area Group
Central Caleula Motor Lodge, Orange	St. Paul's School, Queensland
Christian Brethren Assemblies	St. Philip's Anglican Parish, O'Connor
Christian Revival Crusade, Richmond	Surfrider Motel, Dee Why
Christian Youth Camps (W.A.)	Surfside 22 Motor Inn, Wollongong
Churches of Christ in New South Wales	Swan Hill Motor Inn
Confederation of Music Copyright Owners	Tasmania Media Centre
Conference of Churches of Christ in Victoria and Tasmania	Television Programme Distributors Association of Australia
Department of Education, Qld	Tempe High School
Department of Education, S.A.	Terrace Colonial Motel, Raymond Terrace
Donvale High School	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Educational Technology Centre, S.A.	The Church of Scientology
Electronics Importers Association	The Liberal Catholic Church
Evangelical Alliance of W.A.	The School of Mines and Industries Ballarat
Federation of Australian Amateur Cine Societies	The Squatter's Homestead Motel
Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters	Uniting Church in Australia, Parish of Stawell
Fiesta Motel, Forster	Uniting Church in Australia, Synod of Victoria
Forrestfield Bible Fellowship	Victoria College, Toorak
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia	Victorian High Schools Principals Association
Haven Motor Inn, Glenelg	Village Theatres, Melbourne
Highway Motel, Taree	Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania
Holy Trinity Anglican Parish, Launceston	Western Australian Institute of Technology School of Management
Lake Bonney Motel, Barmera	Whitford City Christian Church
Library Association of Australia	Windmill Motel, Woonona

Organisation	Organisation
Ardeer High School Council	Drouin High School Council
Art Association of Australia	Eastern Metropolitan Regional Technical Schools
Art Libraries Society, Australia, New Zealand	Eastern Metropolitan Technical Principals Group
Ashwood High School Council	Edenholme High School
Association of Heads of Independent Girls Schools of New South Wales	Educational Media Australia
Audio Visual Distributors Association	Educational Technology Centre, South Australia
Audio Visual Educationists' Association	Electronic Importers Association
Australasian Mechanical Copyright Owners Society	Fairfield High School Parents and Citizens Association
Australasian Performing Right Association	Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters
Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services	Forbes High School
Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded	Forbes Primary School
Australian Audio Video Tape Association	Freideo Incorporated
Australian Book Publishers Association	Gabbinbar State School
Australian Conference of Principals of Colleges of Advanced Education	Geelong Media Studies Moderating Committee
Australian Copyright Council	General Studies Teachers Association of New South Wales
Australian Education Council Working Party on Copyright	Glen Waverley High School
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association	Glen Waverley High School Council
Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations	Group 8 Principals
Australian Film Commission	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty Ltd—2QN
Australian Record Industry Association	Harristown High School
Australian Record Industry Association, Video Division	Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools, New South Wales Branch
Australian Society of Authors	Healesville High School
Australian Society of Educational Technology	Huntingdale Technical School
Australian Vice Chancellors' Committee	Isolated Children's Parents' Association
Australian Writers' Guild	Joint Committee for the Study of Film and Television
Avila College	Jordanville Technical School Council
Ballarat School of Mines Staff Association	Keilor Heights High School and School Council
Belconnen High School	Kelvin Grove College of Advanced Education
Benalla Region Humanities Committee	Kerang Primary School Council
Bestall Reynolds Music Pty Ltd	Knox Grammar
Birrong Girls' High School	La Trobe University
Blackburn Technical School Education Committee	Librarians Group
Blayney Public School	Library Association of Australia
Bletchington Infants School	Lockhart Central School
Bletchington Primary School	Lockhart Teacher's Federation Association
Bletchington Public School Parents and Citizens Association	Marist College
Boronia Technical School	Mater Maria College
Braddon Catholic High School	Max Lambe and Associates Pty. Ltd.
British Broadcasting Corporation	McKillop Girls' High School
Bunbury Cathedral Grammar School	Melton High School Council
Burwood Heights High School Council	Melton High School Curriculum Committee
Caboolture State High School	Meriden Church of England School for Girls
Camberwell Church of England Girls' Grammar School	Mitcham Technical School
Campbelltown East Parents and Citizens Association	Modern Language Teachers Association, Queensland
Campbelltown High School	Motion Picture Distributors Association of Australia
Canberra School of Art	Mt. Gravatt College of Advanced Education
Capricornia Institute of Advanced Education	New South Wales Federation of School Community Organisations
Catholic Education Office Brisbane	New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education
Central Gippsland Hospital	New South Wales Parliamentary Library
Churchlands College of Advanced Education	National Catholic Education Commission
Clontarf Beach State High School	National Council of Independent Schools
Correspondence School, New South Wales Department of Education	National Library of Australia
Cove Estate Welfare Club	Newcastle College of Advanced Education
Departments of Educational Technology in the South Australian College of Advanced Education	Niddrie High School Council
Department of Education, South Australia	Northern Flinders Teachers Association
Doncaster Hockey Club	Northern Territory Department of Education
Donvale High School Council	Nunawading High School
Donvale Primary School Staff Association	Nursery School Teachers' College
	Oakleigh High School
	Orana Education Association, Dubbo
	Orange High School

Organisation	Organisation
Our Lady of Mercy College Epping	Victorian Association of Educational Technologists in Technical and Further Education
Personal	Victorian High Schools Principals Association
Personal	Video Cinema International Co. Pty. Ltd.
Harcourt-Norton Revd.	Video Suppliers Association
Latz C. V.	Video Telex Pty. Ltd.
Jenkins M. & V.	West Australian Artworkers' Union
Margary M. A.	Warragul North Primary School
Medcalf Hon. I. G.	Wedderburn High School Council
Puels R.	Wedderburn High School Council
Bracey P. N.	Werribee High School Council
Ogilvie R. A.	Western Region Inspectors of Schools
Cullen P. J.	Western Regional Primary Principals' Council
Robertson T. J.	Wilsonton State School
Williams B.	
Parke J. L.	
Downing A. J.	
Swalling T. J.	
Pennell B.	
Dawson Dr L.	
Murray P. C.	
Stinson W.	
Lloyd B. (M.P.)	
Rutenfelds I.	
Clarke B. L.	
Wood B.	
Primmer Senator C. G.	
Anselmi J.	
Johnson T.	
Morris J.	
Pittwater High School Parents and Citizens Association	
Point Gellibrand High School Council	
Presbyterian Ladies' College Sydney	
Primary Correspondence School, Victoria	
Queensland Department of Education	
Queensland Radio For the Print Handicapped	
Queensland Teachers Union	
Recording Society of Australia	
Representations from J. French and G. Hilder	
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	
Ryde Area Librarians' Group	
School Library Association of Queensland	
Secondary School Librarians, New South Wales	
South Melbourne Technical School	
South Western District Librarians Association	
St. Albans Technical School Council	
St Brigid's Secondary College	
St George Girls' High School	
St. John's College Lakemba	
St. Paul's School, Queensland	
Stanthorpe State High School	
Stanton Area Group	
State School Millmerran	
Swan Television and Radio Broadcasters	
Sydney College of the Arts	
Tasmanian Film Corporation	
Television Programme Distributors Association	
Temora West Primary School Parents and Citizens Association	
Tempe High School	
Tertiary Education Media Group	
Uniting Church—Parish of Stanwell	
University of Adelaide	
University of New South Wales	
University of Newcastle Language Laboratory	
University of Sydney Language Study Centre	

Blood Alcohol Level for Drivers in Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales

(Question No. 2126)

Dr Klugman asked the Minister for Territories, upon notice, on 10 October 1985:

(1) Is the legal blood alcohol level for drivers 0.08% in the Australian Capital Territory and 0.05% in New South Wales

(2) How can this difference be justified.

Mr Scholes—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes

(2) The 0.08% provision in force in the ACT is based on a recommendation made by the Commonwealth Law Reform Commission. That limit currently applies also in South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Internationally, it is understood that some Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have adopted 0.05%, Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany and France use 0.08%. In both New South Wales and Victoria the limit is 0.05%.

It is apparent therefore that there remains a significant difference of opinion on the appropriate level that should apply. The Department of Territories is monitoring the effect of random breath testing in the ACT, and the results will be considered when a review of the appropriate blood alcohol level is undertaken.

Organised Crime: Australian Financial Institutions

(Question No. 2132)

Mr Jacobi asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 10 October 1985:

(1) Has his attention been drawn to (a) the role played by Australian financial institutions in assisting organised crime through illicit money laundering and facilitating large scale tax avoidance, (b) requirements in the United States that all banks report cash transactions exceeding \$10,000 and (c) reports that a large US bank was recently fined US\$2.25 million for failing to report such transactions.

(2) Will he consider introducing legislation which would (a) require Australian banks to disclose large cash transactions or other questionable conduct by their

clients and (b) provide for criminal penalties in the event of non compliance with these requirements.

Mr Lionel Bowen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) Recent royal commissions and inquiries have drawn attention to the close association between organized crime and large-scale tax evasion, widespread abuse of banking facilities, money laundering and other similar activities.

(b) Yes

(c) Yes

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. As I have stated on 2 October 1985, in delivering the Sir James Duhig Memorial Lecture at the University of Queensland, "the time has arrived for Australia to consider a similar (cash reporting transactions) law". In fact, I am presently considering the utility, for law enforcement purposes, of requiring Australian financial institutions to report large cash transactions by their clients in their interactions with the financial institutions. My initial impression is that such measures are necessary and appropriate in order to take effective action against drug traffickers, tax cheats and organised crime in general.

Family Allowance (Question No. 2136)

Mr Conquest asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 10 October 1985:

(1) How many 18 year old students were there for whom family allowance payment was no longer paid following the May 1985 Economic Statement by the Treasurer.

(2) What are the estimated revenue savings, in a full year, as a result of this decision.

(3) Has his Department considered the re-introduction of the payment of family allowance for these 18 year old students.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) & (2) It is estimated that over a full year about 80,000 students will be affected by this measure and

that the annual savings will be of the order of \$30 million.

(3) Changes to family allowances are matters of Government policy. It should be noted that the allowance continues to be paid for these students in families judged to be in special need. This includes people receiving pensions or other benefits, family income supplement, handicapped child's allowance or a double orphan's pension where the student is not receiving a tertiary or secondary allowance. It also continues for students receiving assistance under the Aboriginal Secondary Assistance Scheme and the Assistance for Isolated Children Scheme.

The allowance is subsumed by the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme and the Secondary Allowance Scheme, the rates of which are being significantly increased in the Government's reform of youth income support.

International Labour Conference: Sessions, Conventions and Recommendations

(Question No. 2140)

Mr Hollis asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 11 October 1985:

Will he bring up to date the information contained in the answers to questions Nos. 2714 (*Hansard*, 30 October 1981, page 1817) and 2713 (*Hansard*, 17 November 1981, page 2927).

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE: SESSIONS, CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) In each of the last 13 years, Sessions of the International Labour Conference were held in Geneva, Switzerland. Each Session was of three weeks' duration held in the month of June.

In October 1976 a 17 day Maritime Session of the Conference was also held in Geneva.

(2) and (3) The following Conventions and Recommendations were adopted by the Conference during the last 13 years. Australian Government delegates voted as shown in the table below.

International Labour Conference Session	Instrument Adopted	Australian Government Delegates voted
57th Session	No instruments adopted	
58th Session	Dock Work Convention No. 137, 1973	For
	Dock Work Recommendation No. 145, 1973	For
	Minimum Age Convention No. 138, 1973	For
	Minimum Age Recommendation No. 146, 1973	For
59th Session	Occupational Cancer Convention No. 139, 1974	For
	Occupational Cancer Recommendation No. 147, 1974	For
	Paid Educational Leave Convention No. 140, 1974	For
	Paid Educational Leave Recommendation No. 148, 1974	For
60th Session	Rural Workers' Organisations Convention No. 141, 1975	For
	Rural Workers' Organisations Recommendation No. 149, 1975	For
	Human Resources Development Convention No. 142, 1975	For
	Human Resources Development Recommendation No. 150, 1975	For
	Migrant Workers' (Supplementary Provisions) Convention No. 143, 1975	Abstained
	Migrant Workers' Recommendation No. 151, 1975	For

International Labour Conference Session	Instrument Adopted	Australian Government Delegates voted
61st Session	Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention No. 144, 1976	For
	Tripartite Consultation (Activities of the International Labour Organisation) Recommendation No. 152, 1976	For
62nd Session	Protection of Young Seafarers Recommendation No. 153, 1976	For
	Continuity of Employment (Seafarers) Convention No. 145, 1976	For
	Continuity of Employment (Seafarers) Recommendation No. 154, 1976	For
	Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention No. 146, 1976	For
	Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention No. 147, 1976	For
	Merchant Shipping (Improvement of Standards) Recommendation No. 155, 1976	For
63rd Session	Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention No. 148, 1977	For
	Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Recommendation No. 156, 1977	For
	Nursing Personnel Convention No. 149, 1977	Abstained
	Nursing Personnel Recommendation No. 157, 1977	For
64th Session	Labour Administration Convention No. 150, 1978	For
	Labour Administration Recommendation No. 158, 1978	For
	Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention No. 151, 1978	For
	Labour Relations (Public Service) Recommendation No. 159, 1978	For
65th Session	Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention No. 152, 1979	For
	Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Recommendation No. 160, 1979	For
	Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention No. 153, 1979	For
	Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Recommendation No. 161, 1979	For
66th Session	Older Workers' Recommendation No. 162, 1980	For
67th Session	Collective Bargaining Convention No. 154, 1981	For
	Collective Bargaining Recommendation No. 163, 1981	For
	Occupational Safety and Health Convention No. 155, 1981	For
	Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation No. 164, 1981	For
	Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention No. 156, 1981	For
	Workers with Family Responsibilities Recommendation No. 165, 1981	For
68th Session	Protocol to the Plantations Convention 1958	For
	Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention No. 157, 1982	For
	Termination of Employment Convention No. 158, 1982	For
	Termination of Employment Recommendation No. 166, 1982	For
69th Session	Maintenance of Social Security Rights Recommendation No. 167, 1983	For
	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention No. 159, 1983	For
	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Recommendation No. 168, 1983	For
70th Session	Employment Policy (Supplementary Provisions) Recommendation No. 169, 1984	For
71st Session	Labour Statistics Convention No. 160, 1985	For
	Labour Statistics Recommendation No. 170, 1985	For
	Occupational Health Services Convention No. 161, 1985	For
	Occupational Health Services Recommendation No. 171, 1985	For

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION CONVENTIONS: RATIFICATION

(1), (2) and (3) The table below lists all Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference up to and including the 71st June 1985 Session.

The table shows the status of ILO Conventions at 1 January 1985, those Conventions that Australia has ratified, and the current situation in Australia concerning all other Conventions.

(4) As Australia is a Federal State, the consultative arrangements concerning the possible ratification of ILO Conventions are quite complex. All Conventions have been considered during the last 10 years at various times at Technical Officers Meetings, National Labour Consultative Council Meetings, at the Departments of Labour Advisory Committee or at the Ministers of Labour Meetings.

Number	Title of convention	Date of Ratification on States that have agreed to Ratification
1	First Session (Washington 1919)	
R2	Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919.	No State
*3	Unemployment Convention, 1919.	15.6.72
U*4	Maternity Protection Convention, 1919.	No State
*5	Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919	
	Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919	Vic., WA, Tas.
*6	Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919	No State
	Second Session (Genoa, 1920)	
R*7	Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920.	28.6.35
R8	Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920	28.6.35
R9	Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920	3.8.25
	Third Session (Geneva, 1921)	
R*10	Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921	24.12.57
R11	Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921	24.12.57
R*12	Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921	7.6.60
13	White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921	Queensland
14	Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921.	No State
R*15	Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921	28.6.35
R16	Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921	28.6.35
	Seventh Session (Geneva, 1925)	
*17	Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925	Tasmania
R*18	Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925	22.4.59
R19	Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925	12.6.59
U20	Night Work (Bakeries) Convention, 1925	
	Eighth Session (Geneva, 1926)	
R21	Inspection of Emigrant's Convention, 1926	18.4.31
	Ninth Session (Geneva, 1926)	
R22	Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926	1.4.35
C23	Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926	
	Tenth Session (Geneva, 1927)	
P*24	Sickness Insurance (Industry) Convention, 1927	
P*25	Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927	
	Eleventh Session (Geneva, 1928)	
R26	Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928	9.3.31
	Twelfth Session (Geneva; 1929)	
R27	Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929	9.3.31
†28	Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1929	
	Fourteenth Session (Geneva, 1930)	
R29	Forced Labour Convention, 1930.	2.1.32
30	Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930.	No State
	Fifteenth Session (Geneva, 1931)	
UO*31	Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931	
	Sixteenth Session (Geneva, 1932)	
†32	Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised) 1932	
†33	Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932	
	Seventeenth Session (Geneva, 1933)	
†34	Free-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933	
†35	Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933	
†36	Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933	
†37	Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933	
†38	Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933	
†39	Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933	
†40	Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933	
	Eighteenth Session (Geneva, 1934)	
†41	Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934	
R*42	Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934.	29.4.59
43	Sheet-Glass Works Convention, 1934	No State

Number	Title of convention	Date of Ratification on States that have agreed to Ratification
P44	Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934 Nineteenth Session (Geneva, 1935)	
R45	Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935	7.10.53
O46	Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention (Revised), 1935	No State
R47	Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935	22.10.70
P48	Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935	
49	Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works) Convention, 1935 Twentieth Session (Geneva, 1936)	No State
NM50	Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936	
051	Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works) Convention, 1936	No State
+52	Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 Twenty-first Session (Geneva, 1936)	
53	Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936	No State
X54	Holidays with Pay (Sea) Convention, 1936	
55	Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen) Convention, 1936	No State
P56	Sickness Insurance (Sea) Convention, 1936	
RO*57	Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention, 1936 Twenty-second Session (Geneva, 1936)	24.9.38
*58	Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936	All States except New South Wales
	Twenty-third Session (Geneva, 1937)	
*59	Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937	Victoria
*60	Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937	No State
061	Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles) Convention, 1937	No State
62	Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937	All States except New South Wales
	Twenty-fourth Session (Geneva, 1938)	
R*63	Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 Twenty-fifth Session (Geneva, 1939)	5.9.39
164	Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939	
165	Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939	
X66	Migration for Employment Convention, 1939	
U*67	Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1939 Twenty-eighth Session (Seattle, 1946)	
68	Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946	No State
69	Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946	No State
P070	Social Security (Seafarers) Convention, 1946	
P71	Seafarers' Pensions Convention, 1946	
X72	Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention, 1946	
C73	Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946	
74	Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946	No State
X75	Accommodation of Crews Convention, 1946	
RO*76	Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention, 1946 Twenty-ninth Session (Montreal, 1946)	25.1.49
77	Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946	No State
78	Medical examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946	No State
79	Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946	No State
RA80	Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946 Thirtieth Session (Geneva, 1947)	24.1.49
R81	Labour Inspection Convention, 1947	24.6.75
NM82	Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947	
R83	Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947	15.6.73

Number	Title of convention	Date of Ratification on States that have agreed to Ratification
NM84	Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947	30.9.54
R85	Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947	15.6.73
R86	Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947 Thirty-first Session (San Francisco, 1948)	28.2.73
R87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948	24.12.49
R88	Employment Service Convention, 1948	No State
U89	Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948	Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Western Australia
90	Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 Thirty-Second Session (Geneva, 1949)	3.3.54
*91	Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention (Revised), 1949	Victoria
92	Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949	Queensland
R0*93	Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1949	No State
94	Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949	No State
95	Protection of Wages Convention, 1949	28.2.73
96	Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949	19.6.69
C97	Migration of Employment Convention (Revised) 1949	10.12.74
R98	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 Thirty-fourth Session (Geneva, 1951)	Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952
R99	Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951	Victoria
R100	Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 Thirty-fifth Session (Geneva, 1952)	No State
*101	Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952	No State
102	Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952	No State
103	Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 Thirty-eighth Session (Geneva, 1955)	7.6.60
I104	Abolition of Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1955	No State
R105	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957	New South Wales,
106	Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957	Victoria,
107	Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 Forty-first Session (Geneva, 1958)	South Australia, Western Australia
C108	Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958	15.6.72
R0109	Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1958	15.6.73
I110	Plantations Convention, 1958	15.6.71
R111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 Forty-third Session (Geneva, 1959)	No State
R*112	Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959	Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961
113	Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959	29.10.63
I114	Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959 Forty-fourth Session (Geneva, 1960)	Forty-sixth Session (Geneva, 1962)
U115	Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 Forty-fifth Session (Geneva, 1961)	Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962
RA116		
I117		

Number	Title of convention	Date of Ratification on States that have agreed to Ratification
I118	Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 Forty-seventh Session (Geneva, 1963)	Tasmania, Western Australia, Victoria No State
I119	Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 Forty-eighth Session (Geneva, 1964)	Queensland and Tasmania No State
I120	Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964	12.9.69
I121	Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964	12.12.71
R122	Employment Policy Convention, 1964 Forty-ninth Session (Geneva, 1965)	Western Australia
R*123	Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965	12.12.71
I124	Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 Fiftieth Session (Geneva, 1966)	Tasmania and Western Australia
I125	Fishermen's Competency Certificates Convention, 1966	
I126	Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966 Fifty-first Session (Geneva, 1967)	Queensland No State
I127	Maximum Weight Convention, 1967	No State
C128	Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967 Fifty-third Session (Geneva, 1969)	
I129	Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969	
C130	Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention, 1969 Fifty-fourth Session (Geneva, 1970)	
R131	Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970	15.6.73
I132	Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970	No State
OI33	Fifty-fifth Session (Geneva, 1970) Accommodation of Crews (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1970	Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia
I134	Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970 Fifty-sixth Session (Geneva, 1971)	
I135	Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971	New South Wales and Western Australia No State
I136	Benzene Convention, 1971 Fifty-eighth Session (Geneva, 1973)	No State
R137	Dock Work Convention, 1973	25.6.74
I138	Minimum Age convention, 1973 Fifty-ninth Session (Geneva, 1974)	No State
I139	Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974	Western Australia No State
I140	Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 Sixtieth Session (Geneva, 1975)	No State
I141	Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975	10.9.85
I142	Human Resources Development Convention, 1975	No State
I143	Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 Sixty-first Session (Geneva, 1976)	No State
R144	Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 Sixty-second Session (Geneva, 1976)	11.6.79
I145	Continuity of Employment (Seafarers) Convention, 1976	No State
I146	Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976	No State

Number	Title of convention	Date of Ratification on States that have agreed to Ratification
147	Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976	No State
148	Sixty-third Session (Geneva, 1977)	
149	Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977	No State
150	Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977.	No State
151	Sixty-fourth Session (Geneva, 1978)	
152	Labour Administration Convention, 1978	10.9.85
153	Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978	Queensland
	Sixty-fifth Session (Geneva, 1979)	
154	Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979	Queensland
155	Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1979	No State
156	Sixty-sixth Session (Geneva, 1980)	
	No Conventions	
157	Sixty-Seventh Session (Geneva, 1981)	
158	Promotion of Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981	No State
159	Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment Convention, 1981	No State
160	Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981	Western Australia
157	Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982	No State
158	Termination of Employment Convention, 1982	No State
159	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Recommendation, 1983	Tasmania and Northern Territory
160	Labour Statistics Convention, 1985	No State
161	Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985	No State

O Convention which has not yet received the required number of ratifications for entry into force.

* Convention revised by a subsequent Convention.

† Convention no longer open to ratification as a result of the entry into force of a revising Convention.

X Conventions which have not received the required number of ratifications for entry into force and which are no longer open to ratification as a result of the entry into force of a revising Convention.

A Conventions which merely revise the final articles.

R Conventions which Australia has ratified.

P Conventions which are precluded from ratification by Australia as they are unsuited to Australian conditions.

I Conventions which are irrelevant or of limited relevance to Australia.

U Conventions which are no longer seen as setting desirable objectives.

NM Conventions which apply to non-metropolitan territories only.

C Conventions which are wholly within the competence of the Commonwealth.

Medicare: Glucometer Services

(Question No. 2143)

Mr Beddall asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 11 October 1985:

(1) Is it a fact that his Department will not supply or refund the costs of a glucometer used by diabetics in Queensland; if so, has he considered having glucometers covered under Medicare; if not, why not.

(2) If the machines are to be covered by Medicare, when is this expected to occur.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) My Department is unable to supply or to refund the costs of glucometers either under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme or the Medicare arrangements. The Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is limited to the provision of drugs and medicinal preparations. Under Medi-

care, medical benefits are only payable towards the costs of professional services rendered by legally qualified medical practitioners, certain specialist medical services rendered by approved dentists and consultations by participating optometrists.

I appreciate that obtaining paramedical services and aids and appliances can, at times, prove financially difficult for the public. This was one of the factors which led to the Government establishing the Medicare Benefits Review Committee. This Committee is considering, amongst other things, whether the scope of the Medicare arrangements should be extended. The Committee is expected to present its report on this question by April next year.

(2) I am unable to anticipate the Committee's recommendations on how the Medicare arrangements might be extended or to foreshadow the Government's response to such recommendations.

New Enterprise Incentive Scheme

(Question No. 2173)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 11 October 1985:

(1) How many individuals have been assisted under the new enterprise incentive scheme operating on a trial basis in the western suburbs of New South Wales.

(2) What is the nature of each of the small businesses established by these people.

(3) What evaluation process will be adopted to ascertain the effectiveness of the scheme.

(4) How many inquiries has his Department received in each State from unemployed people seeking to participate in this scheme.

(5) What was the response of his Department to the inquiries.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) 38, as at 30 November 1985.

(2) The nature of small businesses established under the New Enterprise Incentive Scheme in New South Wales is given below. The number shown in brackets after the type of business indicates if more than one person is involved in a business falling within this category.

Automotive car wreckers (2)

Retail hobby shop (2)

Automotive spare parts (2)

Exhaust system manufacture (2)

Beautician service

Comic publishing (3)

Gardening service

Correspondence games

TV antenna installations

Fibreglass hair dressing equipment

Medieval culture displays (2)

Wall and floor tiling service

Model agency and photographic studio (2)

Australian souvenirs

Worm farm

Electrical appliance service

Home maintenance service

Martial arts gymnasium

Golf practice range

Vinyl flooring sales and laying (2)

Souvenirs and gift shop (2)

Music rehearsal studio

VCR and television repairs

Booking agency for musical artists

Computer bureau

Manufacture of industrial chemicals

Video recording studio

Used furniture and other goods

(3) An evaluation of the pilot scheme is being undertaken by my Department and the Bureau of Labour Market Research.

(4) The numbers of inquiries received by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations from unemployed people in each State seeking to participate in the scheme are:

New South Wales	1,600
Victoria	250
Queensland	550
Western Australia	1,100
South Australia	200
Tasmania	40

It should be noted that State and Territory Governments may also receive inquiries in addition to those quoted above.

(5) In New South Wales advice is given that the scheme is administered through the Office of Small Business and inquiries should be directed to their Parramatta Office. The Office of Small Business will then invite the person to lodge an application for the scheme.

In Victoria, the scheme was launched on 10 December 1985. A telephone hotline service operates for people to phone in and register their interest. Information is sent out to invite prospective participants to attend a seminar. Prospective participants are then invited to a workshop to develop their applications.

In Queensland, the scheme was launched on 10 December 1985 and applicants are invited to lodge an application for assistance at the same time as they apply for a State loan under the Self Employment Venture Scheme.

In Western Australia, interested people are given details of the scheme and invited to lodge an expression of interest. When this is received, and if the person appears to satisfy the eligibility criteria, they are then invited to lodge a formal application.

In South Australia, details of the scheme are provided to interested applicants. They are advised an application may be lodged at the same time as they apply for a State Loan under the Special Employment Venture Scheme.

In Tasmania, the scheme is expected to be launched in January and advice is given that all inquiries are noted by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations and information will be sent when the scheme is launched.

Concerning the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, people with inquiries are advised the respective Territories will not be participating in the pilot stage of the scheme. However, the Northern Territory Government has indicated that it will watch developments in other States closely.

Victor Harbor Railway, South Australia

(Question No. 2180)

Mr Jacobi asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 11 October 1985:

(1) What action was taken on the petitions presented to the House, containing the signatures of 9,000 people obtained up to October 1984, seeking retention of the Adelaide to Victor Harbor rail service.

(2) Will the rail line from Strathalbyn to Victor Harbor be transferred back to South Australia in at least the same condition as it was originally transferred to the Commonwealth Government.

(3) Did the Government allow the rail line under the control of the Australian National Railways to deteriorate?

rate to such an extent that when it is transferred back to the SA Government substantial expenditure will be required to make it serviceable; if so, why.

(4) When did the last negotiations occur between the Commonwealth and SA Governments on the issue of rehabilitation and handover of the Victor Harbor rail line.

(5) Will the Commonwealth Government direct that the Strathalbyn to Victor Harbor rail line, together with the appropriate assets (e.g. stations and signals), be transferred back to SA and have the rail line upgraded before the transfer to a satisfactory level at no cost to the State.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The petition was referred to the independent Arbitrator appointed by the Federal and South Australian Governments to determine the future of the Victor Harbor railway line. It was taken into account by the Arbitrator in making his determination.

(2) The Australian National Railways Commission (AN) has advised that in its judgment, except for some localised speed restrictions, the current condition of the track between Strathalbyn and Victor Harbor would allow trains to operate at the same line speeds applying at the time of transfer of the railway to the Commonwealth in March 1978. In accordance with the determination of the Arbitrator, maintenance undertaken by AN on the line, other than to secure public safety, ceased in mid-November 1984.

(3) No. In AN's judgment the line is presently serviceable, although a protracted history of deferred maintenance exists dating back to the introduction of reduced maintenance policies by the South Australian Railways since 1965-66. The rate of maintenance undertaken by AN has been the same as was considered appropriate by the SA Government up until 1978. AN ceased general maintenance of the line in mid-November 1984 pending further investigation by the SA Government into using the line as a tourist railway.

(4) Discussions were held with the Premier and South Australian Minister of Transport on 30 August 1985. The Minister of Transport wrote to me on 31 October requesting transfer of the line to the State as soon as practicable in view of the South Australian Government's decision for tourist services to operate on the line.

(5) The Federal Government will expedite the transfer of the line to the South Australian Government. The South Australian Government has announced it will spend \$750,000 on rehabilitation of the track. The Federal Government has approved expenditure of \$1.258 million under the Community Employment Program to upgrade the track.

Copyright Act 1968: Review of Audiovisual Copyright Provisions -

(Question No. 2183)

Mr Conquest asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 14 October 1985:

Will he bring up to date the information contained in the answer to question No. 1189 (1) (*Hansard*, 31 May 1985, page 3362).

Mr Lionel Bowen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The review by my Department of the audiovisual copyright provisions of the Copyright Act 1968 is now substantially complete.

I am hopeful that a Bill to amend the Copyright Act implementing some of the specific proposals arising out of the review can be introduced in the next sittings, for public exposure and comment.

As I said in response to the honourable member's earlier question, the copyright issues concerning the viewing of video movies in motels by guests in their rooms have been given careful consideration in the review.

Proposed Federal Airports Corporation (Question No. 2199)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 14 October 1985:

Has he received representations from the Australian Mayoral Aviation Council for membership of the proposed Federal Airports Corporation; if so, what was the result of the representations.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

I have received representations from the Australian Mayoral Aviation Council for membership of the proposed Federal Airports Corporation. I have advised representatives of the Council that the Government will not be in a position to decide the membership until the passage of legislation establishing the Corporation, and that I would expect the selection of members to be on the basis of the contribution they can make to the efficient operation of the Corporation.

Telecom Yellow Pages Directories (Question No. 2207)

Mr Price asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 15 October 1985:

(1) Who was the successful tenderer for the Telecom Yellow Pages in each State and Territory and what is the extent of foreign ownership of each contractor.

(2) What was the amount of each successful tender.

(3) Who were the previous contractors and what was the extent of their overseas ownership.

(4) Will the current contracts facilitate Australian expertise and allow Australian companies to expand operations overseas; if so, to what extent and was this a consideration in the evaluation of the tenders.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question, based on advice from the Australian Telecommunications Commission, is as follows:

(1) New South Wales (including A.C.T.) E. H. O'Brien Pty Ltd—51% Australian ownership. The remaining shareholding is owned by Teledirect, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bell Canada enterprises, incorporated in Canada.

Other States Australian Directory Services—A partnership whose beneficial owners are Volt Information Sciences and South Western Bell Publications, both incorporated in the USA.

(2) The estimated revenue to Telecom during the 5 year contract period commencing 1 July 1986 is as follows: E. H. O'Brien Pty Ltd \$600 million, Australian Directory Services \$1000 million; \$1600 million.

(3) New South Wales (including A.C.T.) E. H. O'Brien Pty Ltd—see reply to (1) Other States Directories (Aust) Pty Ltd—a wholly owned subsidiary of GTE Directories Corporation, incorporated in the USA.

(4) This was not part of the selection criteria in the evaluation of tenders for the contracts. However, an important consideration was that the vast majority of the 1000 employees of the existing contractors should be offered employment with the successful tenderers.

It is of note that E. H. O'Brien Pty Ltd were this year awarded the directory selling contract for both Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

Roads: South East New South Wales

(Question No. 2210)

Mr Sharp asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

(1) Is the Government considering upgrading the Princes Highway to a standard required to handle an increase in the volume of traffic expected to be generated with the Navy's proposed move of some of its major facilities at Sydney to Jervis Bay.

(2) Is the Government considering (a) upgrading Trunk Road 92 to ensure an additional and trafficable access will be created to the South Coast and the South East of N.S.W. and (b) extending the Illawarra railway line from Bomaderry to Jervis Bay or areas further south.

(3) Does the Minister recognise there is a need to improve access and communications in the Shoalhaven region to meet the needs of future increases in naval personnel.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) to (3) The Minister for Defence announced on 3 October 1985, that a study is to be undertaken of a proposal to move some naval facilities from Sydney to Jervis Bay. The study will take into account the need for adequate transportation and communication within the Shoalhaven region and beyond. In the event of a Government decision that the relocation proposal be further developed, the issue of which elements (if any) of the existing infrastructure to be upgraded would become the subject of consultation with the N.S.W. State Government and the Local Government authorities concerned.

Priority One Advertisements

(Question No. 2212)

Mr Shack asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 15 October 1985:

(1) What amount has been spent on the Priority One advertisements published in the Australian press.

(2) How often and in which papers (a) have the advertisements appeared and (b) will the advertisements appear in the future.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) \$373,465.88.

(2) (a) the advertisements have appeared

Frequency	Newspaper
1	The Australian
2	Sydney Morning Herald
2	Sydney Daily Mirror
2	Sydney Daily Telegraph
2	Sydney Daily Sun
1	Melbourne Herald
1	Melbourne Age
3	Melbourne Sun
2	Brisbane Courier Mail
2	Brisbane Daily Sun
2	Brisbane Telegraph
2	Adelaide Advertiser
2	Adelaide News
2	Perth West Australian
2	Perth Daily News
2	Hobart Mercury
2	Darwin NT News
2	Canberra Times
2	Newcastle Herald
2	Coffs Harbour Advocate
2	Bathurst Advocate
2	Goulburn Evening Post
2	Illawarra Mercury
2	Grafton Examiner
2	Lismore Star
2	Daily News/Gold CSTR
2	Lithgow Mercury
2	Maitland Mercury
2	Orange Central Daily
2	Tamworth Leader
2	Dubbo Liberal
2	Wagga Advertiser
2	Barrier Daily Truth
2	Bendigo Advertiser
2	Geelong Advertiser
2	Shepparton News
2	Albury Border Mail
2	Ballarat Courier
2	Mildura Daily
2	Warrnambool Standard
2	Warwick News
2	Townsville Bulletin
2	Cairns Post
2	Toowoomba Chronicle
2	Mt Isa Star
2	Rockhampton Bulletin
2	Maryborough Chronicle
2	Sunshine Coast Daily
2	Mackay Mercury
2	Ipswich Queensland Times
2	Gympie Times
2	Gold Coast Bulletin
2	Gladstone Observer
2	Bundaberg News

Frequency	Newspaper
2	Kalgoorlie Miner
2	Burnie Advocate
2	Launceston Examiner
1	Neos Kosmos
1	New Country
1	Greek Herald
1	Tele Haber
1	Gunes
1	Yeni Dunya
1	Il Globo
1	La Fiamma
1	Corried Portuguese
1	O Portuguese na Aust.
1	El Espanol En Aust.
1	Spanish Herald
1	El Telegraph
1	Chuong Saigon
1	Novo Doba
1	Novosti

(2) (b) These advertisements are not scheduled to be repeated.

Display of Portraits at Australian Embassies (Question No. 2215)

Mr Hodes asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 16 October 1985:

(1) Further to the answer to my question No. 1223 (*Hansard*, 8 October 1985, pages 1562-3), in which of the Australian Embassies listed in part (1) of the answer are there framed photographs of Her Majesty the Queen.

(2) If it is not practical in all instances to display portraits of Her Majesty the Queen in public areas, why is it practical to display photographs of the Prime Minister and/or himself.

(3) Why is it not practical to display portraits of Her Majesty the Queen in all instances.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Framed portraits of Her Majesty the Queen are displayed in public areas of the following Australian overseas posts listed in part (1) of Question No. 1223. Algiers, Bonn, Damascus, Honolulu, Houston, Kathmandu, Kingston, Lagos, Lima, Los Angeles, New York C.G., Osaka, Port Moresby, San Francisco, Tarawa, Washington.

In addition, portraits of Her Majesty the Queen are displayed in public areas at the following additional overseas posts at which photographs of the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister are not on display: Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Berlin, Caracas, Dhaka, Holy See, Malta, Mexico City, Nairobi, New Delhi, Ottawa, Paris, Pretoria, Rome, Seoul, Tehran, Toronto, Vancouver.

(2) and (3) As stated in answer to the honourable member's question No. 1223 there is no formal requirement to display portraits of either Her Majesty the Queen or the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister in public areas of Australian diplomatic and consular posts.

Search and Rescue Satellites

(Question No. 2233)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister representing the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

Is the Minister proposing to establish an inter-departmental committee or steering group to co-ordinate and promote the consideration of the application of search and rescue satellites for Australia; if so, who would be included in such a group.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

I am not proposing to establish an IDC or steering group to consider the application of search and rescue satellites for Australia. My department is represented on a committee established by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation to liaise with interested agencies on CSIRO's experimental program based on the COSPAS/SARSAT search and rescue satellite system.

Search and Rescue Satellites

(Question No. 2236)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

Is he proposing to establish an inter-departmental committee or steering group to co-ordinate and promote the consideration of the application of search and rescue satellites for Australia; if so, who would be included in such a group.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

No. However the Department of Communications is represented on a Liaison committee established by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation Office of Space Science and Applications (COSA). This committee will consider the results of experimental work on search and rescue satellites to be conducted by the CSIRO.

The Department of Communications in association with the Department of Transport has supported the use of the frequencies 406 MHz and 121.5 MHz as an experimental service with satellite monitored emergency position indicating radio beacons (EPIRBS).

The Telecommunications Advisory Committee, chaired by an officer of the Department of Communications, has established a Maritime Safety Communications Subcommittee which co-ordinates development of maritime safety communications. This includes evaluating the development of satellite based alerting and locating systems and the possible application of this technology to Australia's search and rescue responsibilities.

Transport Industry Employees Superannuation Scheme

(Question No. 2238)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

(1) What will be the composition of the membership of the Board of Trustees of the Transport Industry Employees Superannuation Scheme and will the Board have (a) a majority of (i) employer or (ii) employee representatives and (b) an independent chairman.

(2) Who will appoint the members of the Board.

(3) What action is he taking to prevent a potential conflict of interest developing if the fund invests in transport companies who have representatives on the Board of Trustees.

(4) Is he able to say whether pressure is being brought to bear by the Transport Workers Union to require transport industry employers to include employees in the proposed scheme as well as an existing company scheme; if so, (a) does he approve the action, (b) is it contrary to the agreement of 4 September 1985 between the Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions whereby employers are only required to contribute to such a scheme when they have failed to provide an appropriate scheme for employees and (c) what action is he taking in regard to the matter.

(5) Should transport companies be required to provide the same employer contribution for (a) casual employees, (b) part time employees and (c) independent contractors, as they do for full-time employees; if so, what action is he taking to implement the requirement.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) The superannuation scheme proposed by the Transport Workers Union (TWU) for the road transport industry remains the subject of negotiations between the TWU and employers in the industry.

(3) The question of prudential arrangements for superannuation funds is one that will be covered in the guidelines for occupational superannuation which were foreshadowed by the Treasurer and myself at the time of the Government/ACTU agreement. These guidelines fall within the Treasurer's area of responsibility.

(4) (a) I understand that the TWU is seeking to have employees included in their proposed scheme as an alternative to company schemes. The Government is opposed to industrial action over superannuation claims.

(b) The Government/ACTU agreement provides for the extension and improvement of occupational superannuation based on a 3% wage equivalent to be offset against national productivity. As such it would apply to all employees and the agreement provides for it to be implemented on an industry by industry, occupation by occupation, or, in limited circumstances, company by company basis.

(c) I have held discussions with the parties on 15 November at which agreement was

reached on how appropriate superannuation arrangements for the industry might be progressed. I have indicated subsequently to the parties that there should be no industrial action if difficulties arise in that process and that parties should seek the assistance of the ACTU and/or the Government in resolving such difficulties.

(5) The level of contributions for particular categories of employees is a matter that the Government considers should be negotiated between employers and unions within the context of the Government/ACTU agreement, the Treasurer's proposed guidelines for occupational superannuation, and any guidelines that might be established by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the context of the Productivity Case.

New Zealand Meat Producers Board

(Question No. 2239)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

(1) Is he able to say (a) whether the New Zealand Meat Producers Board has debts of about \$NZ700 million and of this about \$NZ500 million has been borrowed from the Reserve Bank of NZ, (b) whether there will be no interest or principal repayment for the first 5 years of the 25 year loan and (c) what the interest rate for the loan is.

(2) Is he also able to say whether this amount is in addition to money granted to the meat industry under the supplementary minimum price scheme; if so, what amount did the industry receive from the scheme.

(3) Does this special loan mean that it will impossible for NZ to export lamb to Australia free from subsidy or other direct or indirect Government assistance.

Mr Dawkins—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The accounts of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board for the 12 months to 30 September 1984, which are published in the Board's 1984 Annual Report, state that:

"New Zealand Government's approval has been received for the placement of the accumulated deficits in the sheepmeat and beef accounts (total \$495.6 million) into subordinated loan accounts at the Reserve Bank of New Zealand with the following interest and repayment terms: no interest to be charged for 5 years to 30 September 1989 and no principal payment for the same period. For the following 25 years (i.e. from 30 September 1989) equal instalments of principal together with interest on the balance at 1% per annum."

Recent press reports suggest that further debts totalling \$NZ205 million were accrued for the 12 months to 30 September 1985. In respect of this accounting period the Board's 1984 Annual Report states that:

"The Government authorised the establishment from 1 October 1984 of two new Meat Income Stabilisation sub-accounts to provide for the future operations of the Board in respect of sheepmeat and beef. For the 1984 season these accounts will receive or pay interest

at 10 per cent p.a. when in credit or debit but with provision for annual reviews of this rate."

(2) The Supplementary Minimum Price Scheme which was introduced in 1979 ended on 30 September 1984. However, the New Zealand Government agreed to pay an amount for the 1984 season as a one-off payment equivalent to the level of SMPs had the scheme continued; the amount involved totalled \$NZ130 million compared with \$NZ262 million in the previous year.

(3) The concessional financial terms of the loans arranged by the New Zealand Government will assist the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board in repaying its debts. The question of the impact of such arrangements on any lamb exports to Australia is a matter for consideration in the context of any formal complaints under the countervailing provisions of the Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement. Respective industries represented by the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation and the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board have considered trans-Tasman marketing prospects and in this regard the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board has assured the AMLC that it would not export lamb to Australia in 1985.

Transport Industry Interstate Drivers Award

(Question No. 2240)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

(1) Is there a section in the Transport Industry Interstate Drivers Award whereby 35 miles or 57 km is deemed to be an hour's work.

(2) Is it a fact that employees are claiming up to one and a half hours pay for every hour worked because the average distance travelled by an interstate truck is 80 kmph.

Mr Peter Morris—This is primarily a matter for the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, the Hon. Ralph Willis, M.P., who has provided the answer to the honourable member's question as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) No, the Transport Industry Interstate Drivers Award does not provide for employees in the long distance road freight industry to claim or be paid at time and half for every hour worked. Payment is calculated as follows:

For a particular job, for example a Melbourne-Sydney-Melbourne run, the distance is approximately 1800 kms. The award stipulates 57 kmph as the basis for calculations. Therefore to cover 1800 kms is calculated to take 31.6 hours.

The 31.6 hours is broken up into 3x10 hours with a 1.6 hours residual. Given a standard working day of 8 hours the employee is paid 3x8 24 hours at ordinary time plus the 1.6 hour residual at ordinary time. The remaining 6 hours (31.6-25.6) is paid as overtime at double the ordinary hourly rate.

Transport Companies: Rail Freight Arrangements

(Question No. 2242)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

(1) Which transport companies have special arrangements with a State rail authority for the hiring of complete trains for interstate freight purposes.

(2) How many 'road transports' do such trains replace.

(3) Is there adequate cost recovery by the State authority for these trains.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Federal Government does not have any responsibilities for the operation of State rail authorities. The matter should therefore be taken up with the relevant States.

Mascot Airport, New South Wales: Upgrading

(Question No. 2245)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

(1) Is it a fact that the \$20 million scheme to upgrade the international terminal at Mascot Airport, New South Wales, will not correct one of the major problems which is the shortage of standing positions for aircraft.

(2) If so, what is being done to address this problem.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) It is a fact that the \$20 million scheme to upgrade the international terminal at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport does not include any additional aircraft parking positions. This project will rectify the existing terminal's inadequate facilities which prevail under the current schedule control rules. The current number of aircraft parking positions are adequate to satisfy the demand which exists under the schedule control rules.

(2) As there is no demand for additional aircraft parking positions under the existing schedule control rules, there is no proposal at the present time for additional positions. The provision of future positions will be a matter for consideration by the Federal Airports Corporation when it is established.

New Zealand Meat Producers Board

(Question No. 2251)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

(1) When was his attention drawn to the multi-million dollar debt that the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board was accruing.

(2) Was the matter discussed at any stage with the NZ Government; if so, when.

(3) What was the outcome of any such discussions.

(4) What action is he taking over the possibility that the NZ Government may not require the new meat body taking over from the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board to take over the debt, now estimated at around \$NZ700 million.

(5) Will the 'writing-off' of this accrued debt represent a form of subsidy to the NZ meat industry; if so, does this contravene the agreement with NZ.

(6) What action was taken on this matter by his predecessor.

Mr Dawkins—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The debts of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, which are a consequence of price stabilisation conducted by the Board on behalf of the New Zealand industry, have built up over a number of years and presently are reported to total around \$NZ700 million. The NZ sheepmeat industry's problems have been known to me for some time. I met with the President of the Sheepmeat Council of Australia in January this year in response to industry's concerns about Government support for the NZ industry and the adequacy of the anti-dumping/countervailing provisions of the Australian-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement.

(2) The concerns of Australian agricultural industry, including the sheepmeat industry, about possible imports of dumped/subsidised New Zealand products have been discussed on several occasions with New Zealand Ministers and officials. The latest occasion was at the Joint Ministerial Meeting which was held in Canberra in August 1985.

(3) In these discussions, the safeguard provisions of the Trade Agreement have been acknowledged, and in particular the application of international rules in respect of dumped/subsidised imports which cause or threaten material injury to industry is recognised. Both Governments aim to reduce industry assistance and facilitate industry adjustment; the recent elimination of Supplementary Minimum Prices in the case of New Zealand is an example. At the same time we have agreed to consider the removal of export incentives and other such mechanisms in trans-Tasman trade. Closer consultation between industries of both countries is also seen as a valuable way of improving industries' understanding of each other's situation. In this regard, I have noted that the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board and the AMLC are of the view that under present and foreseeable circumstances, trade in lamb will not occur between Australia and New Zealand, and that the Board and the AMLC have agreed to consult in the event of a change in these circumstances.

(4) The reports that the New Zealand Government may 'write-off' the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board debt are speculative at this stage. If necessary, consultations will be held to ensure that any action affecting trans-Tasman trade conforms with the Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement.

(5) The 'writing-off' of accrued debt could be a subsidy but this would of course relate to past losses and not be a competitive ongoing subsidy of the sort applied by the EC. Under the Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement no new performance-based export incentives are to be introduced in respect of trans-Tasman trade; other forms of subsidy have not been proscribed.

However, the countervailing provisions of the Agreement would apply in the event that imports of subsidised product cause or threaten material injury to Australian industry.

(6) In response to anxiety in the industry at potential imports of subsidised sheepmeat my predecessor indicated that he would act according to the provisions of the Trade Agreement. However, no imports took place and hence it was not necessary for the Government to take action.

New Zealand Meat Producers Board

(Question No. 2252)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

(1) When was his attention drawn to the multi-million dollar debt that the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board (NZMPB) was accruing

(2) Was the matter discussed at any stage with NZ Government; if so, when

(3) What was the outcome of any such discussions

(4) What action is he taking over the possibility that the NZ Government may not require the new meat body taking over from the NZMPB to take over the debt, now estimated at around \$NZ700 million

(5) Will the 'writing-off' of this accrued debt represent a form of subsidy to the NZ meat industry, if so, does this contravene the agreement with NZ.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The operations of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board and the levels of assistance provided to the sheepmeat industry by the New Zealand Government are matters on which I have been briefed since becoming Minister.

(2) (3) (4) and (5) See Mr Dawkins' response to question 2251.

Government Housing Loans for Members of Parliament

(Question No. 2286)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Territories, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

How many (a) Ministers and (b) other parliamentarians are purchasing housing in Canberra with (i) preferential Government loans and/or (ii) preferential loans from Government institutions, including the Commonwealth Bank.

Mr Scholes—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) and (b)

My Department administers only two loans programs; the Commonwealth of Australia Mortgage and the Commissioner for Housing Loans Scheme. There are no parliamentarians who have outstanding loans under either of these programs.

Waterfront Disputes: Loss of Primary Product Contents

(Question No. 2288)

Mr Hawker asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) How many industrial disputes on the waterfront and in maritime industries since 1 January 1984, have led to the loss of contracts for the sale of primary products overseas.

(2) What was the value of the loss of these contracts for the sale of (a) wheat, (b) wool, (c) dairy products, (d) sugar, (e) beef, (f) lamb, (g) mutton, (h) live sheep, (i) timber products and (j) other products.

(3) What estimates have been made of the cost of each of the industrial disputes to the industries affected.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1), (2) and (3)

I can advise the honourable member that the Australian Bureau of Statistics collects figures on the number of industrial disputes and publishes annual figures which identify water, transport and stevedoring statistics separately.

On a monthly basis disputes on the waterfront and in the maritime industries are reported as part of a more general transport, storage and communications category. For 1984, the latest period for which figures are available, there were 12 disputes in water transport and 81 disputes in stevedoring.

No statistics exist linking disputes to the loss of export orders or contracts for the sale of primary products overseas.

Waterfront Disputes: Delays of Primary Product Exports

(Question No. 2289)

Mr Hawker asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) How many disputes on the waterfront and in the maritime industries since 1 January 1984 have led to the delay of exports of primary products.

(2) What was the cost of the delays in sale for exports of (a) wheat, (b) wool, (c) dairy products, (d) sugar, (e) beef, (f) lamb, (g) mutton, (h) live sheep, (i) timber products and (j) other products.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2)

I can advise the honourable member that the Australian Bureau of Statistics collects figures on the number of industrial disputes and publishes annual figures which identify water, transport and stevedoring statistics separately.

On a monthly basis disputes on the waterfront and in the maritime industries are reported as part of a more general transport, storage and communications category. For 1984, the latest period for which figures are available, there were 12 disputes in water transport and 81 disputes in stevedoring.

No statistics exist linking disputes to delays in the shipping of primary products.

Nuclear Power Stations

(Question No. 2293)

Mr MacKellar asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

What was the number of nuclear power stations (a) operating and (b) under construction in each country, at 31 December 1985.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

The number of commercial nuclear power reactors operating and under construction in each country is set out in the following table:

NUCLEAR POWER UNITS IN OPERATION
AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 31
DECEMBER 1984

Country	In operation (a)	Under construction (b)
Argentina	2	1
Belgium	6	2
Brazil	1	1
Bulgaria	4	2
Canada	16	7
China	1	
Cuba		1
Czechoslovakia	3	10
Finland	4	
France	41	23
Germany D.R.	5	6
Germany F.R.	19	7
Hungary	2	2
India	5	5
Italy	3	3
Japan	31	10
Korea R.O.	3	6
Mexico		2
Netherlands	2	
Pakistan	1	
Philippines		1
Poland		2
Romania		3
South Africa	1	1
Spain	7	3
Sweden	10	2
Switzerland	5	
Taiwan	5	1
United Kingdom	37	5
USA	85	34
USSR	46	39
Yugoslavia	1	
Total	345	180

(a) In operation—In declared commercial operation

(b) Under construction—Foundations have been poured and erection of main buildings started.

Source: International Atomic Energy Agency 'Nuclear Power Reactors in the World', April 1985.

Medical Fraud

(Question No. 2295)

Mr Jacobi asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) Which doctors have been (a) prosecuted for Medibank or Medicare fraud, (b) struck off the roll because of fraud and (c) re-instated to the roll, since the inception of Medibank and Medicare and what sums were involved in each case.

(2) What were the (a) jurisdictions in which prosecutions were moved and (b) sentences imposed.

(3) How many of the convicted doctors had restrictions placed on their right to practise medicine as a result of the conviction and what was the (a) nature and (b) duration of the restrictions.

(4) Which people, other than doctors, have been charged with defrauding Medibank or Medicare and what sums were involved in each case.

(5) What were the (a) jurisdictions in which they were prosecuted and (b) sentences imposed.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

In many cases involving practitioners the charges before the Courts were representative charges. This is common practice in such matters, as they often involve a multitude of offences each one being for a small amount of money. The charges, therefore, may not indicate the full extent of the fraudulent activity or the amount involved.

Under the Health Insurance Act the making or issuing of a false or misleading document capable of being used in connection with a claim for Commonwealth medical benefits is a complete offence, and this is reflected in some cases, where the charges preferred do not indicate an amount of money. Accordingly in many cases the records available to the Commission do not indicate the amount of money obtained as a result of the fraudulent activity.

The following Schedule provides details of medical practitioners who have been convicted (or against whom charges have been proven) for defrauding or attempting to defraud the Commonwealth in respect of the payment of medical benefits since 1975.

All cases were prosecuted in the Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Details of medical practitioners who were prosecuted but acquitted have not been included in the attached data.

Abbreviations used in describing the sentence/penalties imposed are:

'GBB'—Good Behaviour Bond (amount of recognisance shown)

'Offence Proven'—Offence found proven without proceeding to conviction under the provisions of section 19B of the Commonwealth Crimes Act 1914.

Abbreviations used in the column headed 'Legislation' are:

'HIA'—Health Insurance Act 1973

'CCA'—Commonwealth Crimes Act 1914

Name	State	Legislation	Year	Amount Involved	Sentence/Penalty Imposed
B. Balfour	Vic.	S219 HIA	1976	8,758.69	Fined \$14,750.00
L. M. Finley	ACT	S219 HIA	1976	2,372.93	\$500.00 GBB 2 Years
J. Phillips	SA	S129 HIA	1976	900.00	Fined \$900.00 Deregistered for 1 Year
D. Sender	Vic.	S129 HIA	1976	825.00	Fined \$825.00
G. W. Soo	SA	S129 HIA	1976	850.00	Fined \$850.00 Deregistered for 1 Year
F. W. Welch	SA	S129 HIA	1976	210,858.42	Fined \$14,200.00 Deregistered 1977 Reinstated 1982
H. Y. Cheung	Tas.	S129 HIA	1977	119.60	\$200.00 GBB 1 Year
S. A. Low	WA	S29A CCA	1977	2,381.25	3 Years Imprisonment 9 Months Non Parole Period Deregistered for 1 Year
J. Freeman	Vic.	S129 HIA	1978	656.50	\$100.00 GBB 1 Year
K. V. Prakash	NSW	S129 HIA	1978	102.80	Fined \$1,000.00 \$1000.00 GBB 3 Years
K. V. Prakash	NSW	I29 HIA	1978	1,205.00	Fined \$2000.00 \$5000.00 GBB 3 Years Deregistered
W. White	Qld	S129 HIA	1978	Court Refused to Order Restitution	Fined \$500.00
D. P. Chan	Vic.	S29B CCA	1978	17,526.75	Fined \$3,400.00
S. V. Desai	NSW	S129 HIA	1979	624.45	Fined \$1,350.00 Deregistered Reinstated 1984
G. Dorman	NSW	S129 HIA	1979	879.40	Fined \$1,550.00 \$300.00 GBB 2 Years Deregistered
R. Jennings	SA	S29B CCA	1979	478.05	8 Months Imprisonment
B. Kessel.	WA	S29A CCA	1979	236.85	3 Years Imprisonment Deregistered for 1 Year

Name	State	Legislation	Year	Amount Involved	Sentence/Penalty Imposed
S. Bollen	NSW	S129 HIA	1980	N/A	Offence proven (No Penalty)
D. Hamieri	NSW	S129 HIA	1980	336.00	Fined \$2,000.00 Deregistered for 1 year
W. D. Kardell	NSW	S129 HIA	1980	N/A	Fined \$3,150.00 Deregistered
D. S. H. Reid	NSW	S129 HIA	1980	N/A	Fined \$2,000.00 Deregistered
O. Shariff	NSW	S129 HIA	1980	218.00	Fined \$1,900.00 Deregistered
H. Stevenson	Vic.	S129 HIA	1980	618.25	Offence Proven \$200.00 GBB 1 Year. \$150.00 to Poor Box
M. H. Ansari	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	2,954.00	Fined \$48,000.00 Deregistered for Two Years. Not to 'Direct Bill' for Two Years After the Period of Deregistration
N. A. Asensio	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	N/A	Offence Proven \$1,000.00 GBB 2 Years Deregistered for 1 Year
P. M. Dormer	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	N/A	Fined \$300.00
J. N. Eccott	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	20.00	Fined \$200.00
D. Hillebrandt	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	N/A	Offence Proven (No Penalty)
P. J. Hoare	ACT	S129 HIA	1981	183.40	Fined \$2,700.00
M. Khan.	NSW	S86 CCA	1981	No More Than \$3,000.00	1 Year's Imprisonment, to be Released after 1 Month and Upon Entering \$5,000.00 GBB for Remainder of Year
M. Leahy	WA	S129 HIA	1981	301.80	Fined \$5,900.00
A. M. Mendis	WA	S129 HIA	1981	276.65	Fined \$50.00
J. Miknius	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	N/A	Offence Proven \$2,000.00 GBB 1 Year
J. G. Munro	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	N/A	Fined \$700.00 Deregistered for One Year
J. J. O'Shea.	WA	S129 HIA	1981	506.90	Fined \$2,000.00
V. D. Patel	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	N/A	Fined \$4,400.00 Deregistered for Six Months
W. V. Russell	ACT	S129 HIA	1981	2,059.10	Fined \$27,500.00 He Elected to Serve 6 Days Imprisonment in Lieu
S. Sackelariou	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	N/A	Fined \$1,500.00 Deregistered
P. K. Sandhu	Vic.	S129 HIA	1981	189.00	Fined \$950.00
A. T. Seknow	Vic.	S129 HIA	1981	122.20	Fined \$1,400.00
C. H. L. Sun	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	N/A	Fined \$6,500.00 Deregistered
L. Vago	NSW	S129 HIA	1981	53.60	Offence Proven \$1,000.00 GBB 3 Years
J. M. Winters	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1981	N/A	Offence Proven \$500.00 GBB 2 Years
J. Woudsma	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1981/82	123.40	Fined \$2,150.00 deregistered for 6 months
S. Galbraith.	Vic.	S129 HIA	1982	16.65	\$20.00 GBB 1 year
N. Greengane.	Vic.	S129 HIA	1982	16.40	Offence proven \$300.00 GBB
C. E. Grace.	Vic.	S129 HIA	1982	99.65	\$20.00 GBB 1 year
J. S. Hamilton.	Vic.	S129 HIA	1982	Less than \$300.00	Offence proven \$500.00 GBB 1 year
G. M. Harrison	Vic.	S129 HIA	1982	41.05	\$20.00 GBB 1 year deregistered for 2 months
D. Ilizutz	N.S.W.	S86 CCA	1982	88.60	\$200.00 GBB 3 years

Name	State	Legislation	Year	Amount Involved	Sentence/Penalty Imposed
D. J. Johnston	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1982	N/A	Offence proven \$300.00 GBB 18 months
P. J. King	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1982	N/A	Offence proven \$250.00 GBB 2 years
R. H. N. Kwong	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1982	362.80	\$4,400.00 GBB 1 year
K. L. Le Page	S.A.	S129 HIA	1982	Less than 300.00	Fined \$6,000.00
J. C. Steen	Vic.	S129 HIA	1982	N/A	Offence proven \$500.00 GBB 1 year
A. J. Stitz	N.S.W.	S86 CCA	1982	88.60	\$200.00 GBB 3 years
G. R. Barbaro	Vic.	S129 HIA	1983	348.70	Fined \$1,100.00 deregistered for 1 month
A. B. Blecher	Vic	S129 HIA	1983	1,000.00	fine \$500.00 \$1,000.00 GBB 1 year
V. Chiu	Qld.	S67 CCA S129 HIA	1983	Court refused to order restitution (57.05 and 1,124.13)	6 months imprisonment \$500.00 GBB 2 years deregistered for 2 years
C. C. Funder	Vic	S129 HIA	1983	182.75	fined \$2,850.00 deregistered for 3 months
M. Giordano	S.A.	S129 HIA	1983	2,400.00	15 months imprisonment with non parole period of 5 months but released on \$1000.00 GBB 3 years deregistered for 1 year. Must employ another GP for 3 years to audit his accounts
M. Hare	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1983	96.90	Fined \$950.00
A. S. Irwin	N.S.W.	S5 CCA S129 HIA	1983	1,000.00	Offence proven (no penalty)
W. C. Lyon	Vic	S129 HIA	1983	1,511.35	Offence proven pay \$300.00 to poor box
H. MacLachlan	Vic	S129 HIA	1983	N/A	Offence proven \$200.00 GBB 6 months. Pay \$200.00 to poor box
J. St Leger Moss	Qld	S129 HIA	1983	84.50	Offence proven \$200.00 GBB 6 months
U. C. Stenback	N.S.W.	S5 CCA	1983	N/A	Offence proven \$1,000.00 GBB 3 years
A. R. Wilson	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1983	N/A	Offence proven \$1,000.00 GBB 3 years
R. A. Hood	W.A.	S129 HIA	1984	25.00	Fined \$250.00 disqualified from Medicare benefits eligibility for three years
J. B. P. Lewis	N.S.W.	S5 CCA	1984	62.50	Fined \$3,600.00 disqualified from Medicare benefits eligibility for three years
H. A. Poulier	Vic.	S129 HIA	1984	131.00	Fined \$750.00
E. D. Richards	S.A.	S129 HIA	1984	5,000.00	Offence proven (no penalty)
G. Singh	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1984	472.50	Fined \$4,200.00
B. F. Steven-Boniecki	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1984	68.80	Fined \$950.00
S. J. Yap	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1984	1,140.90	Fined \$2,400.00 disqualified from Medicare benefits eligibility for three years
S. B. Hatfield	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1985	175.70	Offence proven GBB 2 years
M. J. O'Neill	N.S.W.	S129 HIA	1985	N/A	Offence proven GBB
J. Zacharia	S.A.	S129 HIA	1985	5,000.00	Fined \$1,000.00

Persons other than doctors who have been convicted of defrauding or attempting to defraud the Commonwealth Medical Benefits arrangements since 1 July 1975 include:

- (i) persons who have embarked on a systematic course of conduct in an organised manner to defraud the arrangements by use of forged or stolen documentation, these persons can generally termed 'professional criminals';
- (ii) staff of medical practitioners; and
- (iii) patients who falsified accounts and receipts to enhance the benefits payable by altering or adding services.

Many persons in the above categories were charged with either 'Attempted Fraud' or 'Endeavouring to Impose' when the offences were detected prior to any

payments being made. Therefore many cases show no amount of money as being involved.

Each of these cases was prosecuted in the Commonwealth jurisdiction.

The following Schedule provides details of persons other than medical practitioners who have been convicted (or against whom charges have been proven) for defrauding or attempting to defraud the Commonwealth's Medical Benefits arrangements since 1 July 1975.

The Schedule does not contain details of persons convicted of offences against registered health insurance organisations between 30 September 1978 and 1 February 1984 where prosecutions were initiated by direct referral of the matters by registered organisations to the appropriate authorities, apart from those referred by the Health Insurance Commission, which traded during that period solely as Medibank Private.

SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS—PERSONS OTHER THAN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS 1977-1985

Name	Year	State	Amount involved	Sentence/ Penalty Imposed
E. Smith	1977	N.S.W.	374.10	\$ GBB 1 year
M. O. Strati	1978	N.S.W.	939.15	Fined \$400 GBB 2 years
J. M. O'Prey	1978	Qld.	—	2 years jail
B. J. T. Mitchell	1978	Qld.	3,177.00	Fined \$3,700.00
C. Daley	1979	N.S.W.	284.50	Fined \$310.00
D. Alvarez	1979	N.S.W.	1,525.00	Fined \$1,500 6 months periodic detention
K. Yates	1979	Vic.	3,119.30	GBB 3 years
J. Dennis	1979	N.S.W.	—	6 months jail
J. Ricketes	1979	N.S.W.	140.80	GBB 3 years
I. McPartland	1979	N.S.W.	1,758.60	GBB 3 years Fined \$520.00
J. Viti.	1979	Vic.	286.60	Fined \$500.00
V. L. Blackman	1979	N.S.W.	373.00	Fined \$600.00
D. Alexander	1979	N.S.W.	—	Fined \$500.00 GBB 1 Year
C. D. Bower	1979	N.S.W.	2,000.00	Fined \$300.00 GBB 3 Years
B. Cameron-Berrell	1979	N.S.W.	1,260.00	GBB 3 Years
E. Chalkiadakis	1979	Vic.	851.95	GBB 1 Year
W. E. Kaese	1979	S.A.	—	\$300.00 GBB 3 Years
Y. Ghosn	1980	N.S.W.	6,685.90	2 Years imprisonment
D. Ryan	1980	N.S.W.	—	Fined \$100.00
A. Scott	1980	Vic.	2,276.70	Fined \$1,000.00 GBB 2 Years
N. Dobbie	1980	N.S.W.	144.35	GBB 2 Years
C. Hernandez	1980	N.S.W.	—	Fined \$250.00
S. Schneider	1980	N.S.W.	63.90	GBB 2 Years
J. B. Wise	1980	Vic.	550.00	GBB 1 Year
J. Simon	1980	Vic.	3,951.50	Fined \$500.00
M. Maranucci	1980	Vic.	—	Fined \$100.00
H. G. Lennars	1980	N.S.W.	63.90	Fined \$300.00 GBB 3 Years
W. Russell	1980	Vic.	360.52	GBB 1 Year Pay \$300.00 to poor box

Name	Year	State	Amount involved	\$	Sentence/ Penalty Imposed
S. Kelly	1980	N.S.W.	974.80		Fined \$350.00
P. Toby	1980	N.S.W.	—		Fined \$200.00
S. Centofanti	1980	Vic.	168.00		Fined \$100.00
P. Zorette	1980	Qld.	—		Fined \$100.00
P. Bell	1980	Vic.	—		GBB 1 Year
R. Bell	1980	Tas.	—		Fined \$50.00
K. Shelly.	1980	Tas.	19.00		GBB 2 Years
R. J. Fernance.	1981	N.S.W.	739.00		Fined \$50.00
					GBB 2 Years
J. McCowan	1981	Vic.	100.00		GBB
P. D'Silver	1981	Vic.	—		Fined \$200.00
G. Hayes	1981	Vic.	233.69		Fined \$120.00
P. Fisher.	1981	Qld.	—		GBB 3 Years
D. Talia	1981	Vic.	270.00		Fined \$40.00
					GBB 2 Years
L. Carrafa	1981	Vic.	—		\$100.00 GBB
					2 Years
Yacoub	1981	Vic.	—		GBB 2 Years
D. Benson	1981	Vic.	—		\$250.00 GBB
A. A. Cope	1981	Vic.	—		GBB 1 Year
P. M. Roberts	1981	Qld	650.00		GBB 3 Years
B. Reid	1981	NSW	3,062.60		GBB 3 Years
M. Papantoniu	1982	NSW	6,644.50		\$1,000.00
					GBB 3
					Years. Fined
					\$600.00
M. Loudoun	1982	NSW	—		Fined
					\$100.00
L. Street	1982	Vic.	11,635.60		3 Months
					imprisonment
A. M. Sutcliffe.	1982	Qld	4,295.00		Fined
					\$200.00 GBB
J. Holla	1982	Qld	—		3 Years
					Offence Proven
					Dismissed
					without Conviction
S. Blight	1982	Vic.	100.00		GBB
M. Salvatore	1982	Vic.	35.40		Fined
					\$100.00
P. Bell	1982	Vic.	—		Fined
					\$350.00
P. M. Horder	1982	NSW	977.80		Fined
					\$600.00
M. Pertellie.	1982	Vic.	—		Fined
					\$100.00
M. Quinn	1983	NSW	1,300.00		3 Years
					imprisonment
P. Hill	1983	Vic.	900.50		Fined
					\$100.00
P. Sunderland	1983	NSW	—		Fined
					\$1,100.00
A. Margo	1983	Vic.	268.00		Fined
					\$200.00
W. E. Robinson	1983	NSW	532.65		GBB Fined
					\$100.00
A. M. Margo	1983	SA	268.00		Fined
					\$200.00
W. J. Schofield	1983	NSW	—		4 Years
					imprisonment
L. Austin	1983	Qld	89.06		GBB Six months

Name	Year	State	Amount involved	Sentence/ Penalty Imposed
J. Williams	1983	NSW	—	\$ 9 Months imprisonment
L. Azoulay	1984	NSW	—	100 Hours community service
K. Butterworth	1984	Vic.	150.00	\$1,000.00 GBB 18 months
Medicare Cases (Since 1 February 1984)				
M. Rogers	1984	WA	—	100.00 GBB
C. Bolton	1984	NSW	10,271.81	6 Months \$500.00 GBB
R. Metcalfe	1984	NSW	3,136.40	5 Years \$500.00 GBB
S. Shannon	1984	NSW	1,926.30	3 Years \$1,000.00 GBB 1 Year
J. Craswell	1984	Vic.	10.50	2 Months imprisonment
D. Agius	1984	Vic.	—	Fined \$120.00
C. N. Lacey	1984	SA	—	\$100.00 GBB 1 Year
J. Rowland-Smith	1984	NSW	330.00	GBB 3 Years
M. Machell	1984	Vic.	—	\$100.00 GBB 1 Year
C. R. Longman	1984	WA	—	Fined \$50.00
R. H. Spong	1984	WA	—	Fined \$50.00
C. Griffiths	1984	NSW	—	GBB 1 Year
R. P. Karney	1984	NSW	—	Fined \$450.00
L. Foster	1984	NSW	1,629.00	Offence Proven
M. Klievens	1984	ACT	—	12 Months imprisonment suspended after 6 months then GBB 2 Years
N. Donohue	1984	Vic.	1,169.00	Fined \$1,060.00
M. D'Alesio	1984	Vic.	—	GBB 1 Year
C. Field	1984	Vic.	—	\$500.00 GBB 1 Year pay
A. M. Dick	1984	Tas.	—	\$150.00 to poor box
M. M. Birchenough	1984	Tas.	—	Fined \$25.00
D. G. Denholm	1984	Tas.	—	Fined \$20.00
A. J. Beswick	1984	Tas.	—	Fined \$20.00
Iatrou	1984	Vic.	63.68	Fined \$20.00 GBB 1 Year
G. Andrew	1984	Vic.	—	Fined \$400.00
M. Healy	1984	ACT	105.20	Fined \$200.00
G. Karrisol	1984	Vic.	—	Fined \$100.00
C. D. Pitt	1984	Tas.	458.30	Fined \$780.00
P. Murray	1984	NSW	255.00	GBB 2 Years

Name	Year	State	Amount involved	Sentence/ Penalty Imposed
C. A. Moss	1984	NSW	\$ 1,412.55	\$1,000.00 GBB 4 Years, 300 Hours Community Service
D. Bell	1984	WA	—	Fined \$80.00
J. Drummond	1985	Vic.	—	GBB 1 Year
L. R. Bloch	1985	NSW	2,309.25	GBB 2 Years
R. Ryan	1985	NSW	1,460.00	Fined \$1,430.00 or in default 143 days imprisonment
C. Henderson	1985	NSW	197.95	\$500.00 GBB 18 Months
T. Gill	1985	SA	—	4 Months imprisonment suspended on entering \$400.00 GBB for 18 Months

Hume Highway

(Question No. 2297)

Mr Sharp asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) Are plans for (a) the bypass of the Hume Highway around Goulburn and (b) the Cullerin Range bypass on the Hume Highway finalised; if so, will he give details of the work program.

(2) If not, when does he expect the plans to be completed.

(3) When does he expect the Collector bypass on the Federal Highway to be completed.

(4) Does he expect the Hume Highway to be dual carriageway from Sydney to Melbourne by 1988.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

(2) (a) Planning for the bypass of Goulburn is in the early stages and timing is not yet certain.

(b) Planning for the Cullerin Range deviation is virtually complete and environmental clearance has recently been received.

(3) The estimated completion date for the Collector bypass is December 1986.

(4) No. The Government's aim is to upgrade the Sydney to Melbourne National Highway to a four-lane standard by 1988, much of which will, however, be dual carriageway.

Public Relations Expenditure: Employment and Industrial Relations Portfolio

(Question No. 2302)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on public relations in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) What was the nature or subject of the public relations expenditure.

(3) Was outside assistance obtained for public relations, if so, (a) who provided the assistance, (b) what payments were made and (c) why was the assistance sought.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Expenditure on public relations in 1983-84 was \$998,626. Expenditure in 1984-85 totalled \$1,286,160.

(2) In 1983-84 a total of \$432,822 was spent on salaries and related costs for public relations staff in Canberra and State offices. The comparable figure for 1984-85 was \$500,837.

In 1983-84 a total of \$19,929 was spent on travel and related costs for public relations staff engaged in public information activities. The figure for 1984-85 was \$17,474.

Expenditure on publications and information services administered by public relations staff, and excluding advertising and marketing, was \$473,803 in 1983-84 and \$704,431 in 1984-85.

This included the cost of producing publications, graphic design, photographic services and purchase of video and audio tapes.

(3) Yes.

- (a) Michels Warren Public Relations.
- (b) For the 1983-84 contract period, payment made was: \$72,072 for development work and public relations seminars.

For the 1984-85 contract period, payments made were: Development work and general public relations, \$60,000.00; Additional special projects, \$3,418.40; Total, \$63,418.40.

- (c) The company was retained by the Department, on the recommendation of the National Aboriginal Employment Development Committee, to deal with specialist activities involving the promotion of employment and training opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Public Relations Expenditure: Finance Portfolio

(Question No. 2305)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Finance, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on public relations in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) What was the nature or subject of the public relations expenditure.

(3) Was outside assistance obtained for public relations, if so, (a) who provided the assistance, (b) what payments were made and (c) why was the assistance sought.

Mr Hurford—The Minister for Finance has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

- (1) (a) Nil.
- (b) Nil.
- (2) Not applicable.
- (3) (a), (b) and (c) Not applicable.

Public Relations Expenditure: Resources and Energy Portfolio

(Question No. 2308)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on public relations in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) What was the nature or subject of the public relations expenditure.

(3) Was outside assistance obtained for public relations, if so, (a) who provided the assistance, (b) what payments were made and (c) why was the assistance sought.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND ENERGY

(1) The Public Relations Unit in the Department is currently staffed by three professional journalists supported by two clerical assistants. The responsibilities include administration of the Department's publications program as well as the provision of information services to other areas of the Department and to the public.

Gross salaries of public relations staff are estimated as: (a) 1983-84 \$95,000, (b) 1984-85 \$129,000.

Bulk mailing by external contractor: Since March 1985 the Department has contracted Canberra Mailing Co. Ltd to distribute press statements at a cost of \$474 to 30 June 1985.

(2) See (1) above. It is not practicable to disaggregate other costs which could be attributable to a public relations function.

(3) See (1) above. No other outside assistance was sought.

BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

(1) Public relations activities in the Bureau are handled by three geoscience officers supported by one technical officer. The responsibilities include administration of the Bureau's publications program and the provision of information services to other areas of the Department and to the general public.

Gross salary costs for information staff are estimated as:

(a) 1983-84 \$118,000.

(b) 1984-85 \$128,000.

(2) See (1) above.

(3) No outside assistance was sought.

THE PIPELINE AUTHORITY

(1) No staff are employed specifically on public relations or information activities.

(a) 1983-84 \$1,000.

(b) 1984-85 \$3,500.

(2) Minor promotional materials for the public in outlying areas.

(3) No outside assistance was sought.

JOINT COAL BOARD

(1) No staff are employed specifically on public relations activities.

(a) 1983-84 nil.

(b) 1984-85 \$36,336.76.

(2) Participation in a trades, industry and mining exhibition, Newcastle.

(3) The Board initiated and conducted its participation in the exhibition with the assistance of a consultant, Magazine Associates Pty Ltd, whose fee was \$2,430.69.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

(1) The Authority's public relations activities are conducted by one public relations officer and one information officer supported by 12 public relations officers employed on a casual basis. Net Public relations expenditure in 1983-84 was \$190,641, and in 1984-85 was \$164,576 made up as follows:

(a) 1983-84: Salaries, \$127,876; General PR expenses, \$78,017; Receipts, \$15,252.

(b) 1984-85: Salaries, \$116,294; General PR expenses, \$58,488, Receipts, \$10,206.

(2) Expenditure was directly related to the Authority's public relations responsibilities which include:

operation of an information centre in Cooma

screening of films on the Snowy scheme

responding to technical enquiries by providing information material

conducting official visitors on scheme tours

manning information booths at power stations and conducting casual visitors around those stations

selling slides, postcards, etc and providing brochures on the scheme to visitors.

(3) No outside assistance was sought.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

(1) The Commission does not routinely record costs specifically for public relations activities. The answers set out below are based on actual expenditure, and estimated expenditure where actual costs are not available.

(a) 1983-84 \$168,000.

(b) 1984-85 \$181,000.

(2) Production and distribution of literature dealing with Commission programs and activities, atomic energy and the nuclear fuel cycle, and other related matters. A small component was related to special group tours of the Lucas Heights Site and maintenance of exhibition display facilities.

(3) No outside assistance was sought.

Public Relations Expenditure: Science Portfolio

(Question No. 2319)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on public relations in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) What was the nature or subject of public relations expenditure.

(3) Was outside assistance obtained for public relations, if so (a) who provided the assistance, (b) what payments were made and (c) why was the assistance sought.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Department of Science

	1983-84	1984-85
Central office	\$ 40 347	\$ 56 807
Patent Office	2 809	2 340
Antarctic Division	11 870	8 615
Bureau of Meteorology	4 261	10 811
CSIRO	150 000	170 000
National Standards Commission	nil	nil
Anglo-Australian Telescope	nil	nil
Australian Institute of Marine Science	nil	nil

(2) Department of Science

The Department of Science undertakes a variety of public information programs to inform the Australian community about the activities of the Department and about science matters in general. Public relations expenditure covers a departmental magazine, annually revised brochures, audio-visual materials, displays, video material, production of educational material and support for media liaison activities.

CSIRO

Under its Act, Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation is charged with the dissemination of information on scientific and technical matters and with publishing reports, periodicals and papers. The Organisation places the utmost importance on communicating at a range of levels with industry and the public. It uses a variety of channels to reach the required target audiences, the above figure including media liaison and other media for public contact.

(3) Department of Science

1983-84, 1984-85—Outside assistance was not used, other than in the cases of graphic artists and display constructors.

CSIRO—1983-84 Nil

1984-85—(a) Cosgrove Holt Pty Ltd. (b) Payment of \$8000 (c) Consulting advice was sought on corporate affairs strategies.

Public Relations Expenditure: Veterans' Affairs Portfolio

(Question No. 2324)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on public relations in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) What was the nature or subject of the public relations expenditure.

(3) Was outside assistance obtained for public relations, if so, (a) who provided the assistance, (b) what payments were made and (c) why was the assistance sought.

Mr Holding—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) (a) \$346,467

(b) \$500,423

(2) The nature of the expenditure was:

	1983-84	1984-85
	\$	\$
(i) salaries	171,886	182,721
(ii) publications	137,281	182,226
(iii) films and displays	24,787	130,476
(iv) consultancy	12,513	5,000

(3) (i) Outside assistance was required for the production of a film in the 1984-85 financial year:

(a) Film Australia;

(b) \$31,200;

(c) Film Australia's assistance was sought because the Department did not have the expertise required to produce the film.

(ii) A study entitled 'Report on an Evaluation of Departmental Public Information Programmes' was commissioned in November 1983:

(a) The consultancy firm, W. D. Scott and Company Pty Ltd, was engaged to undertake the study;

(b) \$25,000;

(c) It was necessary to obtain an independent evaluation of the suitability and performance of information programmes used by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Public Relations Expenditure: Local Government and Administrative Services Portfolio

(Question No. 2325)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on public relations in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) What was the nature or subject of the public relations expenditure.

(3) Was outside assistance obtained for public relations, if so, (a) who provided the assistance, (b) what payments were made and (c) why was the assistance sought.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Expenditure by the Department and authorities under my control on public relations was \$124,037 in 1983-84 and in 1984-85 was \$121,668.20. This expenditure includes public relations work conducted by the Public Relations Unit of the Department and by the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation.

(2) Expenditure by the Public Relations Unit of the Department was on the printing and publication of reports such as the Annual Report and Departmental Directory, as well as on publications requested by the Minister's Office such as the Budget Statement and Ministerial Newsletters. Expenditure by the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation was directed at marketing and promotion of the growth centre with the marketing effort aimed at the attraction of investment.

(3) (a) In relation to the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation public relations assistance was sought from Professional Public Relations Pty Ltd. The Public Relations Unit of the Department sought assistance from Monitair Pty Limited.

(b) Payments to Professional Public Relations Pty Ltd were as follows: 1983-84, \$112,987; 1984-85, \$101,946.

Payments to Monitor Media Monitoring Pty Limited totalled \$1,428.60 in 1984-85.

(c) The Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation does not have a presence in the capital cities and must therefore from time to time seek assistance in its marketing efforts in those areas. The Department sought assistance from Monitair to provide a Departmental press clipping service. This assistance was necessary because of insufficient resources in the Public Relations Unit to provide this essential information service to Departmental management.

Advertising Expenditure: Employment and Industrial Relations Portfolio (Question No. 2330)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) by individual subject or program in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) Who (a) initiated and (b) conducted each campaign.

(3) Why was each campaign necessary.

(4) What was the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) What was the assistance of the (a) Information Co-ordination Branch or (b) Australian Government Advertising Service obtained.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1), (2), (3), (5)—see the following table.

(4) Remuneration for all advertising campaigns is on the basis of issuing advertising authorities (Form AB2) to the relevant agency. The advertising agency then forwards a monthly account to the Department, at the current Australian Government rates.

Subject	(1) (a)	(1) (b)	(2) (a)	(2) (b)	(3) Why was each Campaign Necessary*	(5) (a) Assistance from Information Co-ordination Branch	(5) (b) Assistance from Australian Government Advertising Service
	83/84	84/85	Initiated	Conducted			
Community Employment Program	487,398	700	DEIR	Monahan Dayman Adams/Ogilvy & Mathers	To launch the Program to community organisations	Yes	Yes
National Training Council	88,021	135,440	DEIR	Doyle Dane Bernbach/Hyde Everett Fuller & Kutt/Schofield Sherbon & Baker	To promote Industry Training Committees in all States. To encourage employers to invest in training	Yes	Yes
Apprenticeships	194,346	56,414	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/Schofield Sherbon & Baker/Monahan Dayman Adams/Country Press/Fortune/Gordon & Gotch	To encourage employers to take on apprentices	Yes	Yes
Job Bank	83,309	..	DEIR	Schofield Sherbon & Baker/Lc Grand McCann Erickson	To introduce the benefits of the CES Job Bank computer system to employers and job seekers	Yes	Yes
Templine	55,973	28,226	DEIR	Schofield Sherbon & Baker/Gordon & Gotch/Berry Currie/USP Needham/Yardley Logan/Monahan Dayman Adams	To launch the CES Templine service, the temporary office market to employers and job seekers	Yes	Yes
Aboriginal Employment	31,028	210,875	DEIR	Fortune/Le Grand McCann Erickson/Monahan Dayman Adams/USP Needham/Yardley Logan	To promote employment of Aboriginals to employers	No	No
Office Openings and Relocations	6,812	7,170	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/Adex Fortune/Gordon & Gotch/Country Press/Le Grand McCann & Erickson	To advise the community of the location of the CES	Yes	Yes
CES Corporate Image	11,262	1,006	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/Country Press/Fortune/Gordon & Gotch	To promote and market the various services and programs offered by the Department	Yes	Yes
CES Casuals Services	—	12,460	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/Gordon & Gotch/USP Needham Monahan/Dayman Adams	Promotion of these services	Yes	Yes
Occupational Information	3,749	12,115	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/Gordon & Gotch/Western Company/USP Needham/Monahan Dayman Adams	To increase the awareness of services provided by the CES and to gain increased market penetration	Yes	Yes

Subject	(1) (a) 83/84	(1) (b) 84/85	(2) (a) Initiated	(2) (b) Conducted	(3) Why was each Campaign Necessary*	(5) (a) Assistance from Information Co- ordination Branch	(5) (b) Assistance from Australian Government Advertising Service
Tourism/ Hospitality Employment Services	3,789	16,370	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ Monahan Dayman Adams/ USP Needham	Promotion to en- courage employers in the Tourism/ Hospitality Indus- tries to use the CES when vacancies arise and promote jobs in those areas to job seekers	Yes	Yes
Youth	156	—	DEIR	Neville Jeffress	To promote and market the pro- grams offered by the Department	Yes	Yes
Rural Employment Services	1,675	9,041	DEIR	Country Press/ Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ Monahan Dayman Adams/ Adex Fortune	To promote CES services to the rural sector	Yes	Yes
Special Employment Groups	219	8,859	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ USP Needham	To promote and market the pro- grams offered by the Department	Yes	Yes
Migrants	—	3,054	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ Monahan Dayman Adams	Promotion to en- courage employ- ment of migrants	Yes	Yes
Pre-employment Programs	—	2,462	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ USP Needham/ Doyle Dane Bernbach	To promote and market the pro- grams offered by the Department	Yes	Yes
School Leavers	1,177	9,994	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ Western Company/ Monahan Dayman Adams/ Country Press	Promotion to en- courage employ- ment of school leavers	Yes	Yes
Labour Market Programs	—	120,852	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ Monahan Dayman Adams/ Yardley Logan/ USP Needham/ Adex Fortune	Promotion to en- courage employers to use Government Labour Market Programs	Yes	Yes
Professional Employment Services	—	4,010	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ USP Needham	Promotion of this service to employers	Yes	Yes
CES Awareness	5,307	7,737	DEIR	Country Press/ Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ Fortune	General promotion of CES services to employers	Yes	Yes
Careers Reference Centre/ Work Information Centres	22,459	13,944	DEIR	Le Grand McCann & Erickson/ Burnetts/ Country Press/ Neville Jeffress/ Gordon & Gotch/ Doyle Dane Bernbach/ Fortune	Promotion of the range of informa- tion available to the job seeker	Yes	Yes
Disadvantaged Groups	28,934	9,815	DEIR	Fortune/ Neville Jeffress/ Allan Davis	Promotion to en- courage employ- ment of the disadvantaged	Yes	Yes

Subject	(1) (a)	(1) (b)	(2) (a)	(2) (b)	(3)	(5) (a) Assistance from Information Co- ordination Branch	(5) (b) Assistance from Australian Government Advertising Service
	83/84	84/85	Initiated	Conducted	Why was each Campaign Necessary*		
Special Youth Employment Training Program	987	—	1,197	DEIR	Country Press/ Gordon & Gotch/ Doyle Dane Bernbach/ Adex Fortune	To increase the awareness of services provided by the CES and to gain increased market penetration	Yes
Country Employment Specialist Campaign	—	—	19,958	DEIR	Fortune	To increase the awareness of services provided by the CES and to gain increased market penetration	Yes
Employer Awareness	1,793	—	24,047	DEIR	Le Grand McCann & Erickson/ Monahan Dayman Adams/ Adex Fortune	To increase the awareness of services provided by the CES and to gain increased market penetration	Yes
Harvest and Vintage Promotion	1,532	—	3,057	DEIR	Adex Fortune/ Monahan Dayman Adams	To promote and market the services provided by the Department	Yes
Retail Promotion	1,694	—	—	DEIR	Adex Fortune	To promote and market the services provided by the Department.	Yes
Outback Promotion	1,148	—	—	DEIR	Adex Fortune	To promote and market the services provided by the Department.	Yes
Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-Time Training	2,676	—	—	DEIR	Gordon & Gotch/ Adex Fortune	To promote and market the services provided by the Department.	Yes
Transition Promotion	2,129	—	—	DEIR	Adex Fortune	To promote and market the services provided by the Department.	Yes
Anti-Discrimination Promotion	11,595	—	—	DEIR	Doyle Dane Bernbach	To promote and market the services provided by the Department.	Yes
Inquiry into Labour Market Programs Promotion	5,749	—	—	DEIR	Neville Jeffress/ Doyle Dane Bernbach	Advertising for No submissions.	Yes
Directory of Training Research and Researchers	4,172	—	—	DEIR	Neville Jeffress	To compile a second edition of directory.	Yes
Prices and Income Accord	67,776	—	—	DEIR	Hyde Everett Fuller/Doyle Dane Bernbach	Assessment and production of publicity material.	Yes
Review of Dental Fee Adjustment Procedures	4,300	—	—	DEIR	Neville Jeffress	Advertising for No submissions on the review.	Yes
Architects Fee Guidelines Review	3,229	—	—	DEIR	Neville Jeffress	Advertising for No submissions on the review.	Yes
Employee Participation/Industrial Democracy Research Grants and Cost Subsidisation Program	10,343	16,081	—	DEIR	Gordon & Gotch/ Neville Jeffress/ Country Press	Advertising Campaigns calling for applications.	Yes

Subject	(1) (a) 83/84	(1) (b) 84/85	(2) (a)	(2) (b)	(3)	(5) (a) Assistance from Information Co- ordination Branch	(5) (b) Assistance from Australian Government Advertising Service
Quantity Surveyors Fee Adjustments Procedures Review Australian Youth Service	—	283	DEIR	Gordon & Gotch	Advertising for submissions on the review.	No	Yes
Review of Veterinary Fee Determination	2,794	—	DEIR	Gordon & Gotch	Advertising calling for submissions on the Australian Youth Service.	No	Yes
Territory Employment Specialists	1,906	—	DEIR	Gordon & Gotch	Advertising for No submissions on the review.	No	Yes
	—	1,555	DEIR	Monahan Dayman Adams	To promote and market the services provided by the Department.	No	Yes

* The Government's policy is that all Australians have a right to equal access of information. The role of Government information programs, including advertising campaigns, is to inform Australians in the most efficient and cost effective manner of their rights, duties, obligations and responsibilities and matters deemed of national importance. The necessity of an information campaign, such as those listed above, is determined according to these criteria.

Advertising Expenditure: Finance Portfolio (Question No. 2333)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Finance, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) by individual subject or program in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) Who (a) initiated and (b) conducted each campaign.

(3) Why was each campaign necessary.

(4) What was the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) What was the assistance of the (a) Information Co-ordination Branch or (b) Australian Government Advertising Service obtained.

Mr Hurford—The Minister for Finance has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) (a) Department of Finance: \$1,000 for graduate recruitment.

(b) Department of Finance: \$24,922.95 for graduate recruitment (these funds were used for publicity material which will be of use over a number of years as well as for advertisements); Australian Government Retirement Benefits Office (AGBRO): \$1,300 for graduate recruitment.

(2) The graduate recruitment campaign is initiated and conducted annually by the Public Service Board. The acquisition of publicity material by the Department of Finance was at the Department's initiative.

(3) To assist in the recruitment of graduate staff for the Department and AGBRO.

(4) Remuneration for publicity material obtained by the Department of Finance was on the basis of competitive written quotations. Costs of the remaining expenditure, being contributions to the booklet 'Graduate Outlook', were determined according to the size of each advertisement.

(5) No.

Advertising Expenditure: Defence Portfolio (Question No. 2340)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) by individual subject or program in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) Who (a) initiated and (b) conducted each campaign.

(3) Why was each campaign necessary.

(4) What was the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) What was the assistance of the (a) Information Co-ordination Branch or (b) Australian Government Advertising Service obtained.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The information sought by the honourable member is not readily available, in respect to all advertising of my Department, in the specific detail he has requested. If the honourable member is able to identify a specific campaign (or campaigns) I am prepared to consider his question further.

Against this background I am able to provide the following information in answer to his question:

(1) (a) \$5.613m comprising:

(i) Recruiting advertising \$4.442m

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Tri-service	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
General Entries	0.173	0.657	0.518	0.486	1.834
Specialists	0.026	0.248	0.384	0.455	1.113
Apprentices	0.041	0.003	0.032	0.008	0.084
Colleges	0.415	0.415
Reserves	0.011	0.982	0.002	0.001	0.996
Total	0.251	1.890	0.936	1.365	4.442

(ii) Other advertising \$1.171m (see Note 1)

(b) \$6.393m comprising:

(i) Recruiting Advertising \$5.081m

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Tri-service	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
General Entries	0.193	1.118	0.441	0.412	2.164
Specialists	0.018	0.018	0.107	0.031	0.174
Apprentices	0.098	0.005	0.147	..	0.250
Reserves	0.007	0.985	0.006	..	0.998
Aust. Def. Academy	0.298	0.298
OCS/PMC	0.785	0.785
RAAF Aircrew	0.412	..	0.412
Total	0.316	2.911	1.113	0.741	5.081

(ii) Other advertising \$1.312m (see Note 1)

NOTE 1: Other expenditure covers:

a. the cost of classified advertisements arranged directly by Defence in newspapers and trade journals for such things as tenders, civilian recruitment and field firing warnings; and

b. the cost of brochures etc. for Service recruiting teams and other general public relations activities.

(2) (a) Director General Recruiting for the Royal Australian Navy, the Australian Regular Army and the Royal Australian Air Force.

(b) Subject	1983-84	1984-85
NAVY (GE) General Entry	Rodney Silver & Partners	Rodney Silver
ARMY (GE) General Entry	Sherborn Schofield & Baker	SS&B & Creative Oasis
RAAF (GE) General Entry	Connaghan & May Ayer	Connaghan & May Ayer
Navy Reserves	Rodney Silver & Partners	Rodney Silver & Partners
Army Reserves	Creative Oasis	Creative Oasis
RAAF Reserves	Connaghan & May Ayer	Connaghan & May Ayer
Specialists Offr Apmt	John Clemengers	John Clemengers
Defence Colleges	Y & R Skinner Bennett/Leo Burnett	Leo Burnett
Aircrew	D'arcy MacManus & Masius	Connaghan & May Ayer
(OCS)/Portsea Offr Cadet School	Leo Burnett	Leo Burnett
Navy (S/L) Supplementary List	Rodney Silver & Partners	Rodney Silver & Partners
Navy Apprentices	Rodney Silver & Partners	Rodney Silver & Partners
RAAF Apprentices	Connaghan & May Ayer	Connaghan & May Ayer

(3) To attract recruits by specific category into the Australian Defence Force.

(4) Campaign concept; creative production; supervision of filing and booking of advertising through the various electronic media and press.

(5) Yes

Advertising Expenditure: Science Portfolio

(Question No. 2347)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) by individual subject or program in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) Who (a) initiated and (b) conducted each campaign.

(3) Why was each campaign necessary.

(4) What was the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) What was the assistance of the (a) Information Co-ordination Branch or (b) Australian Government Advertising Service obtained.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

	1983-84	1984-85
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE:	\$	\$
Central Office	21 000	6000
Patent Office	nil	nil
Antarctic Division	nil	nil
Bureau of Meteorology	nil	nil
CSIRO	16 000	nil
NATIONAL STANDARDS COMMISSION	nil	nil
ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN TELESCOPE	nil	nil
AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE	nil	nil

(2) DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE 1983-84

(a) Public Relations Section

(b) Feature in Scientific American supplement on Australian science and technology, and feature in Project Aids (Australian Social Studies Guide)

CSIRO 1983-84

(a) Media Liaison Unit

(b) Feature in Scientific American supplement on Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation programs

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE 1984-85

(a) Public Relations Section

(b) Feature in Project Aids (Australian Social Studies Guide)

(3) DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE 1983-84

To promote the activities of Australian Science & Technology to the readership of Scientific American (\$16 000) and to promote the Department of Science & Technology to Australian secondary schools via the Australian Social Studies Guide (\$5000)

CSIRO 1983-84

To promote CSIRO achievements to the readership of Scientific American (\$16 000)

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE 1984-85

To promote Departmental programs in the Australian Social Studies Guide (\$6000)

(4) DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE/CSIRO 1983-84, 1984-85

In all instances payment was made directly to the publishers

(5) DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE/CSIRO

No, in all cases.

Advertising Expenses: Local Government and Administrative Services Portfolio

(Question No. 2353)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) by individual subject or program in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) Who (a) initiated and (b) conducted each campaign.

(3) Why was each campaign necessary.

(4) What was the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) What was the assistance of the (a) Information Co-ordination Branch or (b) Australian Government Advertising Service obtained.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) \$11,100 radio advertising in Victoria and the Northern Territory to promote forthcoming Commonwealth auctions.

(b) \$14,800 as above.

(2) (a) Purchasing and Disposals Division, Department of Local Government and Administrative Services.

(b) Northern Territory—appointed auctioneers.

Victoria—Information Co-ordination Branch (which incorporated the Australian Government Advertising Service from March 1984) under contract to Monaghan Dayman Adams from 4.12.84.

(3) To facilitate Commonwealth disposals procedures.

(4) Northern Territory—reimbursement of auctioneers.

Victoria—payment to Information Co-ordination Branch and from 4.12.84 directly to Monaghan Dayman Adams. Any advertising agencies which undertake Commonwealth activity are paid according to the accepted formula under the Commonwealth advertising system net head hours + 200%. The agency was reimbursed production costs at net.

(5) (a) Yes (see 2 (b) above).

(b) (see 2 (b) above).

Public Relations Expenditure: Australian Atomic Energy Commission

(Question No. 2360)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What amount did the Australian Atomic Energy Commission spend on public relations in each of the years 1979 to 1985.

(2) What was the (a) amount spent on salaries, (b) amount spent on regular and occasional publications and (c) nature of the public relations projects in each of these years.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

The Australian Atomic Energy Commission (AAEC) does not routinely capture and record costs against the specific heading 'Public Relations'.

The answer set out below is based on actual expenditure, together with estimated expenditure where actual costs are not available.

(1) Public Relations expenditure by AAEC 1979-1985:

	\$
1979	118,000
1980	118,000
1981	123,000
1982	145,000
1983	139,000
1984	168,000
1985	181,000

(2) Public Relations expenditure by AAEC 1979-1985:

	\$
1979	65,000
1980	70,000
1981	83,000
1982	95,000
1983	99,000
1984	133,000
1985	124,000

(b) Amount spent on regular and occasional publications.

1979	15,000
1980	16,000
1981	17,000
1982	18,000
1983	19,000
1984	20,000
1985	21,000

(c) Nature of the 'Public Relations' projects in each of these years:

Production and distribution of literature dealing with Commission programs and activities, atomic energy and the nuclear fuel cycle, and other related matters; a small component was related to special group tours of the Lucas Heights Site and maintenance of exhibition display facilities.

Uranium Exports to France

(Question No. 2363)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What is the Government's attitude to Australian uranium exports to France.

(2) Has government policy been breached by a lack of adequate safeguards resulting in Australian uranium being sold to French buyers via intermediate third countries.

(3) Is the Minister able to give an assurance that Australian uranium originally sold to the German com-

pany Urangesellschaft has not been resold to the French company Enership.

(4) If any such series of transactions have occurred, what were the dates of all relevant transactions.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Government policy remains that Australian uranium will not be supplied for end-use in France in view of that country's continuing testing of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific Region.

(2) As Australian uranium exported since the embargo has not been supplied for end-use in France, the embargo remains intact.

(3) and (4) The Government understands that Urangesellschaft entered into a contract with Enership in December 1984 to supply it with Australian uranium. I refer the honourable member to a statement made by the Minister for Trade concerning this transaction on 21 February 1985.

Pacific Area Defence Exhibition

(Question No. 2365)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What is the (a) extent and (b) nature of Australian Government involvement in the proposed Pacific Area defence equipment exhibition to be held in Sydney in 1986.

(2) Which Australian companies will be involved in the exhibition.

(3) What Australian defence products are currently exported and which could be regarded as arms trade.

(4) What are the criteria by which Australia decides whether these exports should be permitted.

(5) To which countries are arms exported.

(6) Have any applications to export arms been refused; if so, what were the details of the applications.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) The Pacific Area Defence Exhibition (PADEX) was to have been a private venture organised by Desiko Pty Ltd. The directors of Desiko have decided not to proceed with the exhibition. Government policy is to decide the level and nature of support for particular defence exhibitions on a case-by-case basis. As 1986 is the International Year of Peace the Government decided that it would be inappropriate for the Government to provide support for PADEX.

(3) In the financial year 1984-85 approvals were sought for the promotion, negotiations relating to, and export of the following types of military equipment; small arms, and components of small arms, ammunition, firing devices, sonobuoys, dart target equipment, missiles, ammunition, radio components, transport and other aircraft and vehicles.

(4) The export of arms and defence equipment from Australia is controlled under Schedule 13 of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations of the Customs Act 1901. Current guidelines for the export of defence materiel take account of foreign and domestic political

implications, strategic factors and the need for viable defence industries in Australia. Proposals to export Australian defence equipment are considered on a case by case basis. As a general rule, exports to countries engaged in military conflict are not approved. Australia has also been very wary of exporting defence materiel in situations likely to result in military conflict. Exports are not approved where there is strong evidence that they would be used by the recipient primarily for the suppression of domestic opposition. Exports of defence material are prohibited to countries against which the United Nations Security Council had decided to take endorsement measures or where exports are proscribed under international instruments to which Australia is a party.

(5) For the financial year 1984-85 arms were exported to the following countries. Belgium, Brunei, Holland, Hong Kong, India, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Trinidad, United States of America and United Kingdom.

(6) During the last two years, there have been three rejections all relating to aircraft. The reasons for the rejection were that the countries involved were in a state of war or were not recognised as independent countries.

Australian Capital Territory Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Ordinance

(Question No. 2367)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Territories, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

What action has the Government taken or does it propose to take in response to the Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Ordinance 1983 passed by the Australian Capital Territory House of Assembly in 1984.

Mr Scholes—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The Government has carefully considered the implications of the introduction of the proposed Nuclear Activities (Prohibitions) Ordinance in the ACT.

The Government has decided that, in line with its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the trade in uranium for peaceful purposes and the use of radioactive materials in medical and other research activities will not be prohibited. The declaration of the ACT as a nuclear free zone could hinder such activities within the ACT.

The proposed Ordinance could only be enacted as Commonwealth Law and as such would be in conflict with Government policy and international treaty obligations. For this reason, the proposed Ordinance cannot be enacted by the Government.

Kangaroos

(Question No. 2368)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 12 November 1985,

(1) To what year did the population estimate of 16 million kangaroos given in the House relate. (*Hansard*, 18 September 1985, page 1217).

(2) Was a telex recently sent by the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Australian Embassy in Brussels stating that in July 1985 a leading authority, Dr Graeme Caughey, estimated that there were around 19 million kangaroos in Australia; if so, what action has his Department taken to correct the information.

(3) Will he provide a detailed statement showing the (a) dates and (b) means by which the 1984 kangaroo population estimates were made public.

(4) Is there an upper or lower limit of acceptability of the size of kangaroo populations.

(5) Will he provide details of the indices of abundance and age/sex structure of populations as provided by State wildlife authorities to the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

(6) Will he provide information on any other surveys of (a) population characteristics, (b) seasonal conditions, (c) previous harvest levels, (d) land use trends and (e) known distributions of the species of kangaroos commercially harvested.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) My statement that 'the population is probably closer to 16 million' related to 1985 and is an indication of the order of magnitude of populations rather than a definitive figure.

(2) The Department of Foreign Affairs has advised that a news item reported in *The Australian* of 25 July 1985 quoting Dr Caughey as estimating a kangaroo population of 19 million, was routinely copied to the Brussels Embassy without comment. Dr Caughey subsequently wrote to *The Australian* and telexed the Department of Foreign Affairs on 30 August 1985, advising that the estimate related to 1981 and not 1985. The Brussels Embassy was advised of this in a cable dated 9 September 1985.

(3) Kangaroo population estimates for areas aerially surveyed in 1984 were released by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (ANPWS) as the researchers and organisations involved gave their authorisation. Details of the surveys and dates of release are summarised below. Unless otherwise specified the means of release was as a response to a request for that information.

(i) Western Australia, ANPWS survey

(a) 4 September 1984

(b) Joint press release issued by Mr Evans, Western Australian Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife and myself.

(ii) Parts of Queensland and South Australia, ANPWS survey

(a) 9 April 1985

(b) Senate Select Committee on Animal Welfare, ANPWS submission.

(iii) Queensland Pastoral Zone, CSIRO survey

(a) 24 April 1985

(b) Official Hansard Report of Senate Select Committee on Animal Welfare incorporating ANPWS letter of 17 April 1985 to Committee.

- (iv) New South Wales, New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service (NSWNPWS) survey
 - (a) 23 May 1985
 - (b) Following agreement between ANPWS and NSWNPWS.
 - (v) South Australia, University of Sydney survey for South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (SANPWS)
 - (a) 4 June 1985
 - (b) Following agreement between ANPWS, the University of Sydney and SANPWS.
- (4) Kangaroo management in Australia operates to maintain kangaroo populations over their natural ranges and to contain their deleterious effects on other land management practices. Natural densities of kangaroos vary throughout their distribution and depending upon local environmental factors. It is thus not possible to state definitively what would be acceptable upper or lower limits to populations.
- (5) and (6) Detailed information on these aspects is contained in the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service Publication 'Kangaroo Management Programs of the Australian States'.

Naval Ships: Design and Construction

(Question No. 2378)

Mr Sinclair asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What assessment has been made by his Department regarding ship (a) design and (b) construction materials in the aftermath of the Falklands war.

(2) What deficiencies in the use of aluminium in warship construction have been identified.

(3) What Royal Australian Navy vessels (a) existing, (b) under construction or (c) planned, make extensive use of aluminium in their construction.

(4) What changes in construction or design work are proposed to overcome weaknesses exposed in the Falklands.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the right honourable member's question is as follows:

(1a) With respect to aspects relating to overall ship design, a Technical Memo has been prepared and issued to ship designers in the Department as an 'Aide Memoire' in future ship design or ship evaluation tasks. Many operational and organisational aspects of the lessons learned from the Falklands conflict also have had an impact on ship design and for this reason a close liaison between the Technical Authorities of the Department and the Ship Operators has been maintained.

(1b) The selection of construction materials for HMA ships has always been based on a Fitness for Service Criterion which in most cases has conflicting requirements of structural strength, survivability, weight, habitability and other special application needs. The Falklands lessons have highlighted the need to place more emphasis on ship and crew survivability than had previously been applied. Towards this end more extensive materials testing is planned, prior to application in HMA ships. The acquisition of material toxicity testing

equipment is being currently pursued and materials specifications for such applications as mattresses, electric cables, buoyancy vests, deck coverings, and ladders have been revised.

(2) There is no evidence that the use of aluminium in warships construction contributed to the loss of any ship in the Falklands conflict. However, although previously recognised, the poor performance of aluminium in fires and blast was reaffirmed. Aluminium offers advantages in weight savings and corrosion resistance compared to steel when used for the construction of superstructures on warships. The reduced weight or topweight savings enhances the stability of warships and permits the siting of additional sensors and weapons high on the ship thus making the ship less vulnerable. The application of aluminium in superstructures of future warships will be assessed on a case by case basis to exploit its advantages and to minimize its disadvantages.

(3a) Extensive use of aluminium was made in the construction of the superstructures of the following HMA ships: *Perth*, *Brisbane*, *Hobart*, *Adelaide*, *Sydney*, *Canberra*, *Darwin*, *Swan*, *Torrens*, *Cook*, *Tobruk* and *The Freemantle* and attack class patrol boats.

(3b) The Australian Frigates under construction at Williamstown Naval Dockyard will have aluminium superstructures, in conformity with the basic USN design of the FFGs.

(3c) It is intended that warships planned for the immediate future will not have aluminium superstructures. Nor will aluminium be used for ladders, gratings, or minor bulkheads.

(4) The lessons learned from the Falklands conflict are now well documented. Changes in construction and design work which may be proposed to overcome weaknesses on existing ships exposed during the Falklands conflict will be influenced by practicability, the remaining life of the ships and the availability of funds against other competing requirements. However more than anything else the naval ship designer has been reminded that the warship is a weapon of war and must be designed and constructed accordingly. This has impacted on standards, criteria and specifications for future warships. They affect the ship design at its conceptual stage of development, ship system design and material selection.

International Year of Peace: State/Territory Committees and Funding

(Question No. 2380)

Mr Coleman asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What is the budgeted expenditure for the International Year of Peace in each State and Territory.

(2) Who are the members of the International Year of Peace organising committees in each State and Territory and on what basis were they selected.

(3) How will decisions related to the funding of local International Year of Peace projects be made.

(4) Has any funding for the International Year of Peace been paid prior to 31 October 1985; if so, (a) to which groups, (b) for what projects and (c) on whose applications.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The budgeted expenditure for the International Year of Peace 1986 in each State and Territory, for 1985-86, is:

- (a) NSW—\$90,000
- (b) Vic.—\$90,000
- (c) Qld—\$40,000
- (d) SA—\$27,000
- (e) WA—\$27,000
- (f) Tas.—\$11,000
- (g) ACT—\$10,000
- (h) NT—\$5,000

(2) The members of the International Year of Peace (IYP) organising committees in each State and Territory were selected on the basis of the need for such committees to be broadly representative of the community and the need to involve community groups which had shown a concern for peace, security and disarmament issues. The names of the committees and their membership are as follows:

(a) NSW IYP Committee

Mr Michael Easson (Chairman)	Assistant Secretary, NSW Labor Council
Mr Jim Moore	NSW Premier's Department
Mr M. F. Keane	Australian Parliamentarians for Prevention of Nuclear War Committee

Mr Bob Phelps Australian Conservation Foundation

Ms Audrey McDonald	Australian Anti-Apartheid Movement (NSW Branch)
Ms Kerri-Ann Jones	Union of Australian Women
Mr Brian Hickey	Senior Foreign Affairs Representative, Sydney

Mrs Mavis Robertson*	Secretary, Australian Coalition for Disarmament and Peace
Mr Russel Bolton	Scientists Against Nuclear Arms
Mr David Begg	Amnesty International
Ms Helen Anderson	Nuclear Free Zone Secretariat, Sydney Town Hall

Mr Dart	Scout Association of Australia
Ms Ann Byrne	Action for World Development
Ms Babs Fuller-Quin	Australian Peace Committee
Lt.-Col. Bert Hill	The Salvation Army
Dr John Smith	Australian Red Cross Society
Mr Bill Liddell	R.S.L.

Ms Deborah Brooks	People for Nuclear Disarmament
Ms Vivienne Abraham	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Mr Jeffrey Kildea*	Chairman, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace

Mr Michael Flynn	National Peace and Security Committee, Law Council of Australia
Ms Helen McCue	Australian People for Health, Education and Development Abroad

* Also a member of the National Consultative Committee on Peace and Disarmament

(b) Qld IYP Co-ordinating Group

Mr John Fien (Interim Chairperson)	Geography Teachers Association
Mr Les Douglas	Senior Foreign Affairs Representative, Brisbane

Mrs Betty Hindson	Local Baha'i Assembly
Mr Barry McDonald	R.S.L. (Queensland)
Rev. Noel Preston	People for Nuclear Disarmament in Queensland
Mr Stewart Rose	Queensland Trades and Labour Council
Mrs Joan Shears	Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Co-ordinating Committee
Mrs Marie Walsh	Queensland Ecumenical Council
Ms Malgosia Zlobicki	representing Youth

(c) SA IYP Co-ordinating Group

(1) Executive

Mr Paul Dunstan (Chairman)	Furnishing Trade Union of S.A.
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Mr John Steinle	State Government (Director-General of Education)
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Mrs Heather Southcott	President, United Nations Association (S.A. Branch)
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Mr Bob Barklay	United Trades and Labour Council (Secretary of the Seamen's Union)
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Mr Ken Harrison	Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc.
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Ms Judith Barr	Media (Radio SND)
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Mr Peter Bassett	Senior Foreign Affairs Representative, Adelaide
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(2) Consultative Group

Mr John Moriarty	Director, Aboriginal Affairs Office
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Mrs Peggy Berndt	President, Australian Federation of University Women (S.A.)
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Mr Rod Gray	Australian Peace Committee
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Mrs Chris Lindop	Australian Red Cross Society (S.A. Division)
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Mrs Elizabeth Stevenson	Council of Churches—S.A. (Religious Society of Friends Representative)
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Mr Jim Redden	Development Education Group (Australian Red Cross Society—S.A. Division)
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Mr Stephen Darley	Secretary, People for Nuclear Disarmament
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Ms Karen Gibb	Quaker Peace Committee
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Mr John Bailey	Deputy State President, R.S.L.
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To be advised	Rotary International Representative
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Dr L. Torop	Scientists Against Nuclear War (S.A. Branch) (Physics Department, University of Adelaide)
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Miss Denise James	Secretary, Union of Australian Women
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Dr R. Catley	The University of Adelaide
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Mrs Margaret Forte	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
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Mrs Gene Wenham	Executive Director, Young Women's Christian Association (S.A.)
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(d) W.A. State Co-ordinating Committee for IYP

1986

(1) Individuals

Dr Harry Cohen (Chairman)	Convenor, People for Nuclear Disarmament (W.A. Branch) and Convenor, Medical Association for the Prevention of War (W.A. Branch)	Mrs Robyn Crompton Ms Louise Finch	Labour Women Early Childhood Educator		
Mrs Betty McIntosh	Vice President, United Nations Association (W.A. Branch) and International Delegate, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	(f) Vic. IYP Consultative Group—to be determined (g) Tas. IYP Consultative Group—to be determined (h) A.C.T. IYP Consultative Group—to be determined			
Dr Philip Jennings	President, Scientists Against Nuclear Arms (W.A. Branch) (Physics Department, Murdoch University)	(3) Decisions related to the funding of International Year of Peace State/Territory projects will be made on the basis of applications made on IYP Grant Application forms which are accompanied by guidelines. Applications are forwarded in the first instance to the IYP Secretariat, Sydney and Canberra, which registers and acknowledges the application. The original application form, together with any attachments forwarded with the application and with additional photocopies of the application form, is forwarded to the relevant State or Territory International Year of Peace Group where it is considered. Any recommendation for project funding from the budgeted expenditure will be forwarded to me for consideration and approval through my Department.			
Mrs May O'Brien	Acting Superintendent, Aboriginal Education Branch, W.A. Department of Education				
Mrs Eva Giorgi	Secretary, Teachers for Nuclear Disarmament				
Dr Veronica Brady	Staff Representative, University of Western Australia				
Rev. Peter Ferguson	Anglican Chaplain, West Australia Institute of Technology				
Mrs Janet Holmes a'Court	Senate Member, University of Western Australia				
Mrs Golda Alexander	Managing Director, Tank Degassing Pty Ltd				
(2) Representatives of Organisations		(4) No funding for the International Year of Peace 1986 has been paid, against the budgeted expenditure stated in (1) above, to any groups or State/Territory projects prior to 31 October 1985.			
Rev. Wesley Hartley	President, United Nations Association of Australia (W.A. Branch)	International Conference Concerning Students and Young People in Development and Peace (Question No. 2381)			
Mr David Procopis	Co-ordinator, Volunteer Services Department, Red Cross Society (W.A.)	Mr Coleman asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:			
Rev. Keith Dowding	W.A. Multi-Cultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission	(1) Is the Government providing any financial support to the International Conference on the Role of Students and Young People in Development and Peace to be held in Adelaide in December 1985; if so, what amount.			
Mr John Surridge	State Executive Member, R.S.L. (W.A. Branch)	(2) Is the Conference being sponsored by the Asian Students Association and is the Palestine Liberation Organisation known as the General Union of Palestinian Students a constituent member of the Asian Students Association.			
Mr Norm Marlborough	W.A. Trades and Labour Council (Secretary, Federated Miscellaneous Workers Union, W.A.)	(3) Have there been any applications by members of the General Union of Palestinian Students for visas to enter Australia.			
Mr Scott Christie	Co-ordinator, Community Aid Abroad (W.A.)	Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:			
Mr Frank Lindsey	W.A. Youth Bureau				
Ms Ida Lloyd	National Council of Women (W.A. Branch)				
Ms Janet Hay	Member, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace				
Mr Bob Ginbey	State Government (Policy Secretariat, W.A. Department of Premier and Cabinet)				
Mr Gavan Bromilow	Senior Foreign Affairs Representative, Perth				
(e) N.T. IYP Consultative Group					
The Steering Committee comprises:					
Rev. David Russell (Convenor)	Uniting Church				
Mr Paul Douglas	Darwin North Rotary Club				
Ms Anne Wharton	Amnesty International, Christians for Peace, and the N.T. Peace Council				
Ms Shirley Houston	Interact and Rotaract (Rotary) and Youth Work				
Mr Bob Walker	N.T. Peace Council				
Mr Hugh Crawford	Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union				

(2) and (3) The General Union of Palestinian Students is understood to be a member of the Asian Students Association. According to information in the application for a Government grant from the Australian Students International Network, overseas student and youth delegates expected to attend the Workshop will be mostly from 15 South and South-east Asian and South Pacific countries and will not include representatives of the General Union of Palestinian Students.

Royal Australian Air Force Tactical Fighter Force

(Question No. 2392)

Mr Coleman asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What is the current defence doctrine related to the deployment of the Royal Australian Air Force in (a) a ground support role for the Army and (b) a naval support role for the Navy.

(2) What are the priorities for RAAF deployment in a ground attack role.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Current Defence doctrine requires the deployment of the RAAF tactical fighter force in both ground support and naval support roles as well as purely air operations.

For the ground support the fighter force could be used to deliver air-to-ground weapons, although doctrine states that surface-to-surface fire support will be used in preference, if the choice is available. This is because the use of surface weapons will usually be more economical and have a shorter reaction time, while the need to carefully integrate air support with the ground manoeuvre plan and the competing demands for air defence and interdiction may restrict the use of the aircraft in the ground support role.

In the naval support or maritime role, the fighter force could be used in strategic and tactical strike operations, for mining and for air defence.

(2) Priorities for combat deployment of aircraft in a ground attack role would be determined by the force commander in the light of prevailing strategic and tactical circumstances.

Peacetime training policy provides for the maintenance of a balance of expertise across the full spectrum of air support operations.

Radio 2XX, Australian Capital Territory

(Question No. 2402)

Mr Coleman asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What amount of Government funding is provided to Radio 2XX in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) What is the reason for this funding.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) In 1984-85, 2XX received \$4,000 through the Public Broadcasting Foundation (PBF) and \$37,775

through the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS), a total of \$41,775.

(2) The Government provides funds to support public broadcasting in two ways. Firstly there are grants to assist in establishing and operating public broadcasting stations. These are distributed through the Public Broadcasting Foundation (PBF) on the basis of decisions by the PBF itself. The particular grant to Radio 2XX was for re-equipment.

Secondly, there are funds distributed by the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) in the form of subsidies to encourage the production of multicultural and multi-lingual programs on public broadcasting stations. Radio 2XX produced 14.5 hours per week of ethnic programming in 1984-85 covering 31 language groups.

From 1985-86 onwards this latter element will also be administered through the PBF, in lieu of the SBS.

Australian Medical Students' Association

(Question No. 2414)

Dr Klugman asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 14 November 1985:

(1) What are the reasons for a grant of \$12,850 being made to the Australian Medical Students' Association.

(2) How is the grant justified on the basis of priorities of Government spending.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The grant of \$12,850 to the Australian Medical Students' Association (AMSA) under the 1985-86 National Community Health Program was made to assist with the travel costs for the AMSA executive and the costs of two national council meetings. This is an ongoing grant. Assistance of this nature has been provided to AMSA since the mid-1970s.

(2) Through its annual conventions and periodic workshops, AMSA is actively involved in broadening the scope of medical under-graduate education into the areas of community health and inter-disciplinary health care. AMSA provides a forum for addressing issues of importance to modern medical practice which are either not included in under-graduate medical curricula or are dealt with inadequately. AMSA's activities are therefore consistent with the Government's objective of promoting more effective and cost-efficient health services.

Submarines: Construction Sites

(Question No. 2415)

Mr Reith asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 14 November 1985:

(1) What factors will be taken into account in the assessment of sites for the construction of the proposed new generation of submarines for the Royal Australian Navy.

(2) What sites have been (a) considered and (b) rejected at the date of answering this question.

(3) Who will make the final decision on the site.

(4) Has full consideration been given to Westernport Bay, Victoria as the site; if not, why not.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Factors to be taken into account in the assessment of sites for the construction/assembly of the proposed new generation of submarines for the Royal Australian Navy include:

- (a) the level of capital investment involved;
- (b) the availability of a suitably skilled workforce;
- (c) the level and extent of the local industrial infrastructure;
- (d) physical attributes appropriate to a submarine construction site e.g. facilities, wharfage, access and environmental constraints;
- (e) availability of suitable water and ranges for trials;
- (f) suitability for future support; and
- (h) industrial aspects.

(2) Project Definition Study (PDS) contractors have been asked to examine a range of potential suitable sites around Australia while Australian industry has been encouraged to put proposals to the contractors. State Government task forces have also been active in this regard. While my Department is aware of a number of potential sites, none have been rejected. Contractor proposals and recommendations relating to site selection should be available later next year towards the end of the PDS Phase.

(3) Government consideration of sites recommended by PDS contractors will be part of the overall decision process leading to the selection of the successful submarine contractor or construction consortium.

(4) My Department has not advocated a preference for any site. I would expect PDS contractors to be aware of the potential of Westernport Bay as part of their overall examination.

Mr Wilfred Barlow

(Question No. 2419)

Mr Macphee asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 14 November 1985:

Did the Australian Broadcasting Corporation sponsor a visit by Mr Wilfred Barlow to see his son, Mr Kevin

Barlow, who is in jail in Penang, Malaysia, on drug charges; if so, what was the (a) purpose and (b) cost of the sponsorship.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question, based on information provided by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), is as follows:

The ABC did not sponsor the visit.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

(Question No. 2420)

Mr Langmore asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 14 November 1985:

(1) What are the (a) goals and (b) types of programs of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

(2) What has been the level of funds received by IFAD (a) in total and (b) from Australia, in each year since the fund was established.

(3) What are the prospects for the second replenishment of the fund and what will be Australia's contribution.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) IFAD's goal, as expressed in its establishing Agreement, is to mobilise additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing Member States. In fulfilling this objective the Fund shall provide financing primarily for projects and programs specifically designed to introduce, expand or improve food production systems and to strengthen related policies and institutions within the framework of national priorities and strategies.

(b) IFAD finance is directed to the agricultural sector, and projects are targeted on the rural poor. Four types of projects have received emphasis: integrated rural development; agricultural production; agricultural credit; and irrigation. A majority have been co-financed with other international financial institutions (in particular, the World Bank). Major beneficiaries have been countries in Africa and South Asia.

(2) Details of IFAD funding are as follows:

Annual Payments to IFAD (\$US,'000)

As at 31 December	Total Contributions (i)		Australia's Contributions (i)		
	Cash	Promissory Notes	Total (ii)	Cash	Promissory Notes
1978	318,875	273,699	592,574	890	5,170
1979	442,942	427,830	870,772	871	8,018
1980	516,975	449,816	966,791	912	8,390
1981	512,298	423,066	935,364	1,325	7,694
1982	673,539	630,215	1,303,754	2,072	14,560
1983	827,790	732,949	1,560,739	3,326	11,948
1984	978,153	788,115	1,766,268	4,539	9,482
					14,021

Notes:

- (i) Members' contributions to a replenishment are payable in cash or promissory notes, either in a single sum or three equal annual instalments.
- (ii) Total effected by receipt of payments and exchange rate movements of donors' currencies against the United States dollar.

(3) There have been extensive delays in finalising the Second Replenishment. Negotiations are still proceeding and Australia's contribution is not decided at this time.

Electoral Divisions: Numbers of Electors

(Question No. 2424)

Mr Andrew asked the Special Minister of State, upon notice, on 14 November 1985:

(1) How many electors were enrolled in the (a) largest and (b) smallest electoral divisions in (i) Australia and (ii) the mainland States at the 1984 general election.

(2) By what percentage did the largest division exceed the smallest division in (a) Australia and (b) the mainland States.

Mr Young—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) (i) Fraser (A.C.T.)—78,528 electors

(1) (a) (ii) N.S.W., Phillip—74,134 electors; Vic., Goldstein—72,776 electors; Qld, Griffith—69,735 electors; W.A., Swan—69,902 electors; S.A., Adelaide—74,670 electors

(1) (b) (i) Franklin—55,861 electors

(1) (b) (ii) N.S.W., Richmond—60,994 electors; Vic., La Trobe—60,985 electors; Qld, Rankin—58,491 electors; W.A., Cowan—60,746 electors; S.A., Kingston—65,990 electors.

(2) (a) 28.86%

(2) (b) N.S.W., 17.72%; Vic., 16.20%; Qld, 16.12%; W.A., 13.09%; S.A., 11.62%

Aid: Non-Government Organisations

(Question No. 2428)

Mr Jacobi asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 15 November 1985:

(1) Is it a fact that (a) some of the major recommendations contained in the Jackson Committee Report relate to the role of voluntary agencies in the delivery of overseas aid and (b) these agencies work at the local level, are extremely cost effective and are strongly supported by the Australian community.

(2) Are small scale community projects, such as those supported by voluntary agencies, recognised as an effective way to achieve qualitative change in developing countries; if so, when will he make a decision on the Jackson Committee recommendations concerning funding via voluntary agencies.

(3) Is it a fact that (a) a reallocation of 0.5% of the total aid budget to the voluntary sector would allow those agencies to meet their forward commitments and (b) this would not require any increase in the total aid budget.

(4) Is the current allocation of official aid funded through voluntary agencies (a) 1% in Australia and (b) an average of 5-6% over Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries; if so, does he intend to raise the level of funding to voluntary agencies to the OECD figure and over what period.

(5) Does he intend to respond to the humanitarian concern shown by the Australian community to the

drought and famine affected countries in Africa by continuing support via voluntary agencies working in Africa.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) Yes, the Jackson Report did contain a series of recommendations on voluntary agencies, i.e. non-government organisations (NGOs), and their role in development.

(b) Most NGOs in Australia receive strong public support. Their projects and programs are mostly at the local level and are low cost.

(2) The Government recognises that small scale community projects are a most effective way to help the local people. In the 1985/86 budget the Government has substantially increased the level of funds for the programs of NGOs to a total of \$19,859 million. Details are given in Budget Paper No. 9.

(3) (a) and (b). Information is not available on forward commitments of NGOs; it is not possible to confirm whether a re-allocation of the size suggested would accommodate all such forward commitments.

(4) (a) The programmed allocation of aid through NGOs is 1.9% of the 1985/86 aid budget; this excludes unforeseen emergency aid and is likely to be exceeded (in 1984-85 the figure was 2.5%).

(b) There is no official OECD average of aid through NGOs but the figure of 5-6% is around the median for those OECD countries which report on their use of non-governmental channels. I announced on 28 November 1985 that further increases in subsidies for projects of NGOs were justified, though further long-term growth in these subsidies would need to be commensurate with the capacity of NGOs to mobilise public support and to deliver the increased allocation.

(5) The Government is continuing to respond to the famine in Africa by providing substantial relief assistance through various channels including NGOs. In the 1985/86 allocation for NGO programs of \$19,859 million, \$5,272 million has been earmarked as food and other emergency aid through NGOs for the victims of drought in Africa.

Cane Toads

(Question No. 2429)

Mr Jacobi asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 15 November 1985:

(1) Has his attention been drawn to a recent press report referring to a statement by the Northern Territory Conservation Minister concerning the Queensland cane toad found in Darwin.

(2) What is the extent of the Government's concern at the expansion of the range of the Queensland cane toad.

(3) Has the Government taken steps to formulate a national policy to combat the spread of the cane toad; if not, will it do so as a matter of urgency.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) I am aware of recent media reports concerning a cane toad found in Darwin. I understand from these reports that the Northern Territory authorities are satisfied that the toad was a lone individual probably introduced accidentally aboard a vehicle.

(2) Primary responsibility for the management of vertebrate pests rests with State and Territory Governments. Nevertheless, the Commonwealth has a long-standing interest in cane toads and the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service has funded research on this animal in the past. The Commonwealth is also concerned because cane toads have now spread into the Northern Territory and may eventually pose a threat to native wildlife, including populations in Kakadu National Park.

(3) The appropriate forum for addressing wildlife conservation matters which impinge upon several states or territories is the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers (CONCOM). The wildlife authorities of Western Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland, New South Wales and the Commonwealth have participated in the development of a co-operative program to address problems associated with the spread of cane toads.

A working group, comprising representatives of these authorities and appropriate technical experts, has prepared a detailed proposal for the investigation of possible biological control agents which may be present in Australia. At its recent meeting, the Standing Committee to CONCOM endorsed this proposal and negotiations are now being conducted regarding the necessary funding.

Steel Cities Assistance Scheme

(Question No. 2430)

Mr Sharp asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 15 November 1985:

(1) Has the committee which is responsible for recommending projects to be funded under the Steel Cities Assistance Scheme, given first priority to the proposal by the Fleet Air Arm Museum at HMAS *Albatross*, Nowra, to construct a hangar; if so, will he accept the committee's recommendation.

(2) Will funds be allocated to the project; if not, why not.

(3) If no funds are to be allocated for the construction of a hangar, what steps does he propose to take to preserve the aircraft and stop deterioration from the elements.

(4) Does he regard the Fleet Air Arm Museum as having significant tourist potential.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Illawarra Management Advisory Committee (IMAC), a Committee consisting of local, State and non-voting Commonwealth representatives which is responsible for recommending Illawarra tourism projects to the New South Wales Government for Commonwealth funding under the Steel Regions Assistance Program, has recommended that \$250,000 be sought this financial year for the construction of a building to house the Air Museum's aircraft collection and auxiliary exhibits. The Committee gave priority by a narrow vote,

which did not involve Commonwealth representatives, to this project over three other projects which the Committee considered were ready to come forward to the Commonwealth for detailed consideration. The Commonwealth subsequently received a submission from the N.S.W. Government requesting funding of \$250,000 for the Air Museum this financial year.

I am of the view that the case for this project might not be as strong as that for some other tourism projects in the Illawarra region yet to be the subject of detailed proposals under the Steel Regions Program. Accordingly, I will take a final decision on the Air Museum proposal when detailed proposals on remaining projects are received. The Commonwealth is seeking to have these proposals submitted as quickly as possible.

(2) At this stage I cannot give a final decision on funding for this project.

(3) If no Steel Regions Program funds are forthcoming, proponents of this project will need to look to alternative sources of funds—Local, State or Commonwealth—for the construction of the building in question.

(4) The Air Museum appears to have some tourism potential. As mentioned, however, the potential of this project will be assessed against other tourism proposals under the Steel Regions Program and the final decision will be based on the relative merits of all proposals.

Immigration

(Question No. 2432)

Mr Kent asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, upon notice, on 15 November 1985:

(1) How many immigrants arrived from (a) Turkey, (b) the United Kingdom, (c) India and (d) Sri Lanka in (i) 1982, (ii) 1983 and (iii) 1984.

(2) How many visitors' visas were issued by the (a) Turkish, (b) United Kingdom, (c) Indian and (d) Sri Lankan posts or High Commissions in (i) 1982, (ii) 1983 and (iii) 1984.

Mr Hurford—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The answer to this question is provided in the attached table—"Country of Residence of Settler Arrivals" for the calendar years 1982, 1983 and 1984.

(2) The answer to this question is provided in the attached table—"Visitor visas issued in Turkey, United Kingdom, India and Sri Lanka" for the calendar years 1982, 1983 and 1984.

(1)

Country of Residence of Settler Arrivals
Calendar years 1982, 1983 and 1984

Country of Residence	Calendar Years		
	1982	1983	1984
Turkey	501	550	740
United Kingdom	33,676	18,760	10,960
India	1,084	1,370	1,510
Sri Lanka	291	490	2,440

Note: Figures for 1983 and 1984 are rounded due to the statistical techniques used by the ABS.

Source: The Australian Bureau of Statistics.

(2)

Visitor Visas Issued in Turkey, United Kingdom, India and Sri Lanka. Calendar years 1982, 1983 and 1984
 (All figures in persons)

Country of Visa Issue	Calendar Years		
	1982	1983	1984
Turkey	233	226	278
United Kingdom	120,149	106,989	103,940
India (a)	3,501	3,682 (b)	4,151
Sri Lanka	1,183	1,033	1,214

- (a) India: No figures are available from Bombay for calendar years 1982, 1983 and the period January-June 1984 (inclusive).
 (b) Includes 82 Visitor Visas issued in Bombay in the period July-December 1984 (inclusive).

Source: Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Citizen Band Radios

(Question No. 2436)

Mr Macphee asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 15 November 1985:

(1) Has the Government announced a policy to (a) licence retailers and operators of citizen band radios and (b) prohibit the importation, manufacture or sale of illegal CB radio equipment which does not meet Departmental standards: if so, has the policy been implemented.

(2) What steps are taken to identify and prosecute illegal users and equipment.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) It is not necessary for retailers of radiocommunications equipment to obtain licences provided they do not operate their equipment. Operators of citizen band (CB) radiocommunication equipment are required to obtain a licence.

(b) At the present time there exists an 'equipment specification' for CB radios which sets the minimum technical performance that the equipment must meet. Equipment that does not meet this requirement cannot be imported or licenced.

Under the Radiocommunications Act 1983 there is provision for ministerial standards for CB radios. Work has begun on the development of ministerial standards based on Department of Communication's specifications. Publicity will be given to each ministerial standard as it comes into force.

When ministerial standards are in force it will be an offence to supply or possess sub-standard CB radiocommunications transmitters or receivers. In addition sub-standard equipment cannot be imported or licensed.

(2) Monitoring to detect illegal radiocommunications activity is conducted by the Department of Communications on a regular basis and illegal users are prosecuted to protect licensed spectrum users.

Where radiocommunications equipment meets the ministerial standard, Compliance Statement Certificates will be issued by my Department to manufacturers and importers. This Certificate will authorise the attachment

of a compliance statement to each piece of equipment. By this means the equipment can be identified as meeting my Department's requirements.

Revenue Earned by Department of Housing and Construction

(Question No. 2448)

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) What was the revenue earned by his Department through providing consultancy and advisory arrangements with other Departments in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85?

(2) What is the expected revenue for 1985-86?

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) Nil.

Engagement of Consultants

(Question No. 2449)

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) How many separate contracts and commissions were placed with private consultants and consultancy firms by his Department in (a) 1983-84, (b) 1984-85 and (c) from 1 July to 30 September 1985.

(2) What was the cost in each period.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) 1983-84—2,114 engagements, (b) 1984-85—2,287 engagements, (c) 1 July-30 September 1985—947 engagements.

(2) (a) 1983-84—\$39.4m, (b) 1984-85—\$53.9m, (c) 1 July-30 September 1985—\$18.2m.

Services to Bicentennial Authority

(Question No. 2450)

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

Has his Department carried out any consultancy work for or provided any advice to the Bicentennial Authority; if so was his Department reimbursed for each of its services and by what amount.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Yes, my Department has carried out work and provided advice to the Australian Bicentennial Authority. Since the Authority's inclusion under the provisions of Finance Direction 29/1, my Department has been reimbursed for its services as follows:

— \$14,000 progress payment against an agreed commission of \$140,000;

— \$5,000 full payment for a completed commission.

**Employees Engaged in Work Outside the Department of Housing and Construction
(Question No. 2451)**

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

How many officers and employees of his Department have been granted permission to engage in outside employment for (a) 1983-84, (b) 1984-85 and (c) the period 1 July to 30 September 1985.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable Member's question is as follows:

- (a) 39.
- (b) 41.
- (c) 31.

Staff Employed in Department of Housing and Construction

(Question No. 2454)

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) How many people are currently employed in the day labour force of his department.

(2) How many people were employed in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) There are 3959 wages employees employed as at end October 1985 against an approved AOSL of 4051.

(2) (a) 3836 wages employees employed (b) 4003 wages employees.

Retrenchment and Severance Payments to Salaried Officers of The Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation

(Question No. 2455)

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Have there been any retrenchment and severance payments to salaried officers of the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation since 1980; if so, how many.

(2) How many of these payments were over \$100,000.

(3) What was the highest individual retrenchment payment.

(4) Have any of the people who received retrenchments payments subsequently been re-engaged by the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation on contract; if so, for what period.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes, 138 salaried officers have been voluntarily retrenched since 1980.

(2) No individual retrenchment payment exceeded \$100,000. However, if recreation and long service leave entitlements on severance are added to retrenchment payments, two employees received more than \$100,000.

(3) \$68,582.

(4) 35 retrenched persons have undertaken subsequent work under various forms of contract. These contract periods ranged from two weeks to nine months, but averaged ten weeks.

**Staff Seconded to Bicentennial Authority
(Question No. 2456)**

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

Have any Department staff been seconded to the Australian Bicentennial Authority; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what periods and (c) for what functions.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) 1.
- (b) Initially 6 years.
- (c) Senior Accounting Officer.

Compensation Claims: Department of Housing and Construction

(Question No. 2459)

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) What was the cost of settlements of claims for Repetition Strain Injury on his Department in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) How many Worker's Compensation claims were pending at 15 November 1985.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) (a) \$148,252.56 (b) \$488,604.71.
- (2) 364.

Credit Cards: Department of Housing and Construction

(Question No. 2460)

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) How many departmental staff have been issued with credit cards by his Department.

(2) What was the cost to his Department of the credit cards.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) 77.
- (2) There are normally no membership or service fees applicable to credit cards issued by other than American Express International (AMEX) and Diners Club International. Annual corporate membership fees for AMEX and Diners Club were being met by the Department under the "corporate card" scheme in accordance with procedures contained in Finance Direction 34/25. This practice has now been discontinued consistent with Government policy. The cost to the Department during the scheme's operation was \$300.00.

Cost of Air Charters in 1983-84 and 1984-85

(Question No. 2461)

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

What was the cost of air charters to his Department in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85?

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) \$47,514.
- (b) \$58,495.

Tax Reform Measures: Department of Housing and Construction

(Question No. 2465)

Mr Beale asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) What are the latest estimates calculated by his Department of the effect of the proposed capital gains tax on the private rental market.

(2) What is the projected effect on (a) rented house stock and (b) rented flat stock.

(3) What is the projected effect on rental levels in each State and Territory.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) For the latest estimates of the effects of the taxation reform measures, as calculated by the Department of Housing and Construction, see my answer on 10 October 1985, *Hansard*, page 1801. No calculations have been done on the effects of capital gains taxation alone, since it is the effect of the package of measures that is important.

(2) (a) and (b) The Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry in its October Short-Term Prospects Report 1985, which I released on 15 November, concludes that the package of taxation reform measures will have only a small effect on housing activity.

The Council does expect a shift in the composition of investor activity, with rental investment tending to be more directed towards new dwellings (typically 'other' dwellings, that is, flats, townhouses etc). In addition, alterations, additions and capital improvements to older dwellings are expected to increase.

(3) Based on the calculations, and as I indicated in the House on 10 October, I believe that the overall taxation package will not have adverse effects on rents.

Grants to Australian Capital Territory Organisations: Finance Portfolio

(Question No. 2507)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister representing the Minister for Finance, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the ACT Association Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's Department to ensure that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the ACT Association Incorporation Ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the Ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the ACT funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr Hurford—The Minister for Finance has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

I am advised that no grants are made to organisations operating within the ACT from funds provided to my portfolio.

Grants to Australian Capital Territory Organisations: Foreign Affairs Portfolio

(Question No. 2508)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the ACT Association Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's Department to ensure that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the ACT Associations Incorporation ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the Ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the ACT funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Department of Foreign Affairs, from time to time, has made available small grants to organisations operating in the ACT in order to assist overseas cultural relations projects. The most recent grant was \$4,500

provided to the Canberra Youth Orchestra to support its overseas recital tour.

(2) The Department does not require organisations to be registered under the ACT Association Incorporation Ordinance 1953.

Grants to Australian Capital Territory Organisations: Primary Industry Portfolio

(Question No. 2512)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the Australian Capital Territory Association Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's Department to ensure that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the Australian Capital Territory Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the Australian Capital Territory Associations Incorporation Ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the Australian Capital Territory funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) During 1985/86, grants will be provided to Australian National University, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Department of Territories and Australian Capital Territory Milk Authority.

(2), (3) No.

(4), (5) Not applicable.

Grants to Australian Capital Territory Organisations: Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Portfolio

(Question No. 2515)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the Australian Capital Territory Association Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's

Department to ensure that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the Australian Capital Territory Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the Australian Capital Territory Associations Incorporation Ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the Australian Capital Territory funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr Hurford—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) A pre-requisite for a grant being approved to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory is that they be incorporated under the Australian Capital Territory Associations Incorporation Ordinance 1953 or be in the process of incorporation. A copy of the certificate of incorporation is requested from the organisation requiring funding as proof of incorporation. In the case of new and emerging ethnic groups in the process of incorporation judgment is exercised and a condition of the grant is that proof of incorporation be provided within 12 months of the grant commencing. All current grant holders in the Australian Capital Territory are incorporated.

(3) No. In accordance with Section 13 of the Finance Directions the conditions under which a grant is made require the organisation to provide direct to my Department audited financial statements covering the period for which the grant was made and in the case of ongoing grants, audited annual financial statements are required. As this duplicates the requirements of the Ordinance a check with the Australian Capital Territory Corporate Affairs Commission is not conducted. In the event of failure to comply there are procedures for suspending or terminating grants.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) Not applicable.

Grants to Australian Capital Territory Organisations: Transport Portfolio

(Question No. 2517)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the ACT Association Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's Department to ensure that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the ACT Associations' Incorporation Ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the Ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the ACT funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes, the Australian Motorcycle Council (AMC) was allocated a grant-in-aid of \$5000 in 1985-86. The AMC is the peak national body for a number of motorcycle associations in Australia.

(2) and (3) No.

(4) and (5) Not applicable.

Grants to Australian Capital Territory Organisations: Local Government and Administrative Services Portfolio

(Question No. 2525)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the ACT Association Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's Department to ensure that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the ACT Association Incorporation Ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the Ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the ACT funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Local Government and Regional Development Division of the Department in 1985-86 provided two grants to organisations operating in the ACT. The first grant was a contribution of \$35,000 to the Australian Institute of Urban Studies and the second was a payment of \$56,000 to the Canberra College of Advanced Education towards the sponsorship of scholar-

ships for the training of elected representatives and officers from smaller, poorer and more remote Councils throughout Australia. In addition, organisations operating or registered in the ACT are eligible to apply for grants under the Local Government Development Program. The closing date for applications in 1985-86 was 31 October 1985, and therefore the Department is not in a position to provide details of these grants.

(2) No.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) Not applicable.

Petitions: Community Services Portfolio

(Question No. 2531)

Mr Leo McLeay asked the Minister representing the Minister for Community Services, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

What is the procedure used in the Minister's office to respond to petitions referred by the House of Representatives.

Mr Howe—The Minister for Community Services has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

Copies of petitions received from the House of Representatives are referred to appropriate Divisions of my department for consideration.

Petitions: Defence Portfolio

(Question No. 2542)

Mr Leo McLeay asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

What is the procedure used in the Minister's office to respond to petitions referred by the House of Representatives.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Copies of petitions received on my portfolio responsibilities are referred to my Department for information.

Petitions: Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Portfolio

(Question No. 2543)

Mr Leo McLeay asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

What is the procedure used in the Minister's Office to respond to petitions referred by the House of Representatives.

Mr Hurford—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Petitions received from the House of Representatives are referred to my Department for information and any action or advice necessary.

Petitions: Territories Portfolio

(Question No. 2550)

Mr Leo McLeay asked the Minister for Territories, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

What is the procedure used in the Minister's Office to respond to petitions referred by the House of Representatives.

Mr Scholes—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The opinions expressed by petitioners are taken into account in formulating policy and making administrative decisions as are other expressions of opinion by the community.

Shipping Services: Subsidies

(Question No. 2565)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

(1) Is he able to say whether the vessels of the (a) South Australian and (b) Tasmanian State Shipping services are subsidised; if so, what is the (i) manner and (ii) level of the subsidy.

(2) Is he able to say what other State or privately owned coastal shipping services are subsidised.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The South Australian and Tasmanian Governments provide financial assistance to their respective State shipping services. Questions on the manner and level of that assistance should be directed to those Governments. However, I note that the 1983/84 Annual Report of the South Australian Highways Department (the latest available) indicates that operating losses of \$3.22m on the MV Troubridge are taken up in that Department's budget for that year, and that the 1983/84 Annual Report of the Tasmanian Transport Commission indicates that net losses of \$798,000 for the coastal shipping service and \$621,000 for the Bruny ferry are taken up in its budget for that year.

During 1984 and 1985 the Federal Government contributed a total of \$26m as a special grant for the acquisition of the passenger ferry *Abel Tasman* by the Tasmanian Government.

I should also note that the calculation of the relativities for distributing Federal financial assistance grants to the States, undertaken by the Grants Commission, takes account of the full operating deficits of State coastal shipping operations.

(2) Apart from the assistance referred to in (1) the Federal Government provides no subsidies for State or privately owned coastal shipping services.

Occupational Superannuation Funded by Productivity Increases

(Question No. 2568)

Mr Burr asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

(1) Did the Government indicate that following the 1986 National Productivity Case, occupational superannuation would be funded by productivity to accrue over 1986-87 and 1987-88; if so, has the Government received a guarantee from the Australian Council of Trade Unions on this arrangement.

(2) Can it be guaranteed that the ACTU, under the agreement made on 4 September 1985, will not mount another productivity claim on productivity accruing up to and ending in 1987-88.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) When the National Wage Fixing Principles were established in September 1983, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided that:

'Upon application and not before 1985, the Commission will consider whether an increase in wages and salaries or changes in conditions of employment should be awarded on account of productivity.'

The Agreement between the Government and the Australian Council of Trade Unions in relation to the operation of the Accord for the next two years announced by the Treasurer and myself on 4 September 1985 and subsequently endorsed by the ACTU Executive and National Conference, includes an agreement on a joint approach to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Productivity Case.

The question of whether scope exists for distribution of additional benefits on account of productivity is a matter for determination by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The issue of the period over which this productivity growth is measured will be addressed during hearings before the Commission.

(2) The question of when a further productivity claim could be mounted by the ACTU will be determined by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission following the review of the National Wage Principles currently before the Commission. As announced in my joint statement with the Treasurer, of 4 September, the Government's support for the measures set out in the Agreement will be based on continuance of the no extra claims commitments.

National Productivity Case

(Question No. 2569)

Mr Burr asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

(1) Is it a fact that the Government will present a submission to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in July 1986 at the National Productivity Case hearing; if so, will that submission support the Australian Council of Trade Unions submission for 3% increase, to be awarded as an occupational superannuation scheme, to be applicable over 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(2) What will be the Government's attitude to the proposed scheme if productivity during those 2 financial years is less than 3%.

(3) How does the Government propose to respond if the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (a) rejects the submission and (b) awards the 3% increase as a wage increase and not a superannuation benefit.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) As announced in the joint statement by the Treasurer and myself on 4 September 1985, the Government and the ACTU will propose to the Commission that the 4 per cent productivity claim brought by the ACTU and currently before the Commission should result in an increase of 3 per cent to be paid in the form of new or improved occupational superannuation, with implementation to commence in July 1986. Any superannuation arrangements would be progressively implemented over the following couple of years to about mid-1988, as negotiations between unions and employers are completed.

(2) and (3) The Government accepts that the productivity claim must be determined by the Commission on its merits. The quantum and timing of any decision on national productivity will thus have regard to the current and prospective state of the economy.

To the extent that the Commission finds that economic capacity exists for an increase to be distributed, procedures will need to be developed to ensure that changes to introduce superannuation are consistent with the findings and determination of the Commission.

In the event that the Commission determines a quantum other than 3 per cent, this is a matter which would be discussed by the Government and the ACTU as part of the Accord process.

Roads: Funding (Question No. 2579)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

What was the (a) Commonwealth Government allocation, (b) State Government allocation and (c) percentage change in funding for each category of roads in each State in (i) 1983-84, (ii) 1984-85 and (iii) 1985-86.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) and (c) Commonwealth allocations for each category of road for each State together with percentage changes in funding for each category of road are shown in the following table.

(b) Information on State Government allocations on the basis sought is not readily available. However details of expenditure by each level of government up to the year 1982-83 are published by the Bureau of Transport Economics in Information Paper 14: Australian Road Financing Statistics 1973-74 to 1982-83.

FEDERAL ROAD ALLOCATIONS BY STATE AND CATEGORY
1983-84 TO 1985-86
NATIONAL ROADS

State	1983-84 \$m	% change 1983-84 over 1982-83		% change 1984-85 over 1983-84		% change 1985-86 over 1984-85	
		1984-85 \$m	1985-86 \$m	1984-85 \$m	1985-86 \$m	1984-85 \$m	1985-86 \$m
New South Wales	182.0	32.6	188.7	3.7	197.1	4.5	
Victoria	89.4	30.2	92.9	3.9	95.8	3.1	
Queensland	108.0	34.2	111.7	3.4	117.6	5.3	
Western Australia	55.5	32.4	57.5	3.6	59.2	3.0	
South Australia	42.5	25.4	44.2	4.0	44.9	1.6	
Tasmania	21.2	23.3	22.1	4.2	22.5	1.8	
Northern Territory.	21.7	27.9	(a) 22.6	4.1	23.2	2.7	
Total	520.3	31.2	539.7	3.7	560.3	3.8	

(a) Does not include separate grant of \$2.7 million to the NT as an additional contribution to upgrading the Stuart Highway.

ARTERIAL ROADS

State	1983-84 \$m	% change 1983-84 over 1982-83		% change 1984-85 over 1983-84		% change 1985-86 over 1984-85	
		1984-85 \$m	1985-86 \$m	1984-85 \$m	1985-86 \$m	1984-85 \$m	1985-86 \$m
New South Wales	129.7	39.8	133.7	3.1	121.7	-9.0	
Victoria	105.7	39.6	109.0	3.1	106.1	-2.7	
Queensland	96.4	39.7	99.4	3.1	89.6	-9.9	
Western Australia	57.8	40.0	59.6	3.1	56.4	-5.4	
South Australia	33.6	40.6	34.6	3.0	32.8	-5.2	
Tasmania	16.3	40.5	16.8	3.1	16.1	-4.2	
Northern Territory.	4.3	38.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	-4.4	
Total	443.8	39.8	457.6	3.1	426.9	-6.7	

State	LOCAL ROADS					
	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	\$m	% change over 1982-83	\$m	% change over 1982-83	\$m	% change over 1984-85
New South Wales	67.0	16.9	70.0	4.5	73.5	5.0
Victoria	46.8	16.7	49.0	4.7	52.0	6.1
Queensland	45.6	16.6	47.7	4.6	50.4	5.7
Western Australia	33.8	17.0	35.5	5.0	37.4	5.4
South Australia	18.0	16.9	18.8	4.4	19.9	5.9
Tasmania	12.1	18.6	12.5	3.3	13.0	4.0
Northern Territory	10.8	17.4	11.3	4.6	11.5	1.8
Total	234.1	16.9	244.6	4.5	257.7	5.4

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Airports: Payment of Local Government Rates

(Question No. 2583)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

What is the present policy for the payment of local government rates for those airports which will become part of the proposed Federal Airports Corporation.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Commonwealth property is exempt from local government rates under the provisions of Section 114 of the Constitution. The policy is to make act of grace payments to local government in accordance with Finance Directions which provide as follows:

Subject to any working arrangements advised by the Secretary, Department of Local Government and Administrative Services, payments of the following kinds may be made to local authorities in respect of property owned or leased by the Commonwealth, after taking into account any expenditure incurred by the Commonwealth on services normally provided by a local authority in respect of that property:

- (a) payment in respect of any particular service rendered by a rating authority, such as water, sewerage, electricity or garbage services;
- (b) payment equivalent to local rates where:
 - (i) a lessee or tenant pays to the Commonwealth either as a separate amount or within his rental an amount deemed to be in lieu of rates; or
 - (ii) the property is used by the Commonwealth or a Statutory Authority in the field of commercial enterprise; or
 - (iii) the Commonwealth is recovering (in whole or in part) its costs of providing the facilities and services in respect of the property; or
- (c) where the property has erected on it homes or other residential buildings for the use of officers or other persons and these are used solely for domestic purposes, the equivalent to the local

rates on that portion occupied by the residence(s); or

- (d) contributions towards the construction of roads, footpaths, kerbing or guttering on land abutting upon the property where, under the appropriate State legislation or Council by-law, it is the normal practice of local authorities to recover contributions from private landholders and the Commonwealth requested or agreed that the work be done.'

Current policy is administered by the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services and the Department of Finance.

Roads: Funding

(Question No. 2585)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

- (1) Did he state in a letter dated 18 September 1985, to all Victorian municipalities, that 65% of Federal finance for unclassified roads is granted direct to local government councils; if so, does the list of grants attached to the letter represent 65% of the allocation.

- (2) Has the remaining 35% been allocated; if so, has it been acknowledged as Federal money or has the State Minister claimed it as being a Victorian Government allocation.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) No.
- (2) Consequently part (2) of the question does not apply.

Unanswered Questions

(Question No. 2600)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice in last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months (d) 3 months (e) 4 months,

and (f) 6 months to 19 November had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

- (a) Question Nos: 2502, 2530, 2376, 2328, 2300
- (b) Question Nos: 2129, 2130, 2048, 2233, 2250, 2205
- (c) None.
- (d) Question Nos: 1830, 1638, 2036
- (e) Question Nos: 1570, 1490
- (f) None.

Unanswered Questions

(Question No. 2602)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) 2287, 2302, 2330, 2430.
- (b) 2050, 2140, 2173, 2174, 2237, 2238.
- (c) Nil.
- (d) 1436, 1492, 1572, 1600, 1602, 1612, 1613, 1639, 1840.
- (e) Nil.
- (f) Nil.

Unanswered Questions

(Question No. 2606)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The answers to parts (a)-(f) are cumulative with the House of Representatives questions listed in each period being additional to those listed for all previous periods.

- (a) House of Representatives questions numbers 2290, 2306, 2334, 2355, 2356-59, 2377, 2380-90, 2404, 2405, 2420, 2428, 2433, 2434, 2445, and 2508.
- (b) House of Representatives question numbers 1993, 2037, 2054, 2111, 2215, 2230-2232, 2259-2282.
- (c) House of Representatives question numbers 1923, 1924, 1939, 1958-1982.
- (d) House of Representatives question numbers 1420, 1424, 1440, 1468, 1496, 1576, 1619, 1691-1696, 1698-1792, 1847, 1848, 1873, and 1880.
- (e) Nil.

(f) House of Representatives question no. 1292.

The following questions directed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs are being handled as noted:

- 1801—Dated 13 September. Transferred to Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters for reply.
- 1697—Dated 13 September—withdrawn.
- 1836—Dated 16 September. Transferred to Attorney-General for reply.
- 1961—Dated 19 September. Transferred to Attorney-General for reply.
- 2008—Dated 8 October. Transferred to Minister for Finance for reply.
- 2082—Dated 9 October. Transferred to the Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters for reply.
- 2119—Dated 19 October. Transferred to the Minister for Defence for reply.
- 2153—Dated 11 October. Transferred to the Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters for reply.
- 2477—Dated 18 November. Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet to reply on behalf of all Ministers.

Unanswered Questions

(Question No. 2611)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) Parliamentary Question Nos. 2311, 2339, 2446-2468, 2482, 2513 and 2541.
- (b) None.
- (c) None.
- (d) Parliamentary Question No. 1473.
- (e) None.
- (f) None.

Unanswered Questions

(Question No. 2614)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer to that date.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) 2292, 2314, 2342, 2408, 2409, 2413, 2516, 2544.
- (b) 2062, 2108, 2136, 2175.
- (c) 1891, 1893, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1913, 1914, 1918.

- (d) 1584, 1615.
- (e) nil.
- (f) 862.

Unanswered Questions

(Question No. 2624)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Holding—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

- (a) Nos. 2324, 2352, 2554 and 2554.
- (b) (c), (d), (e) and (f).

There are no other questions outstanding as at 19 November 1985 which were placed on notice within the time frames specified.

Unanswered Questions

(Question No. 2625)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

	Date asked Question No.	
(a)	19.11.85	2555
	18.11.85	2525
	18.11.85	2496
	12.11.85	2353
	12.11.85	2325
	12.11.85	2296
(b)	15.10.85	2211
	9.10.85	2073
(c)		Nil
(d)	23.8.85	1595
(e)		Nil
(f)		Nil

NB—Answer to Question No. 2211 appeared in *Hansard*, 21.11.85, page 3557, Answer to Question No. 2073 appeared in *Hansard*, 30.11.85, page 4127, Answer to Question No. 1595 appeared in *Hansard*, 25.11.85, page 3647.

Numbers of Permanent Public Servants

(Question No. 2626–2653)

Mr Hawker asked all Ministers, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

(1) How many public servants are permanently employed in the Minister's department.

(2) How many permanent public servants have been dismissed since March 1983.

Mr Willis—The honourable member has asked identical questions of all Ministers as indicated by the above question numbers. The Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question on behalf of all Ministers, with their concurrence:

(1) The number of staff permanently employed under the Public Service Act in each department at 30 June 1985 is contained in the Public Service Board's Annual Report 1984-85, pages 197-199.

(2) The numbers of permanent staff dismissed are as follows:

Aboriginal Affairs—Nil.

Arts, Heritage and Environment—Nil.

Attorney-General's—Two: one for engaging in improper conduct and one arising from criminal convictions for misappropriation and fraudulent entries.

Aviation—Nil.

Communications—Nil.

Community Services—Nil.

Defence—Nil.

Education—Nil.

Employment and Industrial Relations—Nil.

Finance—One: for wilful disobedience of a lawful direction (8 counts), engaging in improper conduct (2 counts) and wilfully supplying incorrect or misleading advice in connection with her appointment to the Service (2 counts).

Foreign Affairs—Nil.

Health—Nil.

Housing and Construction—Nil.

Immigration and Ethnic Affairs—Nil.

Industry, Technology and Commerce—Nil.

Local Government and Administrative Services—Nil.

Primary Industry—Nil.

Prime Minister and Cabinet—Nil.

Resources and Energy—Nil.

Science—Nil.

Social Security—Three: one for engaging in improper conduct as an officer; one arising from criminal convictions for conspiring to effect a purpose that is unlawful under a law of the Commonwealth (1 count), for obtaining a bribe (3 counts) and for communicating to a person information with respect to the affairs of another person acquired by him in the performance of his duties contrary to s. 17 (2) of the Social Security Act (14 counts); one arising from a criminal conviction for a breach of s. 96 (1) (b) of the Public Service Act.

Special Minister of State—Nil.

Sport, Recreation and Tourism—Nil.

Territories—Nil.

Trade—Nil.

Transport—Nil.

Treasury—Two: one for wilful disobedience of a lawful direction (3 counts) and one for wilful disobedience of a lawful direction (2 counts).

Veterans' Affairs—One: for improper conduct as an officer.

Numbers of Permanent Public Servants

(Question No. 2632)

Mr Hawker asked the Special Minister of State, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

(1) How many public servants are permanently employed in the Minister's Department.

(2) How many permanent public servants have been dismissed since March 1983 and for what reasons.

Mr Young—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) As at 30 November 1985:

(a) The Department—241.

(b) Other organisations serviced by and associated with the Department—

(i) Remuneration Tribunal—7.

(ii) Commonwealth Grants Commission—37.

(iii) National Police Research Unit—12.

(iv) Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence—16.

(v) Australian Police College—18.

(vi) Joint Task Force on Drug Trafficking—3.

Total—334.

(2) Nil.

Numbers of Permanent Public Servants

(Question No. 2639)

Mr Hawker asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

(1) How many public servants are permanently employed in the Minister's Department.

(2) How many permanent public servants have been dismissed since March 1983 and for what reasons.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) There were 5,114 operative permanent public servants employed as at 31 October 1985.

(2) There have been no permanent public servants dismissed since March 1983.

Numbers of Permanent Public Servants

(Question No. 2643)

Mr Hawker asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

(1) How many public servants are permanently employed in the Minister's Department.

(2) How many permanent public servants have been dismissed since March 1983 and for what reasons.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) As at 31 October 1985, 1,421 public servants were permanently employed in the Department of Transport. This figure includes 83 staff who were inoperative due to long term absences on leave or training.

(2) None.

Trade Commissioner: Mr D. Combe

(Question No. 2654)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 21 November 1985:

(1) What are the normal procedures followed in the appointment of a Trade Commissioner?

(2) Were these procedures followed in the case of the appointment of Mr D. Combe?

(3) How did the Vancouver vacancy arise and who previously filled the position?

(4) Were any interviews held for the position; if so, who were the other candidates?

(5) If interviews were not held was only one person considered for the post; if so, is this the normal procedure?

(6) Has he or any member of the Government sought the advice of relevant Departments or bodies on whether Mr Combe has the qualifications required for a Trade Commissioner?

(7) Who first suggested that Mr Combe be considered for the position?

(8) Is he able to say how many positions the Government has offered Mr Combe since 1 November 1984.

(9) Does the appointment of Mr Combe carry with it a stipulation that as a public servant he will no longer be able to make public statements; if so, was it a consideration in his appointment?

(10) Has the appointment been discussed by Caucus or Cabinet?

(11) What will be Mr Combe's primary function in Vancouver?

Mr Dawkins—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Under the Administrative Arrangements Orders the Minister for Trade is responsible for administration of the Trade Commissioners Act and on that basis makes recommendations to the Governor-General about appointments under the Act.

(2) Yes.

(3) The vacancy arose because the term of the incumbent, Mr John McFarlane had come to an end.

(4) No.

(5) One other person, Mr John Lightfoot, had been considered for the post but it had been decided in early 1985 that he should be posted to Stockholm. When the matter was again considered in July 1985, I decided to recommend Mr Combe for the post. This is normal procedure.

(6) In accordance with my responsibilities under the Trade Commissioners Act, I decided that Mr Combe should be recommended for the appointment.

(7) See the answer to question 6.

(8) No.

(9) No.

(10) I do not propose to provide information on the Government's internal deliberations.

(11) Mr Combe's primary function in Vancouver will be the promotion of Australia's trade.

Child Care: Funding

(Question No. 2656)

Mr Dubois asked the Minister representing the Minister for Community Services, upon notice, on 21 November 1985:

(1) How will families on low incomes be affected by the new child care funding arrangements which are to begin in April 1986.

(2) What steps will be taken to ensure that the extra places made available as a result of the new funding arrangements will be allocated.

Mr Howe—The Minister for Community Services has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) The impact of the revised child care subsidy arrangements on families is summarised by the following:

48,500 families (58 per cent of all users) currently in receipt of fee relief and using centres and FDC schemes will have a maximum increase of \$2 a week. Incomes of these families will generally be below \$25,000.

5,000 families (about 6 per cent of all users) but only those using centre based day care will have increases of up to \$10 a week. These families will have incomes of around \$26,000.

9,000 families (about 10 per cent of all users) but only those using centre based day care will have increases of between \$10 and \$20. These families will mostly be on incomes greater than \$30,000.

1,600 families (about 1 per cent of all users) but only those using centre based day care will pay between \$20 and \$25 a week more. Most will have incomes greater than \$36,000.

2,500 families (3 per cent of all users) using either higher cost, centre based or family day care will have fee decreases. This is because of the lowering of the second withdrawal rates and applies to families in the income range of about \$26,000 to \$32,000 a year.

17,000 families (22 per cent of all users) but only those families who use family day care and are not eligible for fee relief will continue to pay the same fee.

Generally families who now receive fee relief (i.e. families with incomes up to \$25,000 a year) will pay no more than \$2 per week extra for fulltime care. The exceptions would be those families using services with fees in the \$80-\$85 range for fulltime care. Centres may use Special Fee Relief to reduce or waive the additional

charge. It is clear that child care under the revised subsidy arrangements will remain affordable for low-income families.

(2) The 20,000 places announced by the Prime Minister as part of his election commitment will be created over the next three years and the allocation of these places will be determined by way of a planning approach based on an assessment of needs. This will be done in consultation with Commonwealth-State Planning Committees for Children's Services which function in each State and Territory. They provide advice on identified areas of high need formulated on the basis of statistical analysis, community consultation and the relevant knowledge and expertise of individual members.

Housing Loans

(Question No. 2658)

Mr Dubois asked the Minister for Housing and Construction, upon notice, on 21 November 1985:

Is he able to say—

- what amount was approved for home loans in NSW in each quarter in 1985,
- what the percentage increases are over loans approved in each quarter in 1984,
- what the average home loan approval was in NSW in each quarter in 1985,
- how many first home buyers had loans approved in NSW in each quarter in 1985 and
- what proportion of total borrowers those first home buyers were.

Mr West—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

	Total Home Loans in NSW 1984	(a) Total Home Loans in NSW 1985	(b) Per- centage Increase	(c) Average Loan Value 1985
	\$m	\$m		\$
March qtr	994.3	1,121.1	12.7	45,800
June qtr	950.7	1,112.6	17.0	46,300
Sept. qtr	955.1	1,167.5	22.0	47,700

Source: ABS publications.

(d) and (e) There are no official statistics on approved loans to first home buyers.

Harvesters

(Question No. 2659)

Mr Andrew asked the Minister representing the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, upon notice, on 21 November 1985:

(1) What revenue was gained from the tariff on harvesters in (a) each year since 1979-80 and (b) the period 1 July to 20 August 1985 and how many harvesters were involved in each case.

(2) How many harvesters have become eligible for bounty payments since 21 August 1985 and what was the value of bounty paid.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) (a) The revenue gained from the tariff on harvesters each year since 1979-80 and the number of harvesters involved are as follows:

Year	Duty	No. of harvesters
1980-81	\$ 1,586,382.69	1,863
1981-82	1,883,754.03	1,744
1982-83	1,233,390.72	705
1983-84	7,844,715.12	1,259
1984-85	12,992,400.03	1,960
Total	25,540,642.59	7,531

(b) In the period 1 July 1985 to 20 August 1985 a further \$1,004,554.49 in duty was collected in respect of 284 harvesters.

(2) Although no payments have been made so far, subsidies on goods covered by the new assistance arrangements for grain harvesters are expected to total \$5.65m in 1985-86.

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet: International Relations

(Question No. 2660)

Mr Downer asked the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 21 November 1985:

(1) What proportion of the staff of the Minister's Department are employed in international relations work.

(2) What are the international policy sections and branches of the Minister's Department.

(3) How many staff are employed in each of those sections and branches.

Mr Hawke—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) to (3) At 31 October 1985, my Department's International Division had 21 personnel, or 4.6% of the Department's total staff. Eight of the Division staff were employed in the Foreign Affairs Branch and 6 in the Defence Branch. The others comprised the Division Head and 6 clerical/keyboard support staff. Some of the Division's staff are engaged from time to time on work other than international relations.

Other staff elsewhere in my Department are engaged intermittently on work with an international orientation. Records are not maintained to measure the extent of this activity.

Military Helicopter Flights

(Question No. 2678)

Mr Maher asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) What was (a) the reason for the flight of 4 military helicopters over Drummoynes, NSW, on 4 November 1985 and (b) the height the helicopters travelled above home unit buildings.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) The only military helicopters that overflowed the Drummoynes area on 4 November 1985 were two RAAF Iroquois helicopters which were transporting the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defence from the Army School of Artillery at North Head to Holswothy.

(b) These helicopters did not operate over built-up areas but flew within a Helicopter Lane established by the Department of Aviation over the Parramatta River at the mandatory altitude of 500 feet above ground/sea level. Helicopters are required to remain on the right side of the Lane for separation from opposite direction traffic and, because of the narrowness of the river in the Drummoynes area most fly necessarily close to the river bank. To residents in the Drummoynes area it might appear that the helicopters were actually passing over the buildings, but this was not the case.

Concord Repatriation General Hospital

(Question No. 2681)

Mr Maher asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

How many (a) accident cases were treated, and (b) people were admitted through Casualty at the Repatriation General Hospital, Concord, New South Wales, in each year since 1978.

Mr Holding—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

The Repatriation General Hospital, Concord, has not maintained the information on accidents in a form which would provide the information sought by the honourable member. However, day reports which are held for a period of two years only have been examined and data on accident cases treated have been extracted for 1984 and 1985.

Figures for admissions through Casualty are available but it should be noted that these are not solely accident cases. Admissions to the hospital, other than those that have been pre-booked or admitted direct to the ward or from the Outpatient Department, are arranged through Casualty.

Over the last twelve months, the hospital has been reviewing its requirements for information from the computer-based admission and discharge system. Amendments are to be made which will enable a more detailed breakdown of information to be available in future.

Information on accident cases treated in 1984 and 1985 and admissions since 1978 are set out below.

	(a) Accident cases	(b) Admissions through Casualty
1978		5,938
1979		5,835
1980		4,806
1981		5,010
1982		5,697
1983		6,356
1984	5,566	5,992
1985	4,308	5,996
to 30.11.85		

Advertisement in Support of the Builders Labourers Federation
(Question No. 2689)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra and South East Region Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey (m) Committee in Solidarity with Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora-Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes

Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) is in receipt of a CYSS level 4 annual grant of \$92,000 from 1 November 1985,

Jobless Action is in receipt of \$42,077 Community Employment Program (CEP) funding as well as a CYSS level 4 grant of \$92,000,

Canberra and South East Region Environment Centre is in receipt of CEP funds of \$47,166.

(3) No.

(4) (a) Yes, (b) Yes.

(5) No. The Territory Director of my Department in the ACT has contacted each of the groups concerned and received written advice from each that Department of Employment and Industrial Relations grant funds were not used to pay any contribution towards the advertisement.

(6) Yes.

(7) The activities of both CEP and CYSS fund recipients are monitored to ensure that the conditions of the grants are honoured. The results of such monitoring are taken into account in the assessment of further applications.

Advertisement in Support of the Builders Labourers Federation
(Question No. 2692)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister representing the Minister for Finance, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra & South East Regional Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity with Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora-Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr Hurford—The Minister for Finance has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Yes.

(2) None of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from funds allocated to my portfolio.

(3) to (7) Not applicable.

Advertisement in Support of the Builders Labourers Federation

(Question No. 2697)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra & South East Regional Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity with Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Tooraa-Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) Not applicable.

(6) Not applicable.

(7) Not applicable.

Advertisement in Support of the Builders Labourers Federation

(Question No. 2700)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign Against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra and South East Region Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity with Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Tooraa-Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

Toora-Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr Hurford—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) No.
- (2) No.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) Not applicable.
- (5) Not applicable.
- (6) Not applicable.
- (7) No.

Advertisement in Support of the Builders Labourers Federation

(Question No. 2702)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 26 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign Against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra and South East Region Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity With Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students

Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora-Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) Not applicable.
- (5) Not applicable.
- (6) Not applicable.
- (7) No.

Advertisement in Support of the Builders Labourers Federation

(Question No. 2711)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra and South East Region Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity With Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students

Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora—Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr Holding—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

The Department of Veterans' Affairs gives no financial support or grants to any of the organisations listed in the honourable member's question.

Advertisement in Support of the Builders Labourers Federation

(Question No. 2712)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra and South East Region Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity with Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against

Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora—Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

My Department and the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation have provided a nil response to all parts of the question.

Computer Crime

(Question No. 2713)

Mr Jacobi asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Is it a fact that (a) there exists a multiplicity of ways in which computers may be used to aid in the commission of offences, (b) no State or Territory has formulated or passed comprehensive legislation to cope with such offences, (c) no accurate statistics can be obtained on computer abuse in Australia and (d) computer related crimes are a significant and growing element of criminal behaviour.

(2) Is there a need for a national conference, convened under the auspices of the Australian Institute of Criminology in association with other bodies nominated by State societies for computers and the law and other interested organisations, to (a) make recommendations for the formulation of effective, comprehensive legislation and (b) study the costs that computer related crimes impose on business, computer users and the community; if so, will he ensure the necessary resources are available to convene the conference.

Mr Lionel Bowen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) Yes, this would appear to be true.

(b) This is true in so far as specific 'computer crime' offence provisions are concerned. However, both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory do have some specific legislative provisions in place. These are section 115 of the Crimes Act 1900 (NSW)

in its application to the A.C.T. (which concerns the dishonest use of computers) and section 276 of the Northern Territory Criminal Code 1983 (concerning the making of false data processing material) respectively.

(c) There does appear to be a problem in the comprehensiveness and accuracy of statistics on computer abuse in Australia. For example, the Law Reform Commission of Tasmania in its recently published research paper on 'Computer Misuse', comments, in relation to this problem within and outside of Australia, that: "Estimates of the community cost of 'computer crime' vary so widely and wildly that it is difficult to regard them at all seriously."

(d) Without comprehensive and accurate statistics in relation to computer crime the question of whether it is a significant and growing element of criminal behaviour cannot be conclusively answered.

(2) The matter of appropriate legislative provisions in relation to computer crime is being considered by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General which is meeting in Canberra on 6 December 1985. I will write to the honourable member to advise the position reached at the meeting.

Public Service Staff Numbers

(Question Nos. 2719-2746)

Mr Hunt asked all Ministers, upon notice, on 26 November 1985:

How many staff were employed within the Minister's Department at (a) 30 June 1983, (b) 30 June 1984, (c) 30 June 1985 and (d) 31 October 1985.

Mr Willis—The honourable member has asked identical questions of all Ministers, as indicated by the above question numbers. The Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question on behalf of all Ministers, with their concurrence:

The number of full-time staff employed under the Public Service Act in each department at 30 June is published in the Public Service Board's Annual Report. For the years requested the page references are as follows:

- 30 June 1983—PSB Annual Report 1982-83, pp 125-126
- 30 June 1984—PSB Annual Report 1983-84, pp 146-147, and
- 30 June 1985—PSB Annual Report 1984-85, pp 197-199
- The PSB discontinued its monthly collection of Public Service Act employment levels after June 1984. The Department of Finance assumed responsibility for advising the Government on human resource levels in July 1984. Figures from the monthly collection which it introduced for this purpose relate to average operative staffing levels and are not comparable with the Board's series on employment under the Public Service Act. The Department of Finance figures for operative staff at 31 October 1985 are shown below.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT STAFF SUBJECT TO STAFF BUDGETING CONTROL

Department (a)	Operative staff at 31.10.85	
	Full-time	Part-time
Aboriginal Affairs	720	7
Arts, Heritage and Environment	283	19
Attorney-General's	2,823	63
Aviation	10,079	101
Communications	815	18
Community Services	2,440	116
Defence	29,201	451
Education	1,655	120
Employment and Industrial Relations	8,540	83
Finance	977	10
Foreign Affairs	4,527	32
Health	4,119	108
Housing and Construction	9,472	60
Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	2,067	88
Industry, Technology and Commerce	871	10
Local Government and Administrative Services	4,806	43
Primary Industry	3,513	25
Prime Minister and Cabinet	455	30
Resources and Energy	1,409	30
Science	3,051	56
Social Security	15,046	215
Special Minister of State	370	8
Sport, Recreation and Tourism	1,379	32
Territories	2,071	149
Trade	1,003	10
Transport	1,545	31
Treasury	833	15
Veterans' Affairs	11,922	838

Note: (a) Figures stated for each department are the aggregate of the agencies which report to the Secretary of a department.

Source: Monthly Employment Return provided by departments to the Department of Finance.

Staff Numbers: Department of Community Services

(Question No. 2722)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Community Services, upon notice, on 26 November 1985:

How many staff were employed within the Minister's Department at—

- 30 June 1983
- 30 June 1984
- 30 June 1985
- 31 October 1985.

Mr Howe—The Minister for Community Services has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

- 0
- 0

- (c) 1,885
 (d) 2,501.

Rainfall Recordings

(Question No. 2754)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 26 November 1985:

(1) How many recording stations were there for the provision of weekly rainfall figures in each State and Territory at 25 November in (a) 1982 and (b) 1985.

(2) What is the average percentage of nil or incomplete returns submitted to the Bureau of Meteorology each week.

(3) Is the number of gaps in the weekly rainfall reports collected by the Bureau of Meteorology increasing in any State or Territory; if so, what is being done to resolve the problem.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Weekly rainfall figures are compiled from telegraphic reports prepared each day by observers and transmitted to Bureau of Meteorology Regional Offices in each State and Territory.

Numbers of telegraphic reporting daily rainfall stations by State and Territory are:

	WA	NT	SA	Qld	NSW	Vic.	Tas.	Total
25.11.82	260	57	283	481	322	276	84	1,763
25.11.85	265	57	294	475	320	281	81	1,773

(2) Estimates of the percentage of nil or incomplete daily rainfall returns, by State and Territory, are:

WA	NT	SA	Qld	NSW	Vic.	Tas.	Overall
6-10	10-20	2-3	7-20	5-10	1-2	6-8	5-10

Some locations do not report on weekends or public holidays, but send totals covering those days on the first day thereafter. Zero rain is not reported, hence non-receipt of a report is assumed as zero.

Estimates of the average percentage of nil or incomplete reports depend on the prevailing rainfall situation during the period concerned. In a 'dry' week it can be safely assumed that a nil report on a particular day refers to zero rainfall; in a week where isolated showers were reported the estimate of missing observations of rainfall is made with less confidence; in a week of heavy rainfall throughout the area concerned missing reports can be clearly identified.

(3) Taking into account the variation between 'dry' and 'wet' years there is no evidence of any increase in the numbers of 'missing' reports except in Western Australia, and a slight increase in South Australia.

Most of the deficiencies in the telegraphic rainfall reporting can be traced to communications problems such as delays in obtaining telegram service over the telephone.

In Western Australia, Northern Territory and the north of South Australia a number of observers use the Royal Flying Doctor Service to transmit reports, and are consequently unavailable for contact if follow-up

action is necessary. There is also an impression among some Observers in Western Australia that the Bureau only requires reports of rainfall of 3 millimetres or more. Action to rectify this misconception is taken during inspection visits by Bureau staff.

Continual action is taken by the Bureau of Meteorology in each of its Regional Offices to ensure that the highest quality of the reporting networks is maintained. This is done by personal telephone contact, correspondence, and inspection visits by Bureau staff as an ongoing and continual task. Most rainfall reports are provided by volunteers who are unpaid, and persuasion is the only avenue available.

Motor Vehicle Product Safety Standards

(Question No. 2757)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 27 November 1985:

(1) Did he receive a letter from Ellison, Hewison and Whitehead, barristers and solicitors, in October 1985, concerning certain motor vehicle industry products affected by consumer product safety standards that may be approved by the Standards Association of Australia but not by the Trade Practices Commission; if so, what action does he propose to take to overcome the differences between the 2 bodies.

(2) Is he able to say what are the reasons for the Trade Practices Commission decisions on these products.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) I did receive such a letter. The question of action in relation to differences between the Standards Association of Australia and the Trade Practices Commission and questions relating to decisions of the Trade Practices Commission are matters for the Attorney-General.

Excise Duty: Petroleum Products

(Question No. 2768)

Mr Beddall asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 27 November 1985:

(1) Is it a fact that a primary producer who spends \$510 on petroleum products pays \$340 in excise duty.

(2) How is excise duty calculated on each petroleum product used in the primary industry sector.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) No.

(2) Current rates of excise on petroleum products used in the primary industry sector are: motor spirit and diesel 10.007 cents per litre (cpl), aviation gasoline 8.424 cpl, fuel oil, heating oil and kerosines 2.076 cpl. These rates of excise are adjusted on 1 February and 1 August each year to reflect changes in the CPI during the previous two quarters. From 1 November 1985, diesel usage in off-road forestry, farming and fishing activities is eligible for a full rebate of the excise.

Use of Taxis: Department of Social Security Staff

(Question No. 2774)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) Is it the practice of his Department to provide transport for staff from home to work by taxi; if so, what (a) circumstances and (b) qualifications are required for such transport to be provided.

(2) Has taxi transport between Dapto and Sydney been provided for a female staff member; if so, what was (a) the daily fare, (b) total fares paid, (c) the staff member's name, (d) the staff member's position, (e) the staff member's annual salary and (f) the reason for providing the transport.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) Departmental guidelines covering the use of taxis by staff are based on the 'Rules for the Use of Official Motor Transport', issued by the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services' Central Transport Authority. In accordance with these rules the use of official transport (including taxis) for staff travelling to or from their places of residence is not normally permitted, except in special circumstances such as:

where staff would otherwise be subject to risk of violence;

where public transport is not reasonably available to an officer required to work outside the normal hours of duty; or

during transport stoppages in the case of certain essential staff.

(b) It is the local Manager's responsibility to ensure that this provision is not abused and that a 'common-sense' approach is used regarding taxi usage or fare reimbursement. In considering any particular situation the safety and physical well-being of staff is of paramount concern.

(2) Yes.

(a) The cost of fares was \$111 per trip—\$222 per day.

(b) Total fares paid were \$1887.

(c) Disclosure of the officer's name would not assist to serve the public interest and on privacy grounds is not publicly disclosed.

(d) The staff member was an acting Clerical Assistant Grade 3 in the Systems Support Section.

(e) Annual salary—\$15,391.

(f) The officer was required to perform shift work in the Systems Support Section from 10.36 p.m. until 4.30 a.m. the following morning. Due to the risk of violence in using public transport outside peak hours the use of a taxi was approved by her Section Head. On becoming aware of this situation on 15 November 1985 immediate steps were taken at a higher management level to arrange a more appropriate means of travel for this officer. Initially, arrangements were made for the officer to drive her own vehicle to the Sydney Metropolitan area with transport by taxi being provided for the remainder of the trip. From 9 December 1985 arrangements have been made for the officer to work solely on day shifts and, subsequently, to use normal public transport at her own expense.

Social Security Recipients

(Question No. 2775)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) Does his Department maintain records of social security recipients who have received workers' compensation payments; if so, what is the nature of the records.

(2) How many recipients (a) reside in each State and Territory and (b) have received payments from his Department for (i) 1 year, (ii) 2 years and (iii) each following number of years, for each type of benefit.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes. Periodic payments from compensation are recorded in the case of pensioners and sickness beneficiaries. They are not identified separately from other sources of income in respect of unemployment and special beneficiaries.

No continuing statistical record is maintained of pensioners and beneficiaries who have received lump sum compensation payments. In the case of sickness beneficiaries, however, the Department identifies those in respect of whom a compensation claim is possible or pending, and those whose compensation payment affects their current sickness benefit entitlement.

Pensioner and beneficiary records are maintained on ADP masterfiles which are continually updated for the changed circumstances of individuals.

(2) (a) and (b) The following tables show, by State and Territory and duration of pension/benefit, the numbers of pensioners and sickness beneficiaries at 20 September 1985 with compensation payments recorded separately as income on the masterfile:

AGE PENSIONERS DURATION

(years)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
0	115	52	18	5	11	1	1	6	209
1	80	48	9	8	17	1	1	7	171
2	91	27	9	2	11	3	1	6	150
3	80	34	6	8	17	0	0	1	146
4	84	29	6	4	38	1	1	5	168
5	99	32	5	4	24	5	0	6	175
6	108	37	11	10	16	1	0	5	188
7	120	40	13	5	18	0	0	3	199
8	140	44	9	13	26	0	0	6	238

(years)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
9	126	43	12	2	19	3	0	5	210
10	140	40	8	6	15	0	0	2	211
11	99	34	9	5	22	3	0	4	176
12	155	47	12	10	34	4	0	1	263
13	93	32	2	2	20	0	0	0	149
14	57	24	6	3	13	0	0	1	104
15-19.	294	141	16	14	85	3	0	2	555
20+	193	58	11	9	64	0	0	1	336
Total	2,074	762	162	110	450	25	4	61	3,648

INVALID PENSIONERS DURATION

(years)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
0	474	303	100	30	107	4	3	17	1,038
1	369	209	54	22	63	6	2	12	737
2	215	89	17	12	31	2	2	12	380
3	91	44	11	11	14	3	1	18	193
4	75	31	10	6	14	1	2	8	147
5	91	37	11	2	6	5	0	6	158
6	104	28	14	7	23	0	1	7	184
7	86	18	8	3	16	1	0	3	135
8	68	26	7	7	10	0	0	1	119
9	45	8	3	7	6	0	0	0	69
10	40	8	6	4	7	0	0	0	65
11	27	4	1	2	3	2	0	2	41
12	22	7	1	5	1	0	0	0	36
13	11	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	17
14	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
15-19.	26	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	39
20+	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	11
Total	1,756	824	249	124	303	24	11	87	3,378

OTHER PENSIONERS DURATION

(years)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
0	113	59	19	0	15	1	1	13	221
1	50	33	7	2	6	2	0	9	109
2	40	20	2	1	3	2	0	3	71
3	22	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	35
4	18	6	3	1	4	0	0	2	34
5	16	6	2	0	5	0	0	0	29
6	19	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	27
7	8	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	20
8	10	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	18
9	6	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	17
10	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	11
11	7	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	17
12	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	11
13	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	8
14	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
15-19.	13	7	1	0	4	2	0	0	27
20+	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	343	175	49	6	51	9	1	29	663

SICKNESS BENEFICIARIES DURATION

(years)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
0	61	95	62	112	45	1	0	0	376
1	27	32	22	71	17	0	0	0	169
2	30	13	6	31	10	0	0	0	90
3	13	11	0	14	0	0	0	0	38
4	15	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	28

(years)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
5	15	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
6	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	198	158	90	238	72	1	0	0	757

Export Inspection Costs
(Question No. 2779)

Mr Tuckey asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

Will the Minister's Department receive 50% of the cost of the Export Inspection Service for 1985-86 after allowing for the receipts received to date and forecasting seasonal differences for the rest of the financial year.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Revenue received in respect of recoupment of costs of providing export inspection is paid into consolidated revenue. Aggregate receipts are expected to be 50% of the costs of providing that service after allowing for costs excluded from the cost base which relate to re-training of staff, abnormal research and development and security and Government business.

Wool Promotion
(Question No. 2781)

Mr McVeigh asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) Has the fall in the value of the Australian dollar caused difficulties in funding adequately overseas wool promotion.

(2) If so, will the Government lift its share of wool promotion funding to match any extra contribution from the industry; if not, why not.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Australian Wool Corporation provides Australia's contribution to the International Wool Secretariat budget in nine currencies. When there is a net devaluation of the \$A against these currencies the cost of Australia's contribution will rise and vice versa.

Any increased industry expenditure on wool promotion arising from the recent devaluation of the \$A must be measured against the overall net benefits to the industry stemming from its improved competitiveness. Less industry funds are required to purchase and hold wool stocks, and prices to growers are higher than they would otherwise be.

(2) No. The current program is already generous and has provided a growing level of funds, considerably in excess of that provided by any previous Government.

No other rural industry receives such a level of subsidy to supplement its own promotional efforts.

Wool: Floor Prices
(Question No. 2782)

Mr McVeigh asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) Does he support the present method of deciding the floor price for wool.

(2) Will he provide an assurance that the current method of (a) receiving and (b) setting the floor price will not be changed; if not, what changes (a) would improve the system and (b) are already planned.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes. But that does not mean that it should remain unchanged forever. There is a need for the Australian Wool Corporation and the wool industry to keep the current arrangements under review to ensure that they meet the circumstances and needs of the industry prevailing at the time.

(2) No. I would not want to pre-judge any possible changes in the future. However, I have assured the industry that currently I have no plans to change the arrangements which I believe have served the industry well to date.

Cocos Island Quarantine Station
(Question No. 2783)

Mr McVeigh asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) How many animals have come into Australia via the Cocos Island Quarantine Station since its establishment.

(2) Is the quarantine station acknowledged as a world leader in its procedures and methods of operation.

(3) Has he received any representation from any person or organisation criticising the procedures and methods of operation used at Cocos Island; if so, (a) from whom and (b) on what basis.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Since the opening of the Cocos Island Animal Quarantine Station in November 1981, 7 shipments of animals have undergone quarantine. All shipments have

originated in the USA or Canada and have included 423 cattle, 15 sheep and 77 goats.

(2) The quarantine station is one of the most modern in design and operation currently operating worldwide and is highly regarded worldwide.

(3) I understand that Dr Blewett, who had responsibility for the quarantine station until December 1984 received many compliments on the operation of the station from individual importers and the agents acting on their behalf.

I have received representation from both individual importers and the agent (Australian Livestock Imports) about the condition of the animals released from the sixth shipment (released during March 1985). These complaints centred on the feeding methods used at Cocos Island and loss of weight and condition by a number of the cattle involved in that shipment.

In response to these complaints, an expert consultant (nominated by Australian Livestock Imports) and the Senior Principal Veterinary Officer from the Animal Quarantine and Exports Branch of my Department reviewed all aspects of the station's cattle management program. Recommendations resulting from this visit were accepted by both Australian Livestock Imports and the condition of animals in the 7th Shipment was again the subject of complimentary representations.

Payments to Mr Peter Steedman

(Question No. 2789)

Mr Blunt asked the Special Minister of State, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) What amounts have been paid to Mr Peter Steedman in respect of his activities associated with (a) the Priority 1 Campaign and (b) any other activities to the end of September 1985.

(2) What is Mr Steedman's remuneration following the renewal of his contract from September 1985.

Mr Young—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Mr Steedman is engaged as a Ministerial consultant to the Minister for Trade and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Youth Affairs under the Members of Parliament (Staff) Act 1984. Details sought are:

(1) and (2) Mr Steedman was engaged for the period 1 July 1985 to 30 September 1985 and on 1 October 1985 was re-engaged at a salary and expenses of office allowance equivalent to those for a Senior Executive Level 1 officer in the Australian Public Service (then \$46,019 p.a. and \$815 p.a. respectively). Mr Steedman receives travelling allowance payments on the same basis as a Senior Executive Level 1 officer in the Australian Public Service.

Career Opportunities for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders

(Question No. 2798)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aboriginals and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islander population to the non-Aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Since March 1983, the Department has

seconded two Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander officers in 1982 to serve overseas; one officer has subsequently left the Department of Foreign Affairs;

recruited another Aboriginal as a Foreign Affairs Officer; he is currently serving overseas;

in its first equal employment opportunity program devised strategies to increase the number of Aboriginals and Islanders employed in the Department by 100 per cent by October 1986, with the aim that by 1988 Aboriginals and Islanders should comprise at least one per cent of all Departmental officers and that they should be found at a range of levels in the Department;

seconded a Torres Strait Islander to work on international aspects of Aboriginal and indigenous affairs;

established one Identified Position, under the terms of Public Service Board Circular Numbers 1973/6 and 1973/46 for a CA5 in the Office of the Torres Strait Treaty Liaison Officer;

sought to establish another Identified Position for an officer to work on international aspects of Aboriginal or indigenous affairs;

(2) (a) Foreign Affairs-employees—5
Foreign Affairs-secondees—2
ADAB-employees—1

(b) Foreign Affairs-employees—5
Foreign Affairs-secondees—2
ADAB-employees—1

Since March 1983, 2 Aboriginal and Islander officers have departed the Department of Foreign Affairs and one additional officer has been recruited.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders: Employment Opportunities

(Question No. 2802)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aboriginals and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (1) 30 November 1985 and (2) 31 March 1983.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The majority of staff in the Department of Primary Industry are located in rural areas as technical personnel engaged in the inspection of meat for export. It would normally be to these designations, given the

availability of suitably qualified Aboriginal applicants, that recruitment would be most effectively facilitated.

Unfortunately the downward trend in the meat industry has resulted in the closure of a large number of meat works and the Department is presently attempting to reduce meat in inspection staffing.

The Department reviewed base grade clerical positions in 1984 and 1985 for their suitability for recruitment under the Aboriginal Services clerical recruitment programs. None of the positions reviewed was suitable as they did not possess the facility for rotation of occupants, as was then required by the programs.

This requirement has now been removed and the Department expects to be in a position to participate in the Aboriginal Services clerical recruitment programs in 1986.

(2) (a) 3. (b) Nil.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders: Employment Opportunities

(Question No. 2804)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Department of Defence is committed to increasing Aboriginal employment to a ratio consistent with that of the Aboriginal population within the Australia community. The more important measures that have been and are being taken to achieve this aim include:

- (a) Participation in the Public Service Board's Aboriginal Services Recruitment Program. The Board has been advised that during 1985-86, the Department will seek to employ an additional 148 Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in various Defence offices and establishments.
- (b) Participation in the NESA (National Employment Strategy for Aboriginals) Scheme since its inception. To date, valuable work experience has been provided for 818 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees, with 451 having successfully completed the total program. Apprenticeship training has also been provided under the NESA Scheme since 1979 for young Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders.
- (c) Sponsorship of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff under the Australian Public Service Aboriginal Staff Sponsorship Program. Since 1983, 25 staff have been sponsored to educational institutes in N.S.W., N.T., S.A., and Vic. In 1986, the Department intends to sponsor a further 13 staff.

(2) The number of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders employed in the Department of Defence was (a) 92 at 31 March 1983 and (b) 150 at 30 November 1985.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders: Employment Opportunities

(Question No. 2807)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders are believed to account for between 1 and 2 per cent of the total Australian population. Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islander employees make up 1.75% of total current Departmental employees.

The Department has actively sought to increase its level of Aboriginal and Islander employment through participation in work experience schemes under the National Employment Strategy for Aboriginals Program, and through placement of permanent staff under the Aboriginal Services Recruitment Program. Aboriginal and Islander staff are provided with staff development opportunities appropriate to their needs.

(2) (a) 28

(b) A precise figure for the number of Aboriginals and Islanders employed as at 31 March 1983 is not available. A survey of Aboriginal employment conducted on 1 October 1983 indicated that there were 22 Aboriginal and Islander employees in the Department on that date.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders: Employment Opportunities

(Question No. 2810)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) My Department has participated in various recruitment activities initiated through the Public Service

Board, including programs for Aboriginal and Islander officers such as the Clerk (Aboriginal Services) program.

My Department has given every encouragement to Aboriginal officers and has assisted them to settle in their employment, particularly when they have been recruited from a considerable distance from the work area.

The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program of my Department includes provisions to eliminate discrimination against both Aboriginals and members of the other designated groups and to ensure that all members of selection panels are aware of EEO principles.

(2) (a) Sixteen plus approximately sixty part-time Quarantine Assistants in the Torres Strait area.

(b) Eight plus two trainees under the National Employment Strategy for Aboriginals, plus approximately sixty part-time Quarantine Assistants in the Torres Strait area.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders: Employment Opportunities

(Question No. 2811)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 26 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level no less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) As part of its Equal Employment Opportunity Program, which was lodged with the Public Service Board on 2 October 1985, the Department of Science has developed strategies to assist and encourage Aboriginals (including Torres Strait Islanders) to pursue career opportunities in the Department. Action is being taken to implement these strategies.

(2) (a) 8.

(2) (b) 10.

Air Travel: Department of Primary Industry

(Question No. 2829)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on (a) Trans Australia Airlines and Air Queensland, (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries, (c) East-West Airlines, (d) commuter aircraft and (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

During the six months to 30 November 1985, the use of the specified airlines by my Department was as follows:

(a) TAA and Air Queensland	46.15%
(b) Ansett and its subsidiaries	47.23%
(c) East-West Airlines	0.51%
(d) Commuter aircraft	2.38%
(e) Charter aircraft	3.73%

Air Travel: Department of Social Security

(Question No. 2833)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on (a) Trans Australia Airlines and Air Queensland, (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries, (c) East-West Airlines, (d) commuter aircraft and (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The percentage of travel undertaken for each category was assessed as a percentage of total costs of travel for departmental officers in each State or Territory. The period described is the 1984/85 financial year.

Percentage of travel undertaken (by cost) within each State or Territory is shown in the table below.

Air Travel Category	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT
TAA and Air Qld	32.2	56.6*	50.7	44.4	20.0	62.0	35.0	40.4
Ansett and its airline subsidiaries	61.3	36.6	48.3	46.7	70.0	37.0	62.0	59.5
East/West Airlines	4.6	*	Nil	Nil	1.0	0.8	Nil	Nil
Commuter Aircraft	1.9	6.8	0.5	4.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.1
Charter	Nil	Nil	0.5	4.9	5.0	0.2	3.0	Nil
Sky-West (WA only)	4.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* In Victoria, East-West Airline travel is booked and paid through TAA, therefore separate percentages are not available.

Information System on Transnational Corporations

(Question No. 2895)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by Australia to support the establishment within the United Nations of a comprehensive international information system on transnational corporations.

(2) What action has been taken to support the development and adoption by the United Nations of an

effective international code of conduct for transnational corporations that is legally enforceable and endowed with effective complaints and supervisory machinery.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) As a member of the United Nations Australia cooperates with the Commission on Transnational Corporations to facilitate its gathering of information on transnational corporations.

(2) The Commission on Transnational Corporations is considering a United Nations draft Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations (TNCs) which, in effect, is designed to ensure that the operations of TNCs in developing countries 'respect the independence of the host country' and enhance the prospect of self-reliance development.' In common with other western industrialised countries Australia supports the adoption of a voluntary code, with comprehensive application to private, mixed and state-owned enterprises and which provides for fair, equitable and non-discriminatory treatment of TNCs by states in accordance with national and international law.

Economic and Technological Development

(Question No. 2901)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Has the Government advocated the adoption of a set of international guidelines to enable developing countries to obtain full benefit from the growth of economic opportunities and expanding technological capacities; if so, what level of support has the Government given the proposal.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

While the Government has not specifically advocated the adoption of such international guidelines it has participated actively in international discussions of economic issues affecting developing countries and has supported numerous measures aimed at increasing their economic opportunities and technological capacities in bodies such as United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Food and Agriculture Organisation and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Independent Mission to East Timor

(Question No. 2905)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What progress has been made in relation to efforts to enable an independent international mission to enter East Timor for the purpose of providing an independent and impartial report on conditions.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

While the Australian Government recognises the right of the Indonesian Government to determine access to Indonesian provinces, it has continued to make known its concern to the Indonesian Government that international access be permitted to the province. As stated by

the Prime Minister in Parliament on 22 August, Australia's recognition of Indonesian sovereignty over East Timor has enabled Australia to seek permission for visits to the province by Australian delegations, including by non-government organisations. Both Australian parliamentary delegations, and representatives of the Australian and other international media have obtained Indonesian permission to visit East Timor. Most recently, in October this year, a party of officials led by the Australian Ambassador to Indonesia visited East Timor. Further, the Australian Government has also supported access to East Timor for international humanitarian organisations and aid workers in line with our continuing concern about the human rights situation in the province. The Government is pleased to note in this respect that the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations Children's Fund are operating in East Timor. Since September 1975, the Australian Government has provided about \$9 million in relief assistance to East Timor, mainly through the ICRC and UNICEF.

Australia-Indonesia Relations

(Question No. 2907)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 27 November 1985:

Has the Government taken steps to promote the widening of dialogue on cultural, political and economic issues between the Australian and Indonesian communities; if so, what are the details.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

It is a central theme of the Government's policy on Indonesia to broaden the range of contacts between the Australian and Indonesian communities. The Government does this in recognition of the value of such contacts in their own right and as a means of building lasting good relations between Australia and Indonesia.

The Government gives concrete support to this commitment in a variety of ways. Government Departments provide information and advice to a range of interested business and community organisations. The Government provides direct funding for a number of programs, including:

Cultural Exchanges: approximately \$150,000 was provided for exchanges with Indonesia under the Department of Foreign Affairs Cultural Exchanges program in 1984-85. The activities under this program cover a wide range of areas. An Australian Language Centre was opened in Jakarta in 1983, and is primarily designed to upgrade the English language skills of Indonesian post-graduate fellows coming to study in Australia. A program of Australian Studies has also been established at the University of Indonesia. The Australian Cultural Centre in Jakarta provides an important vehicle for the dissemination of Australian views on political, economic and cultural developments in Australia and around the world, while Radio Australia broadcasts, including English language programs, are a useful way of bringing Indonesian people into close contact with Australian ideas and culture, and are widely listened to.

Youth Exchanges: the Government provides \$100,000 to fund a current program of exchange of 4 youth leaders and 10 youth delegates from each country. The

youth delegate exchange for 1985 is currently taking place.

Special Overseas Visitors Fund: each year the Government provides \$42,000 for three important Indonesian visitors to Australia as part of this program.

The Government also provides \$112,000 in funding to the Indonesian Project at the Australian National University.

As well as these specific activities, an important objective of both our Defence Co-operation Program and development assistance program Indonesia is to foster contact in a variety of fields between the Australian and Indonesian communities. Ministerial visits also provide an important point of contact at a high level. Recently both the Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy, Dr Subroto, and the Minister of Manpower, Sudomo, visited Australia. The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar, is also soon to visit Australia. The Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Evans, and the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, Mr Willis, have recently visited Indonesia.

Radioactive Material: Spillage

(Question No. 2923)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) In the event of a spillage of radioactive material under the control of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission (AAEC), State Authorities, hospitals or private industry does the AAEC provide 24 hour emergency advice to those affected.

(2) If not, which State authorities provide such advice and during what hours.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) and (2) The Australian Atomic Energy Commission (AAEC) provides a 24 hour emergency service in the event of a spillage of radioactive material at the Lucas Heights Research Establishment or at Sydney Airport. Responsibility for dealing with any other incident involving radioactive material in NSW lies with the Radiation Health Services of the NSW Department of Health, which provides a 24 hour emergency service.

Similarly in other States and Territories the relevant radiation authorities provide a 24 hour emergency service.

Both AAEC and the Australian Radiation Laboratory of the Commonwealth Department of Health provide assistance to State and Territory authorities if requested.

Australian Atomic Energy Commission: Leakages

(Question No. 2924)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) When did the NSW Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board notify the Australian Atomic Energy Commission of the recent discharge of sewerage

and radioactive water from a damaged sewer pipeline on Lucas Heights.

(2) Were (a) the Sutherland Shire Council and (b) any other Government bodies notified; if so, when.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) The Australian Atomic Energy Commission (AAEC) was advised by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board of the leakage of effluent from the damaged pipeline by a telephone call at 0840 hours on 16 September 1985. It should be noted that the damage to the pipeline did not occur at the AAEC Research Establishment, but some 1.5km from the AAEC boundary fence.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Sutherland Shire Council and relevant State Government authorities (NSW State Pollution Control Commission, NSW Department of Health, NSW Energy Authority) were notified by the AAEC on 17 September 1985.

Arms Trafficking

(Question No. 2930)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Is he able to say whether Customs regulations or any other Australian law prohibit the private traffic in arms for private military training;

(2) If trafficking is not prohibited, is he able to say (a) who exports the arms and (b) to what destinations.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) Schedule 13 of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations prohibits the exportation of prescribed arms, unless permission has been granted by the Minister for Defence or a person authorised in writing by him. In accordance with the Government's policy of exercising close control over the export of military arms, each proposal to export such items is considered thoroughly. It is the Government's policy to restrict the sale of such items to Governments or their approved agents.

Institute of Freshwater Studies

(Question No. 2931)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What action has been taken to establish an Institute of Freshwater Studies to advise on management of the River Murray system.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

In November 1983, the Government appointed an Interim Council for the Institute of Freshwater Studies to advise on the need for such an Institute. The Council called for public submissions, and consulted and travelled widely in Australia in preparing its report.

The report, tabled in Parliament in October 1984, advised that the establishment of an Institute of Freshwater Studies would not be a cost-effective response to national water research needs. The Council recommended that an advisory council be established to advise the Minister for Resources and Energy on the operation of a Commonwealth funded water research program.

In June of this year, the Government announced the establishment of the Australian Water Research Advisory Council (AWRAC).

At a meeting of Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victorian and South Australian Ministers in Adelaide, 15-16 November, it was decided to establish a Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council to co-ordinate action aimed at improving resource management in the Basin. The Minister for Resources and Energy also announced that the Commonwealth would make \$1 million available in 1986-87 for a start to a program of water and water-related research to be recommended by AWRAC into resource management problems in the Basin.

Soil Conservation: Funding

(Question No. 2932)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What has been the level of Commonwealth funding for soil conservation for each year since 1982-83.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

There was no specific Commonwealth funding for soil conservation by the Fraser administration in 1982-83.

The National Soil Conservation Program was established in 1983 by the Hawke Government with an allocation of \$1 million in the 1983-84 Federal Budget. In 1984-85 and 1985-86 allocations were \$4 million and \$4.652 million respectively.

Producer Co-operatives

(Question No. 2934)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What Government programs currently exist to promote the formation of producer co-operation involving small groups of farmers in the joint ownership of machinery and other means of farm production to encourage a more efficient utilisation of financial and physical resources at the farm level.

(2) What was the level of expenditure on any such program in 1984-85.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Legislative responsibility for the establishment, control and supervision of co-operatives lies within the jurisdiction of State Governments. The portfolio of various State Ministers include responsibility for co-operative societies. There is also some integration of activities between co-operatives and agricultural marketing authorities under State legislation.

The Commonwealth does not have any programs to promote the formation of producer co-operatives in

farm production because it has no constitutional authority to do so.

(2) Nil.

Quarantine Administration

(Question No. 2935)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Does his Department administer all elements of animal and plant quarantine: if not, which other departments are involved in such administration and to what extent are they involved?

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Following changes to the Administrative Arrangements Order in December in 1984, responsibility for animal and plant quarantine was transferred from the Department of Health to Department of Primary Industry. The remaining quarantine functions of human and general quarantine have remained the responsibility of the Department of Health pending the outcome of a Public Service Board review. That review has yet to finalise its report and recommendations.

The general quarantine function contains considerable animal and plant quarantine activities and these are undertaken by the Department of Health under the policy direction of the Department of Primary Industry.

In regard to the operational aspects of animal and plant quarantine, these are undertaken by the State Departments of Agriculture on behalf of the Commonwealth but under the policy direction of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry.

Army Reserve

(Question No. 2949)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What are the membership figures for the Citizen Military Force or Reserve Force in each year since 1973.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The numbers of personnel in the Citizen Military Force, now known as the Army Reserve, as at 30 June for the years 1973-1985 were:

Year	Number
1973	23,119
1974	20,000
1975	20,374
1976	21,183
1977	21,641
1978	23,164
1979	22,978
1980	23,986
1981	31,125
1982	31,706
1983	33,227
1984	29,021
1985	23,846

Age Pensions

(Question No. 2952)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

STANDARD (SINGLE) AND MARRIED RATE OF PENSION AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—MARCH QUARTER 1974 TO SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1985

Year	Quarter									
	March		June		September		December			
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent				
1974.	20.5	18.0	21.8	19.0	23.4	19.5	22.2	18.5		
1975.	21.8	18.1	24.8	20.6	24.0	20.0	24.7	20.5		
1976.	24.2	20.1	24.4	20.3	23.7	19.7	24.6	20.5		
1977.	24.1	20.1	25.1	21.0	24.7	20.6	25.3	21.0		
1978.	24.8	20.7	25.3	21.1	24.7	20.6	25.4	21.2		
1979.	24.6	20.5	24.5	20.4	23.7	19.7	25.2	21.0		
1980.	24.5	20.4	25.1	20.9	24.0	20.0	24.5	20.4		
1981.	24.0	20.0	24.1	20.1	23.5	19.6	23.5	19.6		
1982.	22.3	18.6	23.0	19.2	22.5	18.7	22.9	19.1		
1983.	22.7	18.9	24.0	20.0	23.5	19.6	23.7	19.8		
1984.	23.2	19.3	23.3	19.4	23.1	19.3	23.6	19.7		
1985.	23.4	19.5	23.7	19.8	23.4	19.5	na	na		

(a) Standard Rate

(b) Married Rate

Note: Pension payable at end of quarter as a percentage of average weekly total earnings of all male employees for that quarter.

na: not available

Australian Bicentennial Road Development Fund: Hughes Electorate

(Question No. 2953)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What sum has each of the local government authorities in the Electoral Division of Hughes received from the Commonwealth—

- (a) in the various categories of the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Fund and
- (b) for other road programs, in each year since 1982-83.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) The Federal Government is providing funds to the States and the Northern Territory under the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Trust Fund Act 1982 for four categories of roads. They are National Roads, Urban and Rural Arterial Roads and Local Roads. While Federal road funds under the ABRD Program are provided to State Governments, rather than local government, there is provision for the Local

Roads allocation to be distributed to local government authorities in accordance with a set of principles approved by the Federal Minister for Transport. These principles are submitted by the State Government after consultation with relevant local government associations.

The local government authorities of Sutherland Shire, Liverpool City and Wollongong City have been allocated the following amounts for Local Roads, through the State Government, under the ABRD Program

Sutherland Shire \$458,700 (in addition, an amount of \$360,000 has been expended on a project in the Shire, from a special allocation under the agreed principles, to the New South Wales Department of Main Roads for significant Local Roads projects in urban areas of the State)

Liverpool City \$203,600

Wollongong City \$498,280 (in addition, an amount of \$313,800 has been expended on a project in the City, from the special allocation to the New South Wales Department of Main Roads).

The following amounts have been allocated, through the State Government, to the local government authorities in the Electoral Division of Hughes for works on Local Roads under other Federal road programs in each year since 1982-83.

**ROADS GRANTS ACT
Australian Land Transport Program**

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*	Total
Sutherland Shire	\$ 530,000	\$ 545,900	\$ 562,400	\$ 576,900	\$ 2,215,200
Liverpool City	309,000	323,400	341,700	350,500	1,324,600
Wollongong City	454,000	501,800	540,400	579,500	2,075,700

* These 1985/86 allocations have not as yet been fully paid to the Councils.

Cycle Paths: Funding
(Question No. 2956)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Is there any Federal legislation in force which specifically earmarks a prescribed amount or a prescribed minimum amount of Federally provided funds to the States for the construction and maintenance of cycle paths.

(2) Is the Commonwealth providing any financial assistance to the States for the construction and maintenance of cycle paths; if so, what is the level of such assistance that will be applied by each State and the Northern Territory for that purpose in 1985-86, and under which programs are the funds provided.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) No.

(2) Although there is no separate Federal cycle path assistance program, cycle paths are eligible for Federal funding under the Australian Bicentennial Road Development (ABRD) Trust Fund Act 1982 and the Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985. Both Acts allow for the construction of cycle paths in conjunction with works on roads of all categories. The Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985 also allows for the funding of cycle path maintenance in conjunction with works on roads of all categories.

In addition to Federal funding provided under the ABRD Trust Fund Act 1982 and the Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985, the construction and maintenance of cycle paths is eligible for funding under the Jobs on Local Roads (JOLOR) Program. This Program is an element of the community Employment Program which is administered by my colleague the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, the Hon. Ralph Willis, MP.

Under the JOLOR Program, cycle paths are eligible for Federal funding whether associated with a road or not.

Under the abovementioned Federal legislation, the States are not required to allocate a specified proportion of financial assistance to cycle paths.

Road Safety and Standards Authority
(Question No. 2958)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What progress has been made to establish a Road Safety and Standards Authority for the purpose of promoting effective road safety campaigns and to conduct research into the safe operation of cars, trucks, motorcycles and bicycles.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The Road Safety and Standards Authority has not been established but the intent of the policy has been implemented by upgrading the Federal Office of Road Safety. Funding for the Office has increased by 69% since 1982-83. In the current financial year, \$6.3 million will be allocated to road safety research, public education, vehicle safety certification and administration.

Port Facilities: Commonwealth Funding
(Question No. 2961)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Does the Commonwealth provide any specific purpose funding to the States to enable them to develop or maintain their port facilities, if so, what are the details of the assistance provided.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The Commonwealth is not currently providing any specific purpose funding to the States for development or maintenance of port facilities.

Transport of Dangerous Goods
(Question No. 2963)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Is there an Australian code for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail; if so, which States apply this code.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Yes, there is an 'Australian Code for the transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail', which is published as a *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*. This code is endorsed by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, as the basis for uniform State and Territory legislation.

The provisions of the Code have been adopted by all States and Territories with the exception of Victoria. All Government Railway systems have also adopted the Code. The Victorian Government is expected to promulgate regulations adopting the provisions of the Code during 1986.

Shipping
(Question No. 2964)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What percentage of overseas trade is carried in vessels that are Australian owned or controlled.

(2) What percentage of coastal trade is carried in vessels which are not Australian (a) owned and (b) manned.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The percentage of trade carried in Australian flag vessels in 1983-84 (latest available year) was as follows:

(a) in terms of gross weight tonnes

	Liner	Non-liner	Total
Exports	9.06	3.80	3.96
Imports	10.19	8.49	8.83
Total	9.43	4.16	4.43

(b) in terms of value

Exports	10.81	3.33	6.19
Imports	11.87	5.70	9.91
Total	11.46	4.07	7.94

(2) In 1984-85 less than one percent of the coastal trade was carried in foreign vessels. All other coastal cargo was carried in vessels which are owned or controlled by Australian companies and are manned by Australian crews.

Roads: Electoral Division of Hughes

(Question No. 2965)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Which roadworks within the Electoral Division of Hughes have been declared to be (a) National Roads (b) Urban Arterial Roads and (c) Local Roads.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) There are no National Roads within the Electoral Division of Hughes.

(b) Declared Urban Arterial Roads within the Electoral Division of Hughes are:

Princes Highway

Newbridge Road between Georges River and Henry Lawson Drive

South Western Freeway between Hume Highway at Casula and the Georges River at East Hills

Heathcote Road

Affords Point Road between Georges River and Menai Road

Menai Road between Old Illawarra Road and Woronora River

Moorebank Avenue between South Western Freeway and Heathcote Road

Old Illawarra Road between Menai Road and Affords Point Road

River Road/Linden Street/The Grand Parade

Kingsway between Princes Highway and Milburn Road

President Avenue

Proposed connector between Princes Highway at Loftus and Princes Highway via Acacia Street

Farnell Avenue/Audley Road/Stevens Drive

McKell Avenue/Stevens Drive

Lady Wakehurst Drive

.Lawrence Hargreaves Drive

Southern Freeway.

(c) All other roads are Local Roads for the purposes of Federal road funding.

I have asked the Department of Transport to forward the honourable member copies of the relevant maps showing declared Urban Arterial Roads within his Electoral Division.

Proposed Australia Prize for Scientific Achievement Promoting the Welfare of Peoples of the World

(Question No. 2975)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on Friday 29 November 1985:

(1) Does the Government make an annual award for scientific achievement promoting the welfare of peoples of the world?

(2) Has the award been given in 1985; if so, to whom.

(3) What is the value of the award.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1)-(3) No. The Australian Labor Party Platform in 1983 had as a priority the establishment of an annual award for scientific achievement promoting the welfare of the peoples of the world. It was proposed that the award be known as the Australia Prize, be worth not less than \$100 000 tax free and be administered by the Australian Academy of Science. Higher priorities in the Science portfolio have precluded introduction of the award to date.

Biological Research

(Question No. 2977)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What areas of biological research which have human health implications does the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation undertake and what was the estimate of the expenditure on these programs for 1985-86.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The principal areas of biological research in CSIRO which have human health implications are human nutrition and food safety. The Division of Human Nutrition carries out most of the human nutrition research. The four programs of the Division are:

- Developmental Biology—(pre- and post-natal development of children, with special attention to the central nervous system).
- Control Processes in Growth and Over-nutrition—(regulation of energy and protein metabolism and development of obesity and diabetes)
- Diet, Lipids and Physiological Functions—(dietary lipids and nutrition—related diseases such as coronary heart disease and obesity)

- Nutritional Epidemiology and Behaviour—(relating observed disease patterns to dietary and lifestyle factors)

Food safety research is predominantly carried out in one program of the Division of Food Research:

- Food Safety and Nutritional Quality—(prevention of food spoilage and poisoning by bacteria, fungi and viruses)

Total estimated expenditure on research on human nutrition and food safety in 1985-86, including a component for overhead costs, is \$5.955 million.

Other biological research in CSIRO, for example core programs concerned with animal health and production, yields results from time to time that have relevance to human health. A number of examples are given below. As this research is primarily directed to other ends, an estimate of expenditure has not been made.

- Research on tissue growth in animals led to the discovery of compounds that promote the growth of blood vessels (Division of Molecular Biology). These compounds are being examined for their application in wound healing and in lowering rejection of implantable prosthetic devices.
- Analysis of the three dimensional structures of proteins has included a surface protein (neuraminidase) of the influenza virus (Division of Protein Chemistry). The information has given a new direction to the development of drugs to combat 'flu'.
- Studies of allergenic properties of foods includes attempts to isolate and characterise the responsible proteins (Division of Food Research and Wheat Research Unit). The purified proteins may be effective in desensitising allergy sufferers.
- Monoclonal antibodies, which are used to study animal cell growth and differentiation (Division of Molecular Biology), have been prepared against human hormones for use as diagnostic agents.

When CSIRO research yields findings with human health significance, the Organisation attempts to develop collaboration with medical scientists in hospitals or universities in order to take the research further. CSIRO has a Medical Research Liaison Committee which assists in promoting such collaboration. From time to time CSIRO receives funds from external funding bodies such as the National Health and Medical Research Council, the National Biotechnology Scheme, and State Cancer Councils, as well as from industry. CSIRO's estimated expenditure of funds from these sources in 1985-86; for research with human health implications is approximately \$500,000.

Australian Research Grants Scheme

(Question No. 2983)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What was the (a) value and (b) number of the grants awarded by the Australian Research Grants Committee in (i) 1982-83 and (ii) 1985-86.

(2) What was the increase in real terms of the value of the grants.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Grants made under the Australian Research Grants Scheme (ARGS); are awarded on a calendar year basis. The figures are shown in the table below.

	(a) Value of Grants	(b) Number of Grants
1982	\$17.98m	1347
1983	\$19.25m	1193
1985	\$23.87m	1226
1986	\$27.54m	1453

(2) The increase in real terms of ARGS grants from 1983 to 1986 has been estimated at 20%.

River Murray Commission

(Question No. 3019)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

In what manner have the powers of the River Murray Commission been expanded to manage the Murray Darling River system since the passage of the River Murray Waters Act in 1983.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

The River Murray Waters Act 1983 formally gave effect to the River Murray Waters Agreement signed in 1982 by the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australian Governments, which provided for additional powers for the River Murray Commission mainly to take account of water quality in its operations and investigations. There have been no further changes to the Agreement since that time to expand the powers of the River Murray Commission.

However, at a meeting in Adelaide on 15 and 16 November 1985, twelve Ministers from the four signatory Governments agreed to the establishment of a Ministerial Council to develop collaborative action to tackle the resource management problems of the Murray-Darling Basin.

The Ministers recognised the important role of the River Murray Commission in an expanded area of resource management, and this role will be reviewed by the Council during the next 12 months.

Supporting Parent's Benefit

(Question No. 3085)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Does his Department keep records of the age of all recipients of supporting parent benefits; if so, how many recipients are aged (a) 12 and below, (b) 13, (c) 14, (d) 15, (e) 16, (f) 17, (g) 18, (h) 19, (i) 20, and 21, (j) 22-25, (k) 26-30, (l) 31-35, (m) 36-40, (n) 41-45, (o) 46-50, (p) 51-55, (q) 56-60, (r) 61-65 years.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The numbers of supporting parent beneficiaries current at 20 September 1985 were:

- (a) 1
- (b) 4
- (c) 25
- (d) 162
- (e) 596
- (f) 1,581
- (g) 3,036
- (h) 4,500
- (i) 12,787
- (j) 32,561
- (k) 38,763
- (l) 32,034
- (m) 23,214
- (n) 11,744
- (o) 5,505
- (p) 2,401
- (q) 933
- (r) 128.

Unemployment Benefit

(Question No. 3086)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

How many recipients of unemployment benefits aged under 21 years reside in the home of their parents in each State and Territory.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The information sought is not available from Department records. The Department's statistics are by-products of the claim assessment process and there is no provision on unemployment benefit claim forms to record whether a beneficiary's address is the same as that of his/her parents.

Labour force data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, however, indicate that about 85 per cent of unemployed persons under 21 years are "members of a family". If the proportion of unemployment beneficiaries under 21 years living with their parents is similar, the number of such beneficiaries living with their parents was about 120,000 at August 1985 (the latest date for which such information is available). Separate figures for individual States and Territories cannot be calculated, owing to insufficient data.

Department of Social Security: Investigation Staff

(Question No. 3087)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) How many staff vacancies existed in investigative positions in his Department, in each State and Territory, at 28 November 1985.

(2) Was this level of vacancy abnormal; if so, has it affected adversely his Department's capacity to investigate abuses.

(3) How did this level of vacancy occur.

(4) What action has he taken to (a) fill the vacancies, (b) overcome any backlog of work and (c) ensure that similar circumstances do not arise in the future.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Investigation work in the Department of Social Security is undertaken in a number of areas by various staff. In regional offices field officers are in the main responsible for investigative work and the following staff vacancies existed in field officer positions in each State and Territory as at 28 November 1985:

	No of positions	No of vacancies
NSW	206	6
VIC	141	7
QLD	129	34
SA	54	Nil
WA	41	9
TAS	18	3
NT	7	5
ACT	3	Nil

(2) and (3) No. While the situation in Queensland appears relatively high in practice this State has had an excess of field officer positions relative to other States. This situation is expected to be corrected by the end of December 1985 and the vacancy level in Queensland will then be reduced to approximately 5.

(4) (a) 15 vacancies are currently in the process of being filled:

NSW—1 position
VIC—7 positions
WA—2 positions
NT—5 positions

(b) and (c) Specific backlogs have not been identified as the level of vacancies overall are low in comparison to the total numbers of field officers.

Local Government Rates: New South Wales

(Question No. 3089)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What is the attitude of the Government to the recent decision by the New South Wales Government to peg local government rate increases in 1986 to a maximum of 8%.

(2) Is it a fact that this action by the New South Wales Government, coming on top of several years of rate pegging, places many local government authorities in a precarious financial position.

(3) Is it a fact that several councils in the Electoral Division of Richmond have now been forced to consider (a) making council employees redundant and (b) severely restricting works programs which are also a source of significant local employment.

(4) Will the Government consider providing additional special financial assistance to local government authorities in New South Wales in 1985-86 or 1986-87 to compensate them for the effects of continued rate pegging.

(5) What positive steps is the Government undertaking, or considering to replace local government finances on a firm financial basis for the future.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The limiting of rate increases by councils in New South Wales to 8% in 1986 is a matter for the New South Wales Government.

(2) It is not possible to accurately determine or predict the possible financial position of any council due to rate pegging, as the available evidence is not conclusive. I understand, however, that councils can submit an application to the State Government to have rate increases above the rate pegging ceiling. I am advised that in the 1985 rating year, 42 councils submitted applications.

(3) (a) & (b) I am not aware of the particular circumstances of councils in the Electoral Division of Richmond.

(4) No

(5) The Government is at present considering the recommendations of the National Inquiry into Local Government Finance.

Vegetables

(Question No. 3114)

Mr Burr asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Further to the answer given by his predecessor to question No. 5354 (*Hansard*, 19 October 1982, page 3234) concerning vegetable processing in Tasmania and the Closer Economic Relations Agreement with New Zealand, what is the market presently being supplied by the plant at Blenheim.

(2) Was his Department aware of the NZ connections by General Jones Ltd, in the field of vegetable processing in NZ at the time of the question.

(3) Was it a fact, at the time, that General Jones Ltd, was a subsidiary of Elders IXL which, in turn, had shares with the Goodman Group which had a controlling influence with Wattie Industries in NZ; if so, why was this not mentioned in the answer.

(4) Is Wattie Industries Ltd, the same frozen food processor that once operated as Wattie Pict Ltd, at Scottsdale, Tas, before selling out to General Jones Ltd.

(5) Did his Department see any significance in this matter when answering the question; if so, what significance.

(6) Did his Department fail to understand the movement of multinationals in Australia; if so, did this result in misleading advice which prevented me from forewarning growers in the Electoral Division of Lyons.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The General Manager, Edgell-Birds Eye, Petersville Industries Ltd advised the Senate Standing Committee on Industry and Trade on 18 June 1985, during its re-examination of the closer economic relationship between Australia and New Zealand, that the plant at Blenheim produces about 2,600 tonnes of peas and about 3,000 tonnes of corn per annum. About 1,500 tonnes of peas are sold on the New Zealand market and the remainder is exported, mainly to Japan. There have been no exports of peas to Australia from the

Blenheim plant for three to four years. Corn production is marketed in both New Zealand and Australia.

(2), (3), (5) and (6) I do not propose to examine the background to and seek to justify or otherwise comment upon the answers given by the former Government regarding the matters raised in these questions.

(4) Wattie Pict Ltd operated as a joint venture by Amatil and Wattie Industries Limited until March 1980 when some assets, including the Scottsdale plant, were sold to Henry Jones (IXL) Ltd.

Petrol Prices

Mr Barry Jones—On 14 October 1985, (*Hansard*, page 1942), Mr Goodluck asked a question without notice relating to the price of petrol in Australia.

The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

There have been inquiries into the petroleum industry stretching back to the 1960s. As well as the regular, non-public, company specific inquiries conducted by the predecessors of the Prices Surveillance Authority (PSA) namely the Prices Justification Tribunal (PJT) and the Petroleum Products Pricing Authority (PPPA), there have been a number of wide ranging inquiries conducted by these and other bodies. The PSA completed an inquiry into petroleum product prices in July 1984.

As foreshadowed in the 1984 inquiry, the PSA is also currently conducting an inquiry into the wholesale base price of motor spirit and distillate. The refinery companies are currently providing confidential information to the PSA on the absolute level of costs in these operations.

On 31 May 1985, Senator the Hon. John Button, the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, gave the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) a reference to conduct a wide ranging inquiry into customs and excise duty arrangements, sales tax and subsidies applicable to petroleum products.

Retail prices are set by the refining companies, their distributors and agents. These prices naturally reflect differences in supply costs and in the levels of competition.

The major aspect of petrol pricing over which the Commonwealth exercises some influence is the determination of the import parity price (IPP) of crude oil. This policy was introduced by our predecessors and has been reviewed on a number of occasions, most recently in May/June 1985.

The principle of IPP is that Australian prices should be comparable with world market prices so that Australian crude oil is priced at its replacement cost. The IPP policy provides a strong incentive for appropriate decisions to be made in the community in relation to energy conservation, petroleum exploration, interfuel substitution and development of alternative energy sources and fuels.

Legal Aid

(Question No. 643)

Mr N. A. Brown asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 17 April 1985:

What payments by way of legal aid have been made since 5 March 1983 to, or for (a) Ministers, (b) judges and (c) other public officials.

Mr Lionel Bowen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

I note that the honourable member's question is very wide. It appears to include Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers, Judges and public officials and also to include legal aid granted by State and Territory Commissions as well as by the Commonwealth.

Further, there is a question whether the expression 'legal aid' applies not only to legal aid as normally understood and financial assistance schemes but also to restricted schemes for legal assistance, such as provision by the Commonwealth of the defence of:

- (a) Commonwealth officers under the Finance Directions;
- (b) Commonwealth Ministers under the Guidelines approved by Cabinet; and
- (c) Commonwealth Ministers who are only being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth or on the basis of an official action as Minister (e.g. a decision to deport a person): in such cases, although the Minister would be represented by the Australian Government Solicitor, there would normally be payments by the Commonwealth of counsel's fees and other expenses.

There is no central record in the Attorney-General's Department of payments of the kind referred to in the preceding paragraph. Nor am I aware of any other Department's having such a central record. Payments

referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) are made by the Department concerned in the particular case and payments referred to in paragraph (b) are made by the Department of the Special Minister of State.

Whilst a search of individual files held by the Central Office of the Attorney-General's Department and by the Director of Legal Services in each State and Territory should disclose the amount of these payments, this would be a huge task and in my view would be an unreasonable diversion of resources. Without such a search it is impossible to answer the question in so far as it relates to those types of payments.

So far as general legal aid schemes are concerned, information on aid granted by the Legal Aid Commissions of the States and the Australian Capital Territory cannot be provided because the Commissions are independent statutory bodies established under legislation of the States concerned and the ACT. The Commissions are required by that legislation to maintain client confidentiality. Under long established policy, information on aid granted by the Australian Legal Aid Office (ALAO) is accorded the same degree of confidentiality as would apply between a solicitor and his or her client.

I note however that the Legal Aid Commissions of the States and the ACT and the ALAO apply their eligibility criteria equally to all applicants regardless of position or status. Accordingly, the possibility of the persons referred to in the question being eligible under the guidelines on means applied by those bodies seems extremely remote.

Accordingly, I have confined my answer to payments by the Attorney-General's Department of financial assistance towards legal costs pursuant to any scheme administered by that Department (outside the general legal aid framework and the circumstances set out in the second paragraph above) and assistance made by other Departments after endorsement by the Attorney-General's Department of costs submitted for endorsement for payment pursuant to such a scheme.

Name	Matter for which assistance authorised	Amount
(a) <i>Ministers</i>		\$
Hon. M. J. Young, M.P.	Royal Commission on Australia's Security and Intelligence Agencies (Hope Commission)	28,888.00
Hon. C. J. Hurford, M.P.	Hope Commission	300.00
Hon. M. J. Young, M.P.	Inquiry by M. E. J. Black, Q.C., into circumstances surrounding the making of a customs declaration (Black Inquiry)	17,759.00
(b) <i>Judges</i>		
Hon. Justice Murphy	Senate Select Committee on the Conduct of a Judge Senate Select Committee on Allegations Concerning a Judge	110,934.00
<i>Other Public Officials</i>		
Members of ASIS involved in Hotel Sheraton Incident	Hope Commission A and others v. Hayden and others (High Court of Australia) Disciplinary Inquiry by C. L. Hermes Black Inquiry	171,054.50
2 Officers of Department of Administrative Services.	Black Inquiry	20,350.00
4 Officers of Department of Industry and Commerce	Black Inquiry	4,181.00

Name	Matter for which assistance authorised	Amount
D. Witheford	Criminal proceedings against him in ACT Court of Petty Sessions	\$ 4,511.84
Professional Officers' Association	Woodward Royal Commission into the Australian Meat Industry	7,476.00
Civil Air Operations Officers' Association of Australia	Board of Accident Inquiry into an aircraft crash	11,597.50

Statutory Authorities

(Question No. 663)

Mr Rocher asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 17 April 1985:

How many people were employed full time in each statutory authority for which the Minister is responsible in (a) 1983 and (b) 1984.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

1983	1984
Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission 84.6 (average) (monthly)	88.8 (average) (monthly)
Commonwealth Schools Commission 147 (average) (Monthly)	188 (average) (monthly) (includes staff from the Curriculum Development Branch of the Department of Education which transferred to the Commission on 1 July 1984)
ACT Schools Authority 3811 (average) (Monthly)	3996 (average) (monthly)
ACT Apprenticeship Board 10 (as at 31 Dec. 1983)	12 (as at 31 Dec. 1984)
Australian National University 3333 (as at 30 April 83)	3404 (as at 30 April 84)
Canberra College of Advanced Education 637 (as at 31 dec. 83)	630 (as at 31 Dec. 84)
Australian Maritime College 97 (as at 31 Dec. 83)	110 (as at 31 Dec. 84)

Civil and Political Rights

(Question No. 1030)

Mr Duncan asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 10 May 1985:

(1) Has the Government accepted the first recommendation contained in the Human Rights Commission Report No. 12 to bring to the attention of the Queensland Government the inconsistencies in its recent industrial legislation and Article 8 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; if so, what has been the response by the Queensland Government.

(2) Has the Government considered the second recommendation of the report to introduce Commonwealth legislation to protect the rights of Queenslanders as Australians.

(3) Has the Government considered the third recommendation of the report to legislate to enable the Human Rights Commission to receive and determine

complaints of infringements by the States of Article 8 of the Covenant to bring them into line with the Commonwealth.

Mr Lionel Bowen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Prime Minister wrote to the Premier of Queensland on 13 April 1985 informing the Premier of the Government's acute concern at Queensland's handling of the industrial dispute in the electricity industry in that State. That letter also informed the Premier of the depth of the Government's concern at the passage of legislation in Queensland which does not take account of rights and processes which have long been accepted in Australia and which is in clear breach of a number of international treaties. Details of the breaches of international treaties, including ILO Conventions and Article 8 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, were provided to the Premier.

The Premier replied on 14 April 1985 contesting the Government's view concerning breach of ILO Conventions. The Premier's reply ignored the breach of Article 8 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

After the tabling of the Human Rights Commission Report No. 12, I drew the findings of the Human Rights Commission to the attention of the Queensland Minister for Justice and Attorney-General and urged the Queensland Government to take immediate steps to repeal the offending legislation. No action has been taken by the Queensland Government to amend or repeal the legislation.

(2) and (3) The Australian Bill of Rights Bill was passed by the House on 15 November 1985. The proposed Australian Bill of Rights is based on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Article 20 of the Bill of Rights, which provides that no person shall be held in slavery or servitude or be required to perform forced or compulsory labour, implements Article 8 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The proposed new Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (established by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission Bill) is given power under the Australian Bill of Rights Bill to inquire into Commonwealth and State legislation and acts and practices of Commonwealth and State instrumentalities for the purpose of determining whether they are in conflict with the Bill of Rights. However, the Australian Bill of Rights will not override State laws.

Local Government and Administrative Services Portfolio

(Question No. 1107)

Mr Price asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 15 May 1985:

(1) What are the names and addresses of the Commonwealth departments, statutory authorities and other bodies which own land in the (a) Blacktown and (b) City of Penrith local government areas.

(2) Which of these bodies, according to municipality, pay rates in respect of these properties.

(3) What amount would be paid by these bodies to each municipality if they all paid rates.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Information on land holdings of corporations which are companies, incorporated bodies, or statutory authorities not subject to the Lands Acquisition Act 1955 is not held by my Department because these bodies are responsible for acquisition and management of their own property.

However, my Department has endeavoured to identify all Commonwealth bodies which own land in the Blacktown and City of Penrith local government areas and I have attached a schedule incorporating the names and addresses of the bodies concerned.

You will note that the Commonwealth Banking Corporation is one of the authorities identified as owning

property in the areas concerned. Although my Department is unable to provide any information concerning the Bank's arrangements for the payment of rates, it has written to the Bank seeking its co-operation in providing you with the information sought.

(2) Department of Finance Directions 13/22-24 state that payments in lieu of rates to local authorities may be made in certain circumstances (details are attached). The Directions are applicable to all departments and statutory authorities subject to the Audit Act.

Those statutory authorities not subject to the Audit Act are free to make their own policy arrangements. Of those authorities listed in the Attachment the Australian Postal Commission, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation are in this category.

While responsibility for any payment to local authorities rests with the individual department/authority concerned, my Department's records indicate payments made in 1984/85 as set out in the attached schedules. These payments exclude service charges such as electricity, water and garbage.

(3) I am unable to provide this information as the level of rate charges is a matter for individual assessment by the rating authorities concerned.

(a) BLACKTOWN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Authority	Property	Rates sought	Rates paid
State Manager, Australian Postal Commission, GPO Box 23, Sydney, NSW, 2001	Postal Mail Handling Depot, Blacktown Road, Blacktown	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Post Office & Telephone Exchange, Flushcombe Road, Blacktown	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Residence, 35 Swinson Road, Blacktown	550.76	\$ 550.76
	Post Office, Doonside	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Vacant Land (Former Post Office Site), Rooty Hill Road, North Rooty Hill	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Post Office, Best Road, Seven Hills	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Mail Centre, Powers Road, Seven Hills	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Post Office & Telephone Exchange, Pitt Street and Garfield Road, Riverstone	Not sought	\$ Nil
State Manager, Australian Telecommunications Commission, GPO Box 6031, Sydney, NSW, 2001	Telephone Exchange Site, Alpha St and Flushcombe Road, Blacktown	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Old Windsor Road, Kellyville	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Automatic Telephone Exchange, Railway Road, Quakers Hill	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Line Depot, Railway Road, Quakers Hill	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Garfield Road, Riverstone	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Riverstone Rd, Riverstone	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Telephone Engineering Centre, Mavis Street, Rooty Hill	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Rooty Hill Rd, Rooty Hill	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Brahms Abbott and Chopin Sts, Seven Hills	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Engineering Depot, Powers Road, Seven Hills	Not sought	\$ Nil

Authority	Property	Rates sought	Rates paid
Regional Secretary, Department of Defence, PO Box 706, Darlinghurst, NSW, 2010	Telephone Exchange, Bataan Place and Noumea Street, Shalvey	\$ Not sought	\$ Nil
	Army Training Depot, Blacktown Rd, Blacktown	\$ Not sought	\$ Nil
	Residence (Navy), 16 Bermuda Pl, Marayong	485.42	485.42
	Residence (Navy), 41 Falklands Crescent, Marayong	485.42	485.42
	Residence (Navy), 36 Falklands Crescent, Marayong	485.42	485.42
	Remote Receiving Station (Air), Richmond Road, Marsden Park	\$ Not sought	\$ Nil
	HMAS Nirimba (Navy Training Estab.), Quakers Hill	1493.60	746.80
	Residence (Navy), 49 Lalor Road, Quakers Hill	\$ Not sought	\$ Nil
	Residence (Navy), 11 Montrose Street, Quakers Hill	345.39	345.39
	Residence (Navy), 12 Montrose Street, Quakers Hill	345.39	345.39
	Defence Munitions Filling Factory, St Marys	\$ Not sought	\$ Nil
	Animal Quarantine Station, Wallgrove Rd and Western Expressway, Wallgrove	\$ Not sought	\$ Nil
Regional Director, Department of Health, Commonwealth Govt. Centre, Chifley Square, Sydney, NSW, 2000	International Aeradio Transceiver Station, Stoney Creek Road, Llandilo	\$ Not sought	\$ Nil
Regional Director, Department of Aviation, PO Box 409, Haymarket, NSW, 2000	OTC Transmitting Station, Great Western Highway and Doonside Road, Doonside	\$ Not sought	\$ Nil
Managing Director, Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Aust.), Box 7000, GPO Sydney, 2001			
Managing Director, Commonwealth Banking Corp., Box 2719, GPO Sydney, 2001			

(b) —

PENRITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Authority	Property	Rates sought	Rates paid
State Manager, Australian Postal Commission, G.P.O. Box 23, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001	Post Office, High Street, Penrith Residence, 204 Stafford Street, Penrith	\$ Not sought \$ Not sought	Nil Nil
	Former Post Office, Great Western Highway, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	Post Office, Queen Street, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	Castlereagh SCAX Site	Not sought	Nil
	Castlereagh CAX Site	Not sought	Nil
State Manager, Australian Telecommunications Commission, G.P.O. Box 6031, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001	Telephone Exchange, Pyramid and Russell Sts, Emu Plains	Not sought	Nil
	SCAX Site, Regentville	Not sought	Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Hoskings St and Bordondale Way, Cranebrook	Not sought	Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Erskine Park	Not sought	Nil
	Line Depot, Bringelly Road, Kingswood	Not sought	Nil
	SCAX, The Northern Road, Llandilo	Not sought	Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Allan and Straight Rds, Mulgoa	Not sought	Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Bringelly Road, Orchard Hills	Not sought	Nil

Authority	Property	Rates sought	Rates paid
	Engineering Centre, Batt Street and York Rd, Penrith	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Henry Lawson and Woodriffe St, Penrith	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Luttrell St, Regentville	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Line Depot, Forrester Rd and Power St, St Marys	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Telephone Exchange, Queen St, St Marys	Not sought	\$ Nil
	McMaster Field Station, Elizabeth Drive, Badgerys Creek	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Fleur's Air Strip, Elizabeth Drive, St Marys	Not sought	\$ Nil
Regional Administrative Officer, CSIRO, Remington Centre, 175-183 Liverpool Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	Defence (Army) Stores Depot, French Street, Kingswood	Not sought	\$ Nil
Regional Secretary, Department of Defence, P.O. Box 706, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010	Defence (Army), Kingswood, Six On Base residences (For On Base residences, 50% of the rates sought is payable)	2541.60	1270.80
	Defence (Air), Wireless Transmitter Station, Londonderry	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Kingswood Armament Depot (Navy and Air), The Northern Road, Orchard Hills. Fourteen On Base residences, (For On Base residences 50%, of the rates sought is payable)	2455.46	1227.80
	Defence (Army), Nine Residences, Castlereagh Road and The Crescent, Penrith	3018.59	3018.59
	Residence (Air), 92 Castlereagh Street, Penrith	489.49	489.49
	Residence (Air), 90 Castlereagh Street, Penrith	473.02	473.02
	Residence (Air), 88 Castlereagh Street, Penrith	464.78	464.78
	Residence (Air), 86 Castlereagh Street, Penrith	464.78	464.78
	Residence (Air), 84 Castlereagh Street, Penrith	464.78	464.78
	Residence (Air), 82 Castlereagh Street, Penrith	464.78	464.78
	Residence (Air), 80 Castlereagh Street, Penrith	464.78	464.78
	Defence, Twelve Residences Munition Filling Factory, St Marys	3163.20	3163.20
	Defence (Air), Air Training Corps Depot, Dunheved Circuit, St Marys	Not sought	\$ Nil
Chief Property Officer, Department of Local Government and Administrative Services, Commonwealth Government Centre, Chifley Square, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	Vacant Land, The Driftway, Londonderry	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Residence, 25 Commonwealth Crescent, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	Residence 28 Commonwealth Crescent, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	Residence, 29 Commonwealth Crescent, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	Residence, 30 Commonwealth Crescent, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	Residence, 31 Commonwealth Crescent, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	Residence, 32 Commonwealth Crescent, St Marys	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Residence, 33 Commonwealth Crescent, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	Vacant Land, 19 Griffiths St, St Marys	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Residence, 15 Griffiths St, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	*Residence, 13 Griffiths St, St Marys	255.36	\$ Nil
	*Residence, 11 Griffiths St, St Marys	255.36	\$ Nil
	Residence, 9 Griffiths St, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	*Residence, 7 Griffiths St, St Marys	255.36	\$ Nil
	Vacant Land, 5 Griffiths St, St Marys	Not sought	\$ Nil
	Residence, 25 Liddle St, St Marys	255.36	255.36

Authority	Property	Rates sought	Rates paid
	Residence, 27 Liddle St, St Marys	\$ 255.36	\$ 255.36
	*Residence, 23 Liddle St, St Marys	255.36	Nil
	Residence, 29 Liddle St, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	Residence, 31 Liddle St, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	Residence, 32 Liddle St, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	Residence, 34 Liddle St, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	*Residence, 36 Liddle St, St Marys	255.36	Nil
	*Residence, 40 Liddle Street, St Marys	255.36	Nil
	*Vacant Land, 28 Liddle Street, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	*Vacant Land, 42 Liddle Street, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	*Vacant Land, 33 Liddle Street, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	*Vacant Land, 19 Liddle Street, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	Residence, 183 Maple Road, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	*Residence, 187 Maple Road, St Marys	255.36	Nil
	*Residence, 189 Maple Road, St Marys	255.36	Nil
	*Residence, 191 Maple Road, St Marys	255.36	Nil
	Residence, 193 Maple Road, St Marys	255.36	255.36
	*Residence, 181 Maple Road, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	*Residence, 195 Maple Road, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	*Vacant Land, Lot 42, Short & Viney Sts, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	*Vacant Land, Lot 43, Short & Viney Sts, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	Transport & Storage Depot, Forrester Rd & Power St, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
	Works Depot, Tresco Street, St Marys	Not sought	Nil
Director, Department of Housing and Construction, Tower Building, P.O. Box H27, Australia Square, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000			
Regional Director, Department of Aviation, P.O. Box 409, Haymarket, N.S.W. 2000	International Aeradio, Receiving Station, Llandilo	Not sought	Nil
Managing Director, Commonwealth Banking Corporation, Box 2719, G.P.O. Sydney, 2001			

* Property awaiting disposal—no rates paid.

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The circumstances under which payments may be made to local authorities for Commonwealth owned or leased properties are set out in Department of Finance Directions 13/22 to 13/24.

These provide as follows:

Payments for services rendered by a rating authority such as water, sewerage, electricity or garbage services.

Payment for an amount equivalent to local rates where a lessee or tenant of the Commonwealth pays to the Commonwealth either as a separate amount or within the rental an amount deemed to be in lieu of rates.

Payment of an amount equivalent to local rates where the property is used in the field of commercial enterprise.

Payment of an amount equivalent to local rates where the Commonwealth is recovering in whole or in part, its costs of providing the facilities and services for that property.

Payment of an amount equivalent to local rates where the property has erected on it a home or

other residential building which is used solely for domestic purposes.

Payments in the form of contributions towards the construction of roads, footpaths, kerbing or guttering on land abutting the property where, under the appropriate State Legislation or Council by-law, it is the normal practice of local authorities to recover contributions from private landholders and the Commonwealth requested or agreed that the work be done.

The Finance Directions also require that when making payments a department or a statutory authority which is subjected to the Directions take into account any expenditure incurred on services normally provided by a local authority in respect of that property.

Health Portfolio

(Question No. 1253)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 23 May 1985:

Has the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority or organisation for which the Minister is responsible, employed consultants since March 1983; if so,

(a) who has been employed,

- (b) for what purpose,
- (c) what working plan was given to them,
- (d) what was the cost of their services,
- (e) when did their services commence and finish, and

(f) was any fee in excess of the initial quote; if so, by what amount.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a)—(f) See attached schedule.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—CONSULTANTS ENGAGED FROM 1 MARCH 1983—31 JULY 1985

Name of consultant	Consultancy engagement	Working plan given to consultant	Cost of service \$	Date service commenced	Date service finished	Fee in excess of the initial quote \$
Urwick International Pty Ltd	Undertake a risk analysis of the Department's central computers and communication network	Terms of reference	46 953.40	10.9.84	19.11.84	768.40
Emergency Care Research Institute (ECRI)	To supply, demonstrate and provide expert advice on the ECRI devices, computer software and related data. Provide copies of technical system users and training documentation of the ECRI system to aid Departmental staff in the evaluation of the system	Terms of reference	15 992	11.2.85	22.2.85	..
Hungerford Hancock and Offner	Investigation of the financial status of Kirribilli Private Hospital	Terms of reference	5840	6.8.84	12.12.84	840
Coopers and Lybrand	Investigation of financial liability of three private hospitals	Terms of references	8700	23.10.84	5.12.84	..
Centre for Applied Business Research	Undertake a multistaged investigation into the staffing and quality of care in nursing homes throughout Australia	Terms of reference	*78 667.81	19.11.84	continuing	..
Parkhill, Lithgow and Gibson	* An amount of \$300 000 was appropriated for this consultancy. The Nursing Homes function has transferred to Department of Community Services Provision of data on the costs of providing diagnostic services in public hospitals	Written agreement	8920	June 84	Aug 84	..
Nickolas Clarke and Associates	Study of Specialist incomes	Written Agreement	32 000	June 84	Sept 84	12 000
Dr J. Harley	Review of quarantine activities undertaken at Australian ports of entry	Terms of reference	19 626	2.11.83	20.2.84	..
Dr J. Harley	To review and report on the role of Commonwealth Medical Officers employed by the Department	Terms of reference	13 415	1.6.84	29.6.84	..
Instat (Aust.) Pty Ltd	Provision of specialist advice on the use of mathematical statistics for epidemiological studies	Terms of reference	97 908	26.9.83	22.2.85	..
Dr D. W. Hill	Evaluation of nuclear magnetic resonance imaging equipment	Terms of reference	11 921	16.3.84	6.4.84	..
Computer Sciences of Australia Pty Ltd	To assist in developing a national therapeutic products register	Terms of reference	75 000	5.3.84	27.7.84	..
Computer Sciences of Australia Pty Ltd	Conduct ADP audit of data base management systems	Terms of reference	18 000	5.4.84	1.6.84	..
Touche Ross Services	To examine financial arrangements with the States for Quarantine operations	Terms of reference	50 667.30	April 84	13.9.84	2 667.30
Urwick International Pty Ltd	To lead Stage 1 of the Management Information Systems/Objectives Project	Terms of reference	84 750	Feb. 84	May 84	..
Urwick International Pty Ltd	To review the needs of Training and Development	Terms of reference	35 035	Oct. 83	Feb. 84	..
Spectrum Research Pty Ltd	To examine the health needs and well being of older Australians	Terms of reference	103 000	Feb. 84	May 85	..
Dr L. Smith	To assist in developing Aboriginal health statistics	Terms of reference	9130	Jan. 84	December 84	..
Computer Sciences of Australia Pty Ltd	Assess the feasibility of an information system on the health aspects of toxic substances	Terms of reference	14 000	14.6.84	6.9.84	..
P. Hanford	To conduct workshops in Career Planning for the staff of the Training and Development Section	Terms of reference	2859	30.5.85	31.5.85	..
P. Robson	To conduct workshops in Career Planning for the staff of the Training and Development Section	Terms of reference	2859	26.7.85	28.7.85	..

Name of consultant	Consultancy engagement	Working plan given to consultant	Cost of service	Date service commenced	Date service finished	Fee in excess of the initial quote
P. Boas	To explore training needs of RSI sufferers and their managers	Terms of reference	\$ 3480	5.6.85	14.6.85	..
T. Dulmau	Program design and integration for the Manager Training Program and the Managing Change proposal	Terms of reference	3480	5.6.85	14.6.85	..
W. D. Scott	To determine standard costs in Nursing homes	Terms of reference	296 855	28.5.84	27.6.85	..
Logica Pty Ltd	Development of a National Registration and Inquiry System for the Natural Disasters Organisation (NDO)	Terms of reference	80 000	27.2.85	continuing	..
Pak-Poy and Kneebone Pty Ltd	Specification of Requirements for an integrated register of health care providers	Terms of reference	7900	11.3.85	continuing	..
Nicholson and Partners Pty Ltd	Investigation into clinical details and audiological determinations for computerisation of NAL Hearing Centres	Terms of Reference	19 790	4.6.85	28.6.85	1290
Dr D. Dewhurst	Examination of facilities and the operation of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance facilities overseas	Terms of Reference	14 282	12.5.84	3.6.84	..
Professor G. Benness	Examination of facilities and the operation of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance facilities overseas	Terms of Reference	16 169	15.6.84	15.7.84	..
Dr S. Thompson	Provision of expert advice on the review of research on the effects of noise on people	Terms of Reference	8925	1.6.84	8.6.84	..
Pak-Poy and Kneebone Pty Ltd	Assess the feasibility of developing information systems relating to Aboriginal health	Terms of Reference	4300	31.7.84	15.3.85	..
Pak-Poy and Kneebone Pty Ltd	Assess the feasibility of developing information systems relating to communicable diseases	Terms of Reference	2350	12.6.84	31.7.84	..
P. Kenny	Development and implementation of a national education campaign aimed at reducing drug abuse problems	Terms of Reference	41 220.70	25.3.85	continuing	..
G. Frape	Development and implementation of a national education campaign aimed at reducing drug abuse problems	Terms of Reference	32 025.98	10.4.85	continuing	..
G. J. Fuller	Provision of advice on the professional/scientific aspects of amalgamation of the Launceston General Hospital and Commonwealth Pathology Laboratories	Brief	3799	16.4.85	2.5.85	..
Professor D. Dirks	As guest speaker present papers and participate in discussions at the National Acoustic Laboratory Hearing Aid Conference	Terms of Reference	2841	17.6.85	21.6.85	527
Professor H. Levitt	As guest speaker present papers and participate in discussions at the National Acoustic Laboratory Hearing Aid Conference	Terms of Reference	3344	17.6.85	21.6.85	732
Professor G. Studebaker	As guest speaker present papers and participate in discussions at the National Acoustic Laboratory Hearing Aid Conference	Terms of Reference	3147	17.6.85	21.6.85	535
Mrs N. Norton	As guest speaker present papers and participate in discussions at the National Acoustic Laboratory Hearing Aid Conference	Terms of Reference	2795	17.6.85	21.6.85	481
Mr J. Martin	To facilitate a residential workshop at Bundanoon for Senior Pharmacists of Central and Regional Officers of the Department	Terms of Reference	1500	17.6.85	20.6.85	..
Dr C. Burton	To facilitate a workshop on Equal Employment Opportunity for Senior NSW Managers	Terms of Reference	800	10.7.85	10.7.85	..
Mr M. Morgan	To conduct a series of management workshops for the Training and Development Section	Terms of Reference	4990 2640 4990 2640 1813	13.5.85 27.5.85 5.6.85 11.6.85 20.6.85	15.5.85 29.5.85 7.6.85 13.6.85 21.6.85

Name of consultant	Consultancy engagement	Working plan given to consultant	Cost of service	Date service commenced	Date service finished	Fee in excess of the initial quote
Mr K. Stringer	To conduct a workshop on decision making skills	Terms of Reference	\$ 1813	16.5.85	17.5.85	..
Ernst & Whinney Services Pty Ltd	Independent review of proposed methodology for processing advance payment of Pharmacists' claims	Working Plan was prepared by consultants from proposed procedures and formulae for calculation on payments provided by Department	6,762	25.3.85	29.3.85	..
Dr J. Best Diagnosis Pty Ltd	To advise in relation to a meeting between the Department, Commonwealth Agencies and the Australian Medical Association on the matter of fraud and overservicing	Verbal Agreement	3,741	13.11.84	27.11.84	..
Dr D. W. Hill	Examination of facilities and the operation of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance facilities overseas.	Terms of reference	1,155	1.7.84	6.7.84	..
P S Burnett	Medicare Computer Acquisition	Review Tender Specifications and Evaluation Criteria	3,138	9.3.83	30.6.83	..
I Stewart Urwick International P.L.	Medicare Computer Acquisition	Tender Evaluation	13,194	1.6.83	18.6.83	..
D B Synnott Dubate Pty Ltd	Plastic Card Production	Equipment Selection	11,009	May 83	June 83	..
I D Jackson Pty Ltd	DVA Treatment Account Processing Joint Venture	Project Management	84,585	1.9.84	5.6.85	..
Lex Page Deloitte Haskins & Sells	Computer Acquisition Forward Planning	Review of Basis for Projections	5,500	8.3.85	1.4.85	..
I D Jackson Logica (Aust) Pty Ltd	Medicare Project Management Adviser	Oral Briefing Written Agreement	1,160	11.7.83	19.1.84	..
Dr A O Watson	Establish a National System to assist in protection of dental fraud and o/payment of dental benefits	Currently a Contractual arrangement for period of 12 months (due for renewal July 85	\$50/hr paid to date \$22,480	Services provided in Aug. and Oct. 83	Contract arrangement commenced Jan 84	Contract current Due for review July 85
Pope & Partners Pty Ltd	Provide consultancy services as required	Verbal brief	3,750	3.6.83	22.6.83	..
Jackson Teece Chesterman Willis & Partners P.L.	Advice on Selection of Medicare Advertising Agency	Verbal	11,250	7.6.84	12.7.84	..
Bond James Laron & Murtagh	Prepare floor layouts for Medi-bank House	Verbal	720	16.10.84	16.10.84	..
Sawden Lilley Pty Ltd	Professional engineering service re damage Medi-bank House	Verbal brief	305	21.3.85	21.3.85	..
Mr K. Hayes	Completion of CTHC Finance Manual	Dept. Finance Manual and Request to tailor to CTHC requirements	14,900	1.12.84	6.6.85	..
Computer Power Group P.L.	Draft ADP Strategic Plan	Using structure of 83/84 plan and expected projections, prepare draft 84/85 plan	8,730	11.2.85	5.3.85	65
W. J. McHugh	Implementation of ACTPAC System	To advise on development objectives and application of ACT PAC system	4,174	12.3.84	20.4.84	..
Rev. K. McCollum	Report on a need for and training of chaplains in Authority Hospitals	Timing and specifications given prior to commencement	700	3.3.85	30.6.85	..

Name of consultant	Consultancy engagement	Working plan given to consultant	Cost of service	Date service commenced	Date service finished	Fee in excess of the initial quote
Godfrey & Spowers	Feasibility study of working environment of 3rd and 4th floor CTHC Building	Provide revised floor and section layouts with regard to acoustics fire safety, public access and signage make recommendations if necessary on modifications to mechanical and electrical services	\$ 7900	1.10.84	6.8.85	\$ 1900
Health Computing Services	Provide development advice on payroll based systems	Preliminary advice and feasibility study of payroll based staff counting system	578	29.4.85	1.5.85	

Grants in Aid: Department of Aviation

(Question No. 1301)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 23 May 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department or any statutory authority for which the Minister is responsible have in place a program under which organisations may apply for funding; if so, what are they.

(2) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an information paper entitled 'Issues in 1984-85 Grant in Aid (GIA) Assessment' distributed by the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, in particular the suggestion that large and established ethnic community organisations who in the past have received support from the Grant In Aid Program of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs are now expected to apply for funding from main stream sources.

(3) What special provision has been made to ensure that in consideration of applications, appropriate and sensitive consideration is given to the special needs of migrant organisations and there so called established ethnic organisations are placed in a position to compete equitably for any funds made available under programs through the Minister's Department or related agency.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Department of Aviation administers two financial assistance programs under which organisations may apply for funding:

- (i) Grants in aid are made available to non-government groups or organisations for non-profit making activities which benefit the community, directly or indirectly, in a demonstrable way.
- (ii) Financial assistance is also available to self-regulating aviation bodies. The criterion adopted for this form of assistance is similar to that adopted in the case of grants in aid. Funds are provided directly from the Department's appropriation to those non-government bodies which undertake regulatory functions on its behalf.

None of the statutory authorities under the Aviation portfolio have financial assistance programs.

- (2) Yes.

(3) The organisations seeking funds from the available assistance programs administered by the Department of Aviation are not ethnic based nor do the criteria for eligibility address any particular ethnic aspects. Relevant criteria for an organisation seeking assistance under these programs are that it should be national in character and representative of parties concerned. It must have a formal democratic constitution, appropriate expertise and be able to provide some input either monetary or non-monetary in nature.

Tourism Advisory Council

(Question No. 1321)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 23 May 1985:

Will he advise the House as soon as a date has been finalised for the first meeting of the Tourism Advisory Council sub-committee on industry matters including an outline of the subjects to be discussed.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

I would like to confirm to the House that a Sub-committee of the Tourism Advisory Council met for the first time on 18 November 1985. It is planned that the Sub-committee will continue to meet from time to time to discuss, examine and advise me on specific issues that affect the tourism industry.

Advertising Campaigns and Research Studies: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

(Question No. 1432)

Mr Blunt asked the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

(1) What advertising campaigns and market research studies have been conducted or commissioned by the Minister's Department since March 1983.

(2) Did any other Government agencies advise or co-ordinate any of these campaigns or research studies.

(3) If an advertising agency or market research firm was used (a) what was its name and (b) what amount was it paid.

(4) What was (a) the cost and (b) in the case of advertising campaigns, the split between agency fees and actual campaign costs for each campaign or study.

Mr Hawke—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) (i) What Women Think—a survey of mothers' attitudes to family allowance, the dependent spouse rebate and family finances.
- (ii) A study of *Australian Women's Weekly* readers responses to the Status of Women Report.

(2) The Information Co-ordination Branch of the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism advised on the commissioning of (i) and (ii). The Australian Bureau of Statistics gave technical advice on (i).

- (3) For (i) ANOP Market Research was used and paid \$70,500.

For (ii) SPECTRUM Research (NSW) was used and paid \$7,800.

- (4) (a) See answer to (3).

(b) Not applicable.

Advertising Campaigns and Research Studies: Department of Transport

(Question No. 1449)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

(1) What advertising campaigns and research studies have been conducted or commissioned by the Minister's Department since March 1983.

(2) Did any other Government agencies advise or co-ordinate any of these campaigns or research studies.

(3) If an advertising agency or market research firm was used (a) what was its name, and (b) what amount was it paid.

(4) What was (a) the cost, and (b) in the case of advertising campaigns, the split between agency fees and actual campaign cost of each campaign or study.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Four advertising campaigns have been conducted or commissioned by the Department of Transport since March 1983; Sea Safety 1984, Sea Safety 1985, Guardian Angel drink driving campaign and Molly Meldrum bicyclist helmet campaign.

(2) The Australian Government Advertising Service, now the Information Co-ordination Branch of the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, co-ordinated the 1984 Sea Safety and Guardian Angel drink driving campaigns.

(3) Meridian Advertising Agency was used for the 1984 Sea Safety campaign at a cost of \$27,381. FCB Spasm, now Foote, Cone and Belding, was retained for the drink driving campaign and received \$242,646 in production costs for the television and radio advertisements, including talent costs, which were used in the campaign. Foote, Cone and Belding were also paid for media related head hour costs from the trust account which was administered by the Australian Government Advertising Advisory Council.

Elliott and Shanahan Research received \$21,600 for research studies involved in testing concepts for the drink driving campaign and the Roy Morgan Research Centre Pty Ltd received \$5,800 for surveys to assist in the evaluation of the drink driving campaign.

The Department of Transport and Castrol are jointly sponsoring the 1985 Sea Safety campaign on a dollar-for-dollar basis at a total cost of \$300,000. The Department of Transport will not be engaging advertising agencies or market research firms for its part of the campaign.

(4) The 1984 Sea Safety campaign cost \$74,773, agency fees being \$27,381. The Department of Transport is contributing \$150,000 for the current 1985 Sea Safety campaign. No agency fees are involved from the Federal contribution. Media costs of the Guardian Angel drink driving campaign were \$996,300, half of which was provided by the States and the Northern Territory. There were no agency fees other than those referred to in (3) above. The Molly Meldrum bicyclist helmet campaign cost \$217,450 and no agency fees were incurred.

Publications: Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Portfolio

(Question No. 1475)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

(1) What journals, digests, files, periodicals and the like are produced by instrumentalities within the Minister's portfolio.

(2) For each publication (a) when was it established, (b) which section within the Minister's portfolio produces it, (c) how many staff are involved in its production and for what percentage of time are they involved, (d) how often is it produced, (e) by whom is it printed and what is the print run, (f) what is the circulation and to whom, or where is it circulated (g) who has editorial control, (h) what are its stated objectives and (i) what are the printing, staff and administrative costs associated with its production.

Mr Hurford—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and the Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs produce a range of publications designed to help migrants settle into the community and to inform the general Australian community about the policies and programs of the portfolio. Regular publications are:

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Newsletter *What's New in Australia*

Newsletter *More about Australia for Migrants*

Newsletter *Settlement News*

Newsletter *Community Refugee Settlement Scheme*

Periodical *Australia's Population Trends and Prospects*

Periodical *Australian Immigration—Consolidated Statistics*

Periodical *Statistics Monthly*

Newsletter *Population Newsletter*

Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs

Newsletter MOSAIC(2) *What's New in Australia*

- (a) January 1977
- (b) Publications and Production Section
- (c) 3: 70%, 3% and 3% respectively
- (d) Fortnightly
- (e) Government Printer—380 copies
- (f) 380—all overseas posts (minor distribution in Australia)
- (g) Director, Publications and Production
- (h) To help migration officers overseas in counselling prospective migrants
- (i) Printing \$1,350 p.a. approx. Staff \$20,800 p.a. approx. Dispatch etc. \$200 p.a. approx.

More about Australia for Migrants

- (a) February 1983
- (b) Publications and Production Section
- (c) 3: 20%, 3% and 3% respectively
- (d) Fortnightly
- (e) Government Printer—480 copies
- (f) 480—all overseas post (minor distribution in Australia)
- (g) Director, Publications and Production
- (h) To update and supplement in detail the printed information available to prospective migrants
- (i) Printing \$2,500 p.a. approx. Staff \$7,200 p.a. approx. Despatch etc \$300 p.a. approx.

Settlement News

- (a) April 1980
- (b) Publications and Production Section
- (c) 2: 30% and 5% respectively
- (d) Monthly
- (e) Government Printer 2000 copies
- (f) 2000—organisations assisting migrants in Australia
- (g) Director, Publications and Production
- (h) To provide information on migration and settlement affairs to people involved in settlement work
- (i) Printing 5,700 p.a. approx. Staff \$15,000 p.a. approx. Despatch etc. \$6,000 p.a. approx.

Community Refugee Settlement Scheme

- (a) April 1983
- (b) Settlement Policy and Services
- (c) 1: 10%
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) Departmental Facilities—950 copies
- (f) Australia-wide to active CRSS support groups
- (g) Director, Settlement Policy and Services Section
- (h) To provide an exchange of information between CRSS support groups
- (i) Printing—minimal. Staff \$2,600 p.a. approx. Despatch \$500 p.a. approx.

Australia's Population Trends and Prospects

- (a) 1981 as *Review of Australia's Demographic Trends* Name change in 1984
- (b) Population Research Section
- (c) 3: 10%, 20% and 20% respectively
- (d) Annually
- (e) Arranged by AGPS—5000 copies
- (f) Up to 5000 to Parliament, Government Departments and agencies (Federal and State), schools, universities, selected overseas organisations and all those who request to be placed on mailing list
- (g) Director, Population Research Section
- (h) Promote awareness of population matters. To encourage the use of a common set of population forecasts in the planning process
- (i) Printing \$9,000 approx. Staff \$13,000 p.a. approx. Administration \$3,000 p.a. approx.

Australian Immigration—Consolidated Statistics

- (a) 1966
- (b) Statistics Section
- (c) 4: 40%, 30%, 15% and 10% respectively
- (d) Annually
- (e) Arranged by AGPS—2500
- (f) 2200 by distribution list to interested persons and institutions, and on request
- (g) Chief Statistical Officer
- (h) To provide a comprehensive source of Australian statistics
- (i) Printing \$12,500 approx. Staff \$25,000 p.a. approx.

Statistics Monthly

- (a) February 1977 as *Statistical Brief*
- (b) Statistics Section
- (c) 3: 70%, 10% and 5% respectively
- (d) Monthly with some gaps
- (e) Departmental facilities—350
- (f) 300 by distribution list, and on request
- (g) Chief Statistical Officer
- (h) To present a summary of the latest statistics available which are relevant to the formulation and assessment of immigration policies and procedures
- (i) Printing \$3,500 approx. Staff \$16,000 p.a. approx.

Population Newsletter

- (a) November 1979
- (b) Population Research Section
- (c) 1: 10%
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) Departmental facilities—450 copies
- (f) Up to 450—Commonwealth and State government departments; academics
- (g) Population Research Section
- (h) Awareness of population developments
- (i) Printing—minimal. Staff \$5,000 p.a. approx.

MOSAIC

- (a) June 1985.
- (b) Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs
- (c) 2: 70% and 5% respectively
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) Quotes are received for each issue—3000 copies
- (f) Up to 3000—Federal and State government departments and agencies, a variety of educational, welfare, health etc. organisations, ethnic affairs commissions, ethnic communities' councils, ethnic community organisations, migrant resource centres, media, selected overseas organisations, and all those who request to be placed on mailing list
- (g) Director, Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs
- (h) To provide a medium for disseminating information on multiculturalism, at a national level and to provide continuing information on the work of the Institute
- (i) Printing \$3,000 per issue approx. Staff \$16,700 p.a. approx. Administration \$2,500 p.a. approx.

Publications: Aboriginal Affairs Portfolio

(Question No. 1485)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

- (1) What journals, digests, files, periodicals and the like are produced by instrumentalities within the Minister's portfolio.
- (2) For each publication (a) when was it established, (b) which section within the Minister's portfolio produces it, (c) how many staff are involved in its production and for what percentage of time are they involved, (d) how often is it produced, (e) by whom is it printed and what is the print run, (f) what is the circulation and to whom, or where is it circulated, (g) who has editorial control, (h) what are its stated objectives and (i) what are the printing, staff and administrative costs associated with its production.

Mr Holding—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Department of Aboriginal Affairs, National Aboriginal Newsletter, Regional Aboriginal Affairs Newsletters, Background Note leaflets. The Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Australian Aboriginal Studies, Institute News and the Aboriginal Health Project Information Bulletin. Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Hostel News and the Aboriginal Development Commission, ADC News.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS National Aboriginal Newsletter

- (a) Established in March 1978.
- (b) Produced by the Media and Communications Section.
- (c) One journalist, 40 per cent of that person's time.
- (d) It is produced monthly.
- (e) It is typeset by Canberra Publishing and Printing, the print run being 6,000 copies.
- (f) To all Aboriginal communities, schools, interested parties and general inquiries.

- (g) The Director of Media and Communications has editorial control.
- (h) The objectives are to publicise the Government's programs, policies and achievements to both Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals.
- (i) The total typesetting printing costs are approximately \$800 per issue. It is not possible to give a meaningful estimate of staff and administrative costs.

Regional Aboriginal Affairs Newsletters

It is not possible to answer the question in the form sought. Regional Newsletters are produced quarterly. NSW prints 5,000 copies for \$1,300; Victoria 1,750 copies for \$1,300; Queensland 4,500 copies for \$2,500; Western Australia 1,200 copies for \$1,500; South Australia 2,000 copies for \$1,000; Darwin 2,000 copies for \$1,000 and Alice Springs 2,000 copies for \$1,250. The aims of the Newsletters are similar to those of the national newsletter, although they understandably concentrate their attention on regional issues and are distributed to Regional organisations, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal.

Background Notes

Again the answer cannot be supplied in precisely the way requested. However, Background Note leaflets are produced on Aboriginal health, education, employment and training, infant mortality, art and culture, housing, law and justice and homeland centres. These are produced by the Media and Communications Section in co-operation with relevant departmental branches and updated, as required. They are printed, through AGPS, by a Melbourne printer with a print run of 20,000 copies. They are distributed to emphasise Government programs and policies. The Director, Media and Communications, has editorial control. The printing costs vary with the number of pages of each leaflet, ranging from \$2,540 for 20,000 of a six-page, four-colour leaflet to a two-sided single sheet costing \$750 for 10,000 copies.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ABORIGINAL STUDIES

Australian Aboriginal Studies

- (a) Established in 1983.
- (b) Produced by the Research and Publication Sections of the Institute.
- (c) Two members of staff are involved in the production. Approximately 25 per cent of one person's time is involved, and the other about one per cent.
- (d) It is produced twice a year.
- (e) The type is set from supplied computer discs by Union Offset (Canberra). It is printed by Brown Prior Anderson (Melbourne). The print run is 1,700 copies per issue.
- (f) Circulation is 1,500 copies per issue of which 600 are members and associate members of the Institute. The balance are subscribers including scholars and libraries in Australia and overseas.
- (g) The Principal of the Institute through the Editor (currently Dr D. Horton) has editorial control. An Editorial Board has an advisory role. All

- major contributions are referred by independent editorial referees.
- (h) Its objectives are in line with the requirement of the Institute Act 'to promote Aboriginal studies' and 'to publish, or assist in the publication of, the results of Aboriginal studies'.
- (i) The total typesetting, printing and production costs for the last issue were \$6,601. The staff and administrative costs are estimated to be \$5,125 per issue.

Institute News

- (a) Established in 1984. (The Institute News and the Australian Aboriginal Studies journal (see above) replaced the Institute Newsletter which was published from 1963-82).
- (b) Produced by the Administration, Research and Publications Section of the Institute.
- (c) Three members of staff are involved in the production each devoting approximately 5 per cent of their time.
- (d) It is produced twice a year.
- (e) It is typeset by the Institute and is printed by Paragon (Canberra). The print run is 800 copies.
- (f) Circulation is 800 primarily to members and associate members with the balance going to similar institutions and interested Aboriginal groups and individuals.
- (g) The Principal of the Institute and the Editor have editorial control.
- (h) Its objective is to circulate news about the activities of the Institute to members.
- (i) The total typesetting, printing and production costs for the last issue were \$565.80. The staff and administrative costs are estimated to be \$2,625.

Aboriginal Health Project Information Bulletin

- (a) Established in 1982.
- (b) Produced by the Aboriginal Health Research Fellow and the Publications Section.
- (c) Three members of staff are involved in the production with approximately 3% for the Research Fellow's time and 1% for the other two people devoted to it.
- (d) It is produced twice a year.
- (e) It is typeset by the Institute and printed by Union Offset (Canberra). The print run is 1,100 copies.
- (f) It is circulated to approximately 1,000 individuals and organisations involved in Aboriginal health.
- (g) The Research Fellow in Aboriginal Health has editorial control.
- (h) Its objectives are to provide a readily accessible source of information about Aboriginal health including recently published research and reports.
- (i) The total typesetting, printing and production costs for the last issue were \$1,198. The staff and administrative costs were estimated to be \$1,873 per issue.

ABORIGINAL HOSTELS LIMITED*Hostel News*

- (a) Established in 1978.
- (b) Produced by the Publications Section.
- (c) Two staff are involved in production devoting 25% of their time.
- (d) It is produced quarterly.
- (e) It is printed by Union Offset (Canberra) and has a print run of 1,000.
- (f) It is circulated to Aboriginal organisations and Government agencies, MPs and individuals across Australia.
- (g) The General Manager has editorial control.
- (h) Its stated objectives are to promote AHL's work and role, public and staff relations and to gain goodwill.
- (i) Printing costs amount to \$1,600, staff costs \$4,000 and administrative costs \$500.

ABORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
ADC News

- (a) Established in 1984.
- (b) Produced by the Public Relations and Information Branch.
- (c) Several staff are involved in the production, the Manager, Public Relations and Information (30%); journalist Grade A (30%); 3 regional journalists (30%) and others 1%.
- (d) It is produced quarterly.
- (e) It is printed by Area News Print, Griffith, NSW and has a print run of 14,000 copies.
- (f) It is circulated to ADC clients, Aboriginal organisations/individuals, parliamentarians and others interested in Aboriginal affairs.
- (g) The Manager of the Public Relations and Information Branch has editorial control.
- (h) Its stated objectives are to provide Aboriginal organisations and interested non-Aborigines with information on ADC activities and policies and those of its clients.
- (i) Printing costs amount to \$3,188 per issue.

Computers: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

(Question No. 1509)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

- (1) What brands of computer or ADP hardware are in use in the Minister's Department and each authority for which the Minister is responsible.
- (2) For each major system (a) what is its principal function, (b) when was it installed, (c) what was the hardware cost, (d) what is its anticipated life and (e) what action is being taken in relation to its replacement.
- (3) Is any major system shared with any other user; if so, who and for what main purpose.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The following information provides an answer in respect of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The answer to this question in respect of other agencies within the Science portfolio was published on pages 2454-2455 of the Daily *Hansard* of 17 October 1985.

CSIRO has a diverse range of computers. Many of these computers were acquired as components of laboratory equipment such as mass spectrometers, electron microscopes and auto analysers. In these situations the computer may be dedicated to controlling the operations of the apparatus and/or to logging data. It would not be practicable to produce an exhaustive list of all the brands of computers in use by CSIRO. However, the major suppliers of equipment used in CSIRO are Control Data Corporation, Digital Equipment Corporation, Facom, Hewlett Packard, NEC, Apple, Wang, Convergent Technologies and Philips.

Details of the major computing systems have been compiled and these are given below. A major system has been defined as one capable of handling 1 million instructions per second.

The first six computer systems listed are installed at CSIRONET, Canberra and form part of the bureau service which provides interactive computing facilities for CSIRO, arms of Government, tertiary educational institutions, and industry through a computing network. CSIRONET generally operates on a cost recovery basis. The CSIRONET network links the central computers in Canberra with smaller computers in all State capitals and other centres in various parts of Australia. CSIRONET also conducts research and development projects on advanced computer operating systems, image processing, computer graphics and typesetting, data base management systems, computer communications, software engineering and information systems.

CDC CYBER 205 installed at CSIRONET, Canberra

- (a) Principal function: special purpose computing,
- (b) installed in January 1984,
- (c) leased from CDC at current cost of about \$1.368m a year,
- (d) anticipated commercial life of 5-7 years, and
- (e) no replacement contemplated at present.

CDC CYBER 845 installed at CSIRONET, Canberra

- (a) Principal function: provision of a general purpose computing function for CSIRO, Government Departments and other customers,
- (b) majority of the equipment was installed in January 1982,
- (c) leased from CDC at current cost of about \$840,000 a year,
- (d) anticipated commercial life of 7-9 years, and
- (e) this machine has scope for upgrading to meet increases in commercial activity.

CDC CYBER 840 installed at CSIRONET, Canberra

- (a) Principal function: provision of a general purpose computing service to CSIRO, Government Departments and other customers,
- (b) installed in September 1985,
- (c) being acquired by lease/purchase arrangement: total cost \$1.5m,

(d) commercial life of about 5-7 years; upgrade constraints may be a limiting factor rather than the commercial life of the machine, and

(e) this machine has some scope for upgrading to meet increases in commercial activity.

Facom M180 installed at CSIRONET, Canberra

(a) Principal function: provision of a computing service and controlling CSIRONET's automatic magnetic tape library,

(b) installed in July 1982 and peripherals in September 1984,

(c) being acquired by lease/purchase arrangement: Total cost \$1.5m plus peripherals \$33,000,

(d) economic life as part of a bureau service is about 7-8 years, and

(e) currently there are no plans for replacement.

Facom M380 installed at CSIRONET, Canberra

(a) Principal function: provision of a computing service to CSIRO, Government Departments and other customers,

(b) installed in November 1985,

(c) being acquired by lease/purchase arrangement: Total cost \$4.5m,

(d) economic life of 5-7 years, and

(e) replacement is not contemplated at present.

DEC VAX 11/780 installed at CSIRONET, Canberra

(a) Principal function: development facility for CSIRONET services (micronodes and graphics), support for some computing services, and some bureau work,

(b) installed in December 1980,

(c) hardware cost of about \$336,000,

(d) economic life of 7-8 years, and

(e) no replacement action being taken yet.

DEC WAX 11/780 installed at Division of Manufacturing Technology, Hightett, Victoria

(a) Principal function: research into VLSI design, CAD/CAM, Robotics and Vision Systems,

(b) installed in July 1984,

(c) hardware cost \$260,000,

(d) anticipated life about 8 years,

(e) it is anticipated that this system will need to be upgraded in three or four years, and

(f) system not shared with any other user.

DEC VAX 11/780 installed at Division of Mineral Physics and Mineralogy, North Ryde, NSW

(a) Principal function: satellite image processing from LANDSAT and for electromagnetic modelling and inversion,

(b) installed February 1981,

(c) cost \$251,000 plus upgrading in 1984/85 at a cost of \$99,000,

(d) anticipated life 12 years,

(e) no action is being taken in relation to replacement but a further upgrade will be carried out in 1985/86 at a cost of \$60,000, and

(f) the system is shared with the Geophysics Department at Macquarie University on a collaborative basis for mathematical modelling.

DEC VAX 11/780 installed at Division of Geomechanics, Syndal, Vic.

(a) Principal function: to support the Division's research efforts applying computational techniques in geological engineering, and to provide a basis for code

development for industrial applications in mining, geological and civil engineering.

- installed in September 1985,
- hardware cost \$214,630,
- anticipated life 7 years,
- no action is being taken in relation to a replacement, and
- the system is not shared with any other user.

Electoral Education

(Question No. 1517)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

(1) What Commonwealth agencies are involved in measures to improve education about the electoral system, referred to in the Minister's press release of 8 July 1985.

(2) What is the function of each of these agencies in connection with this project.

(3) Who decided (a) what measures were necessary and (b) what agencies should be involved (i) on whose advice and (ii) why.

(4) Have any consultants, advertising agencies or market research firms been employed in connection with this project: if so, (a) who were they, (b) why were they employed and (c) how much were they, or will they, be paid.

(5) What firms are anticipated to be employed in connection with the project.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Department of the Senate, Department of the House of Representatives, Attorney-General's Department, Australian Electoral Commission, Curriculum Development Centre.

(2) There is no single project. In regard to the Education portfolio, I asked the Curriculum Development Centre, which is part of the Commonwealth Schools Commission, to investigate what was happening in the area of electoral education at the Commonwealth level. The CDC convened a meeting of all groups involved to assess the current level of activity. The press release indicated the projects that had been completed or were in progress. These projects include:

Production of brochures, posters etc for issue to the general public, especially young people and for use by Commission staff when making school visits.

Production by Film Australia of films on Australia's electoral systems and related topics for use in schools and TAFE colleges. Films to be accompanied by teachers' notes and student activity sheets.

Co-production by the Australian Education Council and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation of two short films on voting and government for screening as schools programs.

Appointment by the Australian Education Council of an experienced curriculum development officer (for a limited period) to develop new materials for use in schools throughout Australia. This follows external

evaluation of the existing CDC schools kit, now dated because of changes to the electoral legislation.

(3) As I have said, there is no single electoral education project and individual Departments/Agencies are responsible for the various activities carried out under their own programs.

(4) and (5) In regard to activities within the Education portfolio there has been no further activity since the Curriculum Development Centre convened the meeting previously described.

Roman Numerals: Australian Broadcasting Corporation

(Question No. 1558)

Mr Burr asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 22 August 1985:

(1) Do a number of Australian Broadcasting Corporation and other television programs conclude with the date of their production screened in Roman numerals.

(2) Is it a fact that the use of Roman numerals has been almost completely abandoned throughout Australia in public places and documents.

(3) Does the use of Roman numerals on television result in the year of production of a program being not instantly identifiable to a significant proportion of the Australian viewing audience; if so, why are Roman numerals still used by the ABC.

(4) Will he propose to the ABC and other relevant organisations that it would be in the public interest to conclude all Australian produced television programs with Arabic numbers; if not, why not.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question is:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(3) There does not appear to be any research data available as to whether or not the use of Roman numerals on television results in the year of production of a program being instantly identifiable to a significant proportion of the Australian viewing audience. It should be noted, however, that the dates referred to are part of the copyrighting process and are not displayed primarily for the information of viewers.

(4) A large majority of programs purchased by the ABC use Roman numerals following the C (copyright) symbol and it would not be possible for the Corporation, when purchasing the television rights to these programs, to direct that Arabic numerals should be employed. However, the ABC will ensure that in future the copyright accreditation after its own productions is written in Arabic numerals.

Compensation and Legal Expenses: Department of Education

(Question No. 1577)

Mr Smith asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 23 August 1985:

(1) Will the Minister provide details of all expenditure within his Department in 1984-85 for compensation

and legal expenses as outlined in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 1985-86.

(2) What was the (a) amount and (b) nature of the expenditure in each case for (i) compensation and (ii) legal expenses.

(3) What was the name of each recipient of payment for legal expenses.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Yes.

(2) (i) Compensation payments in 1984/85 amounted to \$330,835, mainly to cover regular ongoing compensation payments (\$143,869) to 42 former employees in accordance with determinations of the Commissioner for Employees Compensation.

A lump sum payment of \$3,081 was made to an employee for personal injury and payments amounting to \$75,520 were made to plaintiffs following a motor vehicle accident in Sydney involving a Commonwealth car in May 1982.

A total of \$107,254 was paid to medical practitioners, chemists, hospitals etc. in accordance with employee compensation determinations.

Payments made to employees for damage to clothing amounted to \$1,111.

(2) (ii) Legal expenses in 1984/85 amounted to \$1,898 and were incurred in relation to appeals made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. Details are as follows:

Amount	Service
\$ 948	Memorandum of fees. Freedom of Information Act appeal
56	Costs for certified copies of documents for Freedom of Information Act appeal
580	Memorandum of fees—Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme appeal
314	Memorandum of Fees—appeals under Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme and Aboriginal Study Assistance Scheme.

(3) Recipients: Australian Government Solicitor; Australian Government Solicitor; Mr A. N. Arena; Australian Government Solicitor.

Local Call Access: Department of Education (Question No. 1641)

Mr Peter Fisher asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 11 September 1985:

Does the Minister's Department provide local call access to clients to the district or regional offices of the Department; if not, will the Department consider installing a 008 telephone number so that clients currently without local call access can have equal opportunity to contact the Department for assistance.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

My Department does not currently offer the 008 toll-free telephone facility to clients. However my officers are currently evaluating the facility with a view to introducing it on a pilot study in one State in the near future. The cost of maintaining a toll-free service could be very high since each free call would result in the Department being charged the normal trunk rate. Additional funds would be needed to introduce the service on a nation-wide basis in future years.

Local Call Access: Department of Health

(Question No. 1648)

Mr Peter Fisher asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 11 September 1985:

Does the Minister's Department provide local call access to clients to the district or regional offices of the Department; if not, will the Department consider installing a 008 telephone number so that clients currently without local call access can have equal opportunity to contact the Department for assistance.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The Department of Health has not provided local call access (008 service) to its regional offices as the majority of its functions do not generate a requirement for significant levels of public contact.

Regional offices do accept reverse charge calls from clients in outlying districts in connection with IPTAAS queries, and the installation of 008 telephone facilities for this purpose is currently being evaluated.

International Air Cargo

(Question No. 1660)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 11 September 1985:

(1) What are the (a) names of applicants and (b) routes applied for in applications for international air cargo routes made since March 1983.

(2) Which applications were not approved and why.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Table A lists the names of applicants who gained approval to operate international cargo charter flights to or from Australia between 1 March 1983 and 30 September 1985. The table includes the routes applied for, and the total number of applications made by each operator for each route.

(2) Of the six applications not approved, five applied to carry cargo outside the terms of the then cargo charter policy, and one was rejected on operational grounds. The applications in this category are shown in Table B, together with the specific reasons for non-approval.

TABLE A

CARGO CHARTER FLIGHTS APPROVED 1 MARCH 1983-30 SEPTEMBER 1985

Applicant	Route	No. of Flights	Applicant	Route	No. of Flights
Aer Turas	Australia-Malaysia	1	Global	West-Germany-Australia	4
	UK-Australia	1		Australia-USA	1
	West Germany-Australia	1		USA-Australia	2
Air Nauru	Australia-Nauru	1	Heavylift	Australia-Sri Lanka	1
Air New Zealand	Australia-New Zealand	117		Singapore-Australia	2
	New Zealand-Australia	111		UK-Australia	6
Air North Queensland	Papua New Guinea-Australia	4		Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
Air Niugini	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1	IPEC	Papua New Guinea-Australia	1
Alaska International Air	Hong Kong-Australia	1		Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
Anglo Cargo	Australia-Ethiopia	2	Japan Air Lines	Japan-Australia	39
	Australia-Hong Kong	1	Jet Cargo	Australia-South Africa	1
	Australia-USSR	1		USA-Australia	2
	Ireland-Australia	1	Korean Air Lines	Australia-Korea	1
	UK-Australia	9			
Ansett	Australia-New Zealand	3	Lloyd Aviation	Japan-Australia	4
	New Zealand-Australia	3		Korea-Australia	9
Bayu Indonesia	Australia-Brunei	4		Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
	Australia-Indonesia	2	Martinair	Australia-Hong Kong	2
	Australia-Singapore	1		Australia-Pakistan	1
	Australia-Switzerland	1		Hong Kong-Australia	1
	Indonesia-Australia	6		Netherlands-Australia	5
Beagle Airways	Singapore-Australia	1	Northwest Airlines	Singapore-Australia	1
	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1		USA-Australia	1
Bloodstock Air Services	Australia-Malaysia	3	Pelair	Australia-Papua New Guinea	34
	Australia-New Zealand	3		Papua New Guinea-Australia	5
	Australia-Singapore	2		Australia-Papua New Guinea	8
	Australia-Thailand	1	Peldale	Papua New Guinea-Australia	8
	Malaysia-Australia	3		Singapore-Australia	2
	New Zealand-Australia	8	Qantas	Australia-Brunei	8
	New Zealand-Australia	8	Rebel Air	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
Cargolux	Singapore-Australia	2			
	Australia-Hong Kong	1	Safeair	Australia-New Zealand	4
	China-Australia	1		New Zealand-Australia	5
	Luxembourg-Australia	2	SF Air Cargo	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
	UK-Australia	1			
Cargomasters	Australia-Malaysia	1	TAA	Australia-Singapore	2
	Australia-Singapore	1	Talair	Singapore-Australia	2
Flying Tiger Line	Australia-Canada	1		Australia-Burma	1
	Australia-Hong Kong	2		Australia-Papua New Guinea	4
	Australia-Japan	36		Papua New Guinea-Australia	1
	Australia-Korea	11	Tarom	Luxembourg-Australia	13
	Australia-Malaysia	10		Australia-Ethiopia	1
	Australia-Mauritius	1		Australia-UAE	12
	Australia-New Zealand	8			
	Australia-Saudi Arabia	3			
	Australia-Singapore	12			
	Australia-Taiwan	15			
	Australia-Thailand	6			
	Australia-UK	1			
	Belgium-Australia	1			
	Canada-Australia	3			
	New Zealand-Australia	12			
	UK-Australia	9			
	USA-Australia	29			

Applicant	Route	No. of Flights	Applicant	Route	No. of Flights
Tradewinds	Australia-Ethiopia	1	Transecutive	Australia-New Zealand	1
	Australia-Taiwan	1	West Coast	Netherlands-Australia	1
	Luxembourg-Australia	1	Airlines		
	Singapore-Australia	3	Wings Australia	Australia-Papua New Guinea	23
	UK-Australia	5		Papua New Guinea-Australia	21
	USA-Australia	1			
Transamerica	Canada-Australia	2		TOTAL	723
	USA-Australia	1			

Table B
CARGO CHARTER FLIGHTS NOT APPROVED 1 MARCH 1983-30 SEPTEMBER 1985

Applicant	Date	Route	Reason not approved
Air Queensland	March 1983	Cairns/Daru/Tari/Daru/Cairns	Operational standards require that the aircraft of the type proposed for this operation land at airstrips where the runway is at least 30 metres wide, with an additional graded area on either side of the runway to provide a total width of 90 metres. The airstrip at Tari airport in Papua New Guinea has a runway width of 45 metres, but the total graded area is only 60 metres wide.
Circle Freight International	May 1983	East Coast USA-Australia	Application to operate split charter was contrary to single entity policy. Qantas objected to the proposal on the grounds that the general cargo could be carried on scheduled services.
MAS	December 1983	Australia-Malaysia	Operator requested approval to carry consolidated cargo on previously approved passenger charter flight. Not approved as carriage would have contravened both passenger charter policy and the single entity freight charter policy.
Air Mauritius	December 1983	Mauritius-Australia-Mauritius	As for MAS application.
Air Mauritius	November/December 1984	Mauritius-Australia	As for MAS application.
Roo Airlines	June 1985	Australia-Brunel	Operator sought exemption to single entity policy for program of eight charter flights carrying consolidated cargo. Not approved as a formal filing for operation of the flights from a confirmed operator was not received. There was also insufficient evidence of firm market demand provided by the applicant.

Answers to Questions

(Question No. 1684)

Mr Burr asked the Minister representing the Minister for Finance, upon notice, on 12 September 1985:

When may I expect an answer to question No. 775 which I placed on notice on 18 April 1985.

Mr Hurford—The Minister for Finance has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

The answer to question No. 775 appeared in the *Hansard* of 8 October 1985, page 1534.

Non-Government Schools

(Question No. 1874)

Mr Downer asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 17 September 1985:

Is the Minister able to state (a) what amount was paid to each non-government school in the Electoral Division of Mayo in 1984-85, and (b) what was the enrolment of each school which received funds.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

The information requested has been incorporated into the following Attachments:

Attachment A lists for non-government systemic and non-systemic schools in the Electoral Division of Mayo, the amount of recurrent grants paid, and the enrolment for each of the calendar years 1984 and 1985.

School entitlements under the General Recurrent Grants Program are determined on a calendar year basis.

Attachment B lists those non-government schools in the Electorate which received capital grants during the financial year 1984-85 and the amount paid.

Attachment C lists those non-government schools in the Electorate which received assistance under other Commonwealth Programs in 1984-85.

Attachment A

RECURRENT GRANT PAYMENTS TO NON-GOVERNMENT SYSTEMIC SCHOOLS IN THE FEDERAL ELECTORATE OF MAYO IN CALENDAR YEARS 1984 AND 1985

School	(a) Grants Paid		(b) Enrolments			
	1984	1985	Primary	Secondary	1984	1985
South Australian Catholic System						
St Joseph's School, Murray Bridge	94,743	144,143	218	..	211	..
Mount Barker Catholic Parish School, Mount Barker	159,996	183,909	175	..	181	..
St Catherine's Parish School, Stirling	150,050	184,983	190	..	191	..
Total	404,789	513,035				
The South Australian Lutheran System						
St John's Lutheran School, Lobenthal	125,069	135,459	196	..	211	..
St Michael's Lutheran School, Hahndorf	131,770	150,643	170	..	163	..
Springmead Lutheran School, Mount Torrens	28,933	25,835	21	..	27	..
Murray Bridge Lutheran School, Murray Bridge	157,553	160,081	213	..	208	..
St Mark's Lutheran School, Mount Barker	53,334	89,278	99	..	116	..
Total	496,659	561,296				

Attachment B

RECURRENT GRANT PAYMENTS TO NON-GOVERNMENT NON-SYSTEMIC SCHOOLS IN THE FEDERAL ELECTORATE OF MAYO IN CALENDAR YEARS 1984 AND 1985

School	(a) Grants Paid		(b) Enrolments			
	1984	1985	Primary	Secondary	1984	1985
Marbury School, Aldgate						
Adelaide Waldorf School (for Rudolf Steiner Education) Mount Barker	65,568	89,248	52.1	81	64	108
The Hills Montessori School, Nairne	107,404	139,970	173.4	14	208	25
South Coast Christian School, Victor Harbour	12,474	24,705	21	..	45	..
The Hills Christian Community School, Verdun	35,154	43,056	42	..	52	..
Total	92,610	103,830	105	..	118.8	..

Attachment B**CAPITAL GRANT PAYMENTS TO NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE FEDERAL ELECTORATE OF MAYO IN CALENDAR YEARS 1984 AND 1985**

<i>School Name and Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	\$
Marbury School Inc, 160 Mount Barker Road ALDGATE SA 5154	4,100
Adelaide Waldorf School (for Rudolf Steiner Education) Sims Road MOUNT BAR-KER SA 5251	82,800
The Hills Christian Community School On-kaparinga Valley Road VERDUN SA 5245.	7,300
Total.	94,200

Attachment C**PAYMENTS UNDER OTHER COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS TO NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE FEDERAL ELECTORATE OF MAYO IN CALENDAR YEARS 1984 AND 1985****Computer Education Program**

	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>
Catholic Parish School Mount Barker SA 5251	\$100 to provide soft-ware	Nil

Basic Learning in Primary Schools Program

	<i>Financial Year 1984-85</i>
Adelaide Waldorf School (for Rudolf Steiner Education) Sims Road Mount Barker SA 5251.	\$1,100

**Strategic Defence Initiative Research Program
(Question No. 2036)**

Dr Klugman asked the Minister representing the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, upon notice, on 9 October 1985:

Have any Australian manufacturers expressed an interest in participating in the US Strategic Defence Initiative Research Program as suppliers of technology or parts; if so, which companies.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

I understand that Newtech Development Corporation, through its US subsidiary Ramtron, has expressed interest in participating in the US Strategic Defence Initiative Research Program. I am not aware of any other firms seeking contracts under the program.

Graduates in the Labour Market

(Question No. 2038)

Dr Klugman asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 9 October 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to a recent survey entitled 'Graduates in the Labour Market'.

(2) If so, does it show (a) almost no unemployment amongst graduates and (b) that the median salary of graduates within five years of graduation is 21 per cent higher than average male weekly earnings and that for medical and dental graduates following five years of study the median salary is 60 per cent above average male weekly earnings.

(3) Does this suggest that university graduates could afford to repay some of the costs of their tertiary education.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) The survey shows that unemployment rates for graduates, five years after graduation, were 2.4 per cent for men and 4.5 per cent for women. It should be noted, however, that the 1984 Survey by the Graduate Careers Council of Australia of over 25,000 graduates from all Australian Universities in the year of graduation showed that 5.9 per cent were not working and were seeking full time work.

(b) The survey shows earnings, five years after graduation, of graduates who were in full time employment in both the year after graduation and five years after graduation (that is, those graduates who may have been expected to have had five years full time employment following graduation). The 21 per cent represents an average percentage margin over average weekly earnings for 20 different fields of study. The table shows that there is considerable variation between fields of study, with graduates in medicine and dentistry on average having annual salaries about 60 per cent above average weekly earnings while for pharmacy graduates the average was 1 per cent below average weekly earnings. The full table shows the extent of the variations:

Subject	Annual Salary \$	Ratio to average weekly earnings
Medicine	34 994	165
Dentistry	33 050	156
Law	27 400	129
Geology	27 000	127
Engineering	26 501	125
Computer Science	26 250	124
Economics	25 999	123
Veterinary Science	25 300	119
Accounting	25 002	118
Humanities	25 000	118
Mathematics	24 999	118
Behavioural Science	24 999	118
Agricultural Science	24 966	118
Psychology	24 500	115

Subject	Annual Salary \$	Ratio to average weekly earnings
Education	24 224	114
Physical Sciences	24 000	113
Social Work	23 994	113
Biological Sciences	23 002	108
Architecture*	21 506	101
Pharmacy	21 017	99
Total	25 690	121

* This category includes Town Planning and Building graduates.

It should be remembered that medical and dental graduates represent only 3 per cent of all higher education graduates.

The survey also shows that the relative earnings of graduates, on graduation, in relation to average weekly earnings had undergone a consistent decline since 1968-69. By 1983 the salary of a first degree graduate at the date of graduation was 80 per cent of average weekly earnings whereas in 1977 it had been approximately 97 per cent.

The survey is on a limited basis, covering graduates of only six institutions and concentrating on the university sector.

(3) No.

Payments to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron: Department of Community Services

(Question No. 2049)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Community Services, upon notice, on 9 October 1985:

(1) What amounts have been paid to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron, their companies, or principals of their companies, for services rendered to the Minister's Department or authorities under the Minister's control and for what purposes in each case.

(2) What amounts have been paid to each of these people or companies for (a) travel allowance, (b) air fares, (c) accommodation costs, (d) hire care expenses and (e) any other expenses incurred.

Mr Howe—The Minister for Community Services has provided the following answer to the honourable member's questions:

(1) and (2) The Department of Community Services has not made any payments to Mr Adams, Mr Cameron, their companies or principals of their companies for services rendered.

Payments to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron: Department of Trade

(Question No. 2057)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 9 October 1985:

(1) What amounts have been paid to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron, their companies, or prin-

cipals of their companies, for services rendered to the Minister's Department or authorities under the Minister's control and for what purposes in each case.

(2) What amounts have been paid to each of these people or companies for (a) travel allowance, (b) air fares, (c) accommodation costs, (d) hire car expenses and (e) any other expenses incurred.

Mr Dawkins—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Department and other authorities in the Trade Portfolio have not used the individual services of either Mr Phillip Adams or Mr Rod Cameron or principals of their companies.

The advertising company 'Monahan, Dayman, Adams Ltd' of which Mr Phillip Adams is a principal provided a sixty second colour television commercial for the Department's 'Export Action' campaign in 1978/79. The cost of production including all required tapes was \$24,215.68.

- (2) (a) Nil
- (b) Nil
- (c) Nil
- (d) Nil
- (e) Nil

Payments to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron: Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism

(Question No. 2065)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 9 October 1985.

(1) What sums have been paid to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron, their companies, or principals of their companies, for services rendered to the Minister's Department or authorities under the Minister's control and for what purposes in each case.

(2) What sums have been paid to each of these people or companies for (a) travel allowance (b) air fares (c) accommodation costs (d) car hire expenses and (e) any other expenses incurred.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

1. (i) Australian Nationwide Opinion Polls Market Research, of which Mr Rodney Cameron is the managing director, was appointed in April 1985 to undertake research into community attitudes towards taxation reform at a cost of \$160,000.
- (ii) Monahan Dayman Adams, of which Mr Phillip Adams is a principal, was appointed by the Department of Special Minister of State as the Commonwealth Government's master placing and charging agency for radio/television/cinema advertising under the revised central advertising system introduced on 1 October 1984. Responsibility for government advertising was trans-

ferred to the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism on 13 December 1984. For the period from 1 October 1984 to 30 September 1985, Monahan Dayman Adams was paid a total of \$165,150. Chandler Hambleton Mier, in which Monahan Dayman Adams has a minority shareholding, was engaged in September 1985 to develop the launch and continuity phases of the Government's youth support campaign—Priority One. Chandler Hambleton Mier was paid \$83,150.

- (iii) An amount of \$5,000 was also paid to Monahan Dayman Adams by the Australian Tourist Commission on 11 September 1983 for submission costs as per ATC Brief for proposed North American Advertising Campaign.
- 2. Amounts of \$721 and \$4,866 were paid to Monahan Dayman Adams and Chandler Hambleton Mier respectively, for air fares. Any further breakdown of costs is not available as these are included in the companies' fees and are not identified separately.

Payments to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron: Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment

(Question No. 2070)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 9 October 1985:

(1) What sums have been paid to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron, their companies, or principals of their companies, for services rendered to the Minister's Department or authorities under the Minister's control and for what purposes in each case.

(2) What sums have been paid to each of these people or companies for (a) travel allowance, (b) air fares, (c) accommodation costs, (d) hire car expenses and (e) any other expenses incurred.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

(1) The following payment has been made to Australian Nationwide Opinion Polls 1984-85: Public attitude survey on the introduction of unleaded petrol \$44,000.

(2) (a)—(e) The budget for this survey included a component of \$2,000 for travel and accommodation.

AUSTRALIAN FILM COMMISSION

(1) The following payments have been made to Mr Phillip Adams since his appointment as part time Chairman of the Australian Film Commission:

(From 22.9.83 to 10.10.85)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Total
Fee	\$ 5,823.23	\$ 8,868.80	\$ 2,263.00	\$ 16,955.03

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Total
(2)	\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Travel allowance	2,343.08	1,470.60	..	3,813.68
(b) Air Fares	1,516.00	6,863.51	333.29	8,712.80
(c) Accommodation	2,044.57	9,499.41	5,061.67	16,605.65
(d) Car Hire/Cabcharge	444.13	212.87	348.94	1,005.94
(e) Other Expenses	514.13	2,021.83	1,682.14	4,218.10

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GALLERY

(1) The following payments have been made to Monahan Dayman Adams Pty Ltd:

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Total
Advertising	\$ 46,536.27	\$ 201,231.30	\$ 40,458.39	\$ 288,225.96

(2) (a)—(e) Nil specified.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY

(1) The following payments have been made to Monahan Dayman Adams Pty Ltd:

	1984-85	1985-86	Total
Advertising	\$ 3,630.00	\$ 3,630.00	\$ 7,260.00

(2) (a)—(e) Nil specified.

Payments to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron: Department of Aboriginal Affairs

(Question No. 2071)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs on, notice, on 9 October 1985:

(1) What amounts have been paid to Mr Phillip Adams and Mr Rod Cameron, their companies, or principals of their companies for services rendered to the Minister's Department or authorities under the Minister's control and for what purposes in each case.

(2) What amounts have been paid to each of these people or companies for (a) travel allowances, (b) air fares, (c) accommodation costs, (d) hire car expenses and (e) any other expenses incurred.

Mr Holding—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The amount paid by the Department to Monahan, Dayman and Adams (Vic.) Pty Ltd for the development of a submission for a possible community awareness program totalled \$26,222.15.

The amount paid to Australian Nationwide Opinion Polls, for an attitude and communications research study was \$59,000.

(2) The amounts paid to Monahan, Dayman and Adams (Vic.) Pty Ltd comprises; (a) nil; (b) \$726; (c) \$351.75; (d) \$49.20; (e) \$385; telephone calls \$131; special materials \$28.90; Bromide/P.M.T.'s \$23.50; production/clerical hours \$3,024; animations \$475.50; TV dubs and cassettes \$50; recording studio \$247.55; creative head hours \$2,281.50; account service head hours \$7,102.50; media head hours \$1,953.75; production/clerical hours \$4,392 and \$5,000 for their initial brief.

A breakdown of all of the ANOP costs in the way sought is not available. However, the Department's contract with ANOP allowed for \$28,000 for extensive group discussions; \$10,000 for in-depth interviews with opinion leaders; \$15,000 for the national quantitative survey; \$5,000 for travel and \$1,000 for art and design costs.

Information Programs for Commonwealth Departments

(Question No. 2104)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 9 November 1985:

(1) What information programs, for all Commonwealth departments, has the Ministerial Committee on Government Advertising considered since its inception.

(2) When did it consider these campaigns and what were their costs.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) As advised in my response to question upon notice, No. 762, House of Representatives *Hansard* 13 May 1985 Page 2256, the Ministerial Committee on Government Advertising was established by Cabinet in May 1983. The committee does not involve itself in substantive consideration of all advertising undertaken by departments. Some campaigns which are notified are components of continuing campaigns (Aussie Bonds, Defence Recruiting) or otherwise straightforward and are not formally considered.

Campaigns which have received committee consideration have included such matters as Employment, Superannuation, the Accord, Sex Discrimination Legislation, Education, Tax Reform and Youth Support programs.

Non-Government Schools

(Question No. 2141)

Mr Hodges asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 11 October 1985:

What were (a) the names and classifications of, (b) enrolments of, (c) subsidy payments for students of, (d) subsidies for capital projects at and (e) subsidies or payments for any other purpose of non-government

schools in the Electoral Division of Petrie in (a) 1981-82, (b) 1982-83 and (c) 1983-84.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

'The following tables which set out (a) the names and payment level (b) enrolments (c) grants paid for recurrent costs for all non-government primary and secondary schools in the electorate of Petrie relate to calendar years rather than financial years. Recurrent grants are paid for each calendar year on the basis of the number of students enrolled as at the census date for that year'.

Attachment A

GENERAL RECURRENT GRANTS PAID TO NON-SYSTEMIC SCHOOLS IN THE ELECTORATE OF PETRIE

School	Pay Level (a)	Enrolments Pri. (b)	Enrolments Sec. (b)	Grants Paid (c)
1981				
St Paul's School, Bald Hills	3	44	393	174,535
Grace Lutheran Primary School, Clontarf	6	209	..	97,603
RH Kirkley Education Centre, Geebung	No record available			*
Tamariki Special School, Redcliffe	No record			*
Grace Lutheran College, Rothwell	2	..	107	62,167
De La Salle College, Scarborough	6	319	451	476,850
Frawley College, Scarborough	6	..	275	199,925
Soubirous College, Scarborough	6	..	395	287,165
1982				
St Paul's School, Bald Hills	1	60	445	245,345
Grace Lutheran Primary School, Clontarf	3	211	..	125,756
RH Kirkley Education Centre, Geebung	1	92	..	*
Tamariki Special School, Redcliffe	1	92	..	*
Grace Lutheran College, Rothwell	3	..	181	198,014
De La Salle College, Scarborough	3	319	491	664,921
Frawley College, Scarborough	3	..	319	308,473
Soubirous College, Scarborough	3	..	385	372,295
1983				
St Paul's School, Bald Hills	1	60	537	312,111
Grace Lutheran Primary School, Clontarf	3	215	..	147,060
RH Kirkley Education Centre, Geebung	1	35	54	30,438

School	Pay Level (a)	Enrolments		Grants Paid (c)
		Pri. (b)	Sec. (b)	
Tamariki Special School, Redcliffe	1	20	23	14,706
Grace Lutheran College, Rothwell	3	..	251	289,654
De La Salle College, Scarborough	3	289	525	767,826
Frawley College, Scarborough	3	..	377	409,422
Soubirous College, Scarborough	3	..	421	457,206

1984

St Paul's School, Bald Hills	13	60	611	373,716
Grace Lutheran Primary School, Clontarf	3	214	..	159,644
RH Kirkley Education Centre, Geebung	13	29	65	47,967
Tamariki Special School, Redcliffe	13	17.2	21.8	18,800
Grace Lutheran College, Rothwell	3	..	331	392,566
De La Salle College, Scarborough	3	270	591	902,346
Frawley College, Scarborough	3	..	430	509,980
Soubirous College, Scarborough	3	..	464	550,304

* Special schools were not paid general recurrent grants until 1983

Attachment B

GENERAL RECURRENT GRANTS PAID TO CATHOLIC SYSTEMIC SCHOOLS IN THE ELECTORATE OF PETRIE

School	Pay Level (a)	Enrolments Pri. (b)	Enrolments Sec. (b)	Grants Paid (c)
1981				
St Dymphna's Parish Aspley	6	468	..	215,682
St Kevin's Parish School, Geebung	6	140	..	104,480
Our Lady Help of Christians School, Redcliffe	6	255	..	130,264
St Bernadette's School, Scarborough	6	354	..	171,613
Our Lady of the Angels School, Wavell Heights	6	482	..	194,383
Our Lady of Lourdes School, Woody Point	6	217	..	101,016

1982

St Dymphna's Parish Aspley	3	502	..	308,744
St Kevin's Parish School, Geebung	3	122	..	115,488

School	Pay Level (a)	Enrolments Pri. (b)	Grants Paid (c)
Our Lady Help of Christians School, Redcliffe	3	253 . . .	170,532
St Bernadette's School, Scarborough	3	374 . . .	219,425
Our Lady of the Angels School, Wavell Heights	3	462 . . .	263,776
Our Lady of Lourdes School, Woody Point	3	226 . . .	125,126
1983			
St Dymphna's Parish Aspley	3	518 . . .	336,090
St Kevin's Parish School, Geebung	3	123 . . .	99,307
Our Lady Help of Christians School, Redcliffe	3	256 . . .	197,107
St Bernadette's School, Scarborough	3	371 . . .	222,473
Our Lady of the Angels School, Wavell Heights	3	399 . . .	349,256
Our Lady of Lourdes School, Woody Point	3	208 . . .	123,531
1984			
St Dymphna's Parish Aspley	3	523 . . .	377,967
St Kevin's Parish School, Geebung	3	115 . . .	135,217
Our Lady Help of Christians School, Redcliffe	3	261 . . .	208,075
St Bernadette's School, Scarborough	3	349 . . .	232,257
Our Lady of the Angels School, Wavell Heights	3	376 . . .	238,025
Our Lady of Lourdes School, Woody Point	3	207 . . .	136,663

(d) CAPITAL GRANTS PROGRAM

School and Location	Payment
1981-1982	
De La Salle College, Scarborough	5,780
Frawley College, Scarborough	1,000
Our Lady Help of Christians School, Redcliffe	1,700
Our Lady of Lourdes School, Woody Point	1,000
Our Lady of the Angels School, Wavell Heights	6,100
St. Bernadette's Primary School, Scarborough	1,760
St. Paul's School, Bald Hills	2,500
Soubirous College, Scarborough	1,000
Grace Lutheran College, Rothwell	75,000
1982-1983	

School and Location	Payment
Grace Lutheran College, Rothwell	16,127
1983-1984	
Frawley College, Scarborough	3,140
Our Lady Help of Christians School, Redcliffe	3,750
Our Lady of Lourdes School, Woody Point	4,510
St. Bernadette's Primary School, Scarborough	1,590
St. Dymphna's Parish School, Aspley	1,260
St. Paul's School, Bald Hills	75,000
Grace Lutheran College, Rothwell	9,350
75,000	
Tamariki Special School, Hutchinson Street, Redcliffe	13,800
1,000	

(e) PARTICIPATION AND EQUITY PROGRAM TRANSITION ELEMENT—1984

School and Location	Payment
\$	
	12,500
	452
Frawley College, Scarborough	12,952
2,750	
114	
Soubirous College, Scarborough	2,864
Migrant Education/ESL Program	
Our Lady of Lourdes, Woody Point 1982 New Arrivals	3,180
Our Lady of Angels, Wavell Heights 1982 New Arrivals	1,590
St. Dymphna's Parish School, Aspley 1981 Migrant Education	7,403
1982 General Support	6,425
1983 General Support	10,569
1983 New Arrivals	841
1984 General Support	11,753
De La Salle College, Scarborough 1982 New Arrivals	795
1983 New Arrivals	1,682
1984 New Arrivals amounts for individual schools not yet available.	
St. Dymphna's Primary School, Aspley 1984 Integration	6,000
R H Kirkley Education Centre, Redcliffe 1981 Special Education Recurrent Grants	75,031
1982 Special Education Recurrent Grants	72,710
1983 Special Education Recurrent Grants	65,811
1984 Special Education Recurrent Grants	28,795
Tamariki Special School, Redcliffe 1981 Special Education Recurrent Grants	28,640
1982 Special Education Recurrent Grants	27,670
1983 Special Education Recurrent Grants	25,044
1984 Special Education Recurrent Grants	10,960

Air Traffic Control Towers

(Question No. 2198)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 14 October 1985:

(1) Is a control tower, manned by staff, a requirement to land a scheduled jet passenger aircraft; if so, when was this requirement first established.

(2) Is he able to say which other countries have the same requirement.

(3) Was it departmental or Government policy that established the requirement and when was the requirement last reviewed.

(4) How many airports currently have control towers and how many more are planned.

(5) How many air traffic controllers currently operate these control towers.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) A manned control tower is required for scheduled turbo-jet passenger aircraft operations, unless otherwise specifically authorised by the Secretary to my Department.

This requirement was first established with the introduction of turbo-jet aircraft to Australian regular public transport services in the mid 1960s.

(2) Not specifically. However, as an example, the United States Federal Regulations are similar to the Australian rules for the provision of ATC for regular public transport aircraft, in that specific approval is required from the FAA Administrator for Domestic and Flag Air Carrier operations outside controlled airspace.

(3) The requirement was established by the Department in recognition of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices concerning the provision of Air Traffic Services. Australia is required to take account of those standards and Recommended Practices as a signatory to the Chicago Convention.

The matter was reviewed before the introduction of F28 aircraft to regional airline routes in 1969. The most recent review however was conducted before the introduction of the F28 aircraft to NSW regional airlines service in 1982.

(4) There are 29 airports in Australia which have control towers staffed by civilian air traffic controllers. Three more towers are being planned.

(5) The staff establishment for manning the 29 civil control towers is 255, with a further staff requirement of 11 for those towers being planned.

Tourist Facilities: Phillip Island

(Question No. 2221)

Mr Reith asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 16 October 1985:

(1) What Commonwealth funds have been allocated for the provision of tourist facilities or other projects connected with the penguin parade on Phillip Island, Victoria, in each of the years (a) 1983-84, (b) 1984-85 and (c) 1985-86.

(2) To whom were these funds allocated.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) No funds have been provided through the Sport, Recreation and Tourism portfolio, in any of these years, for tourist facilities or other projects connected with the penguin parade on Phillip Island.

I am advised however that the Commonwealth has allocated \$500,000 under the Commonwealth-State Bicentennial Commemorative Program to develop the penguin park at Phillip Island. These funds will be provided over the period 1985-86 to 1987-88 on a dollar for dollar basis to the State Government. There has been no payment to date.

Australasian Meat Industry Employees' Union

(Question No. 2250)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, upon notice, on 17 October 1985:

(1) Is the Australian Meat Industry Employees' Union (AMIEU) seeking to have a dry-dock facility established in Western Australia for Russian fishing vessels.

(2) Has any application been made by either the AMIEU, the Soviet Union or any other group corporation or individual to establish such a facility; if so, what has been the response of the Government.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce has supplied the following answer to the honourable member's question:

There was a proposal by the Soviet Union to establish a floating dry-dock facility in Western Australia. However, this proposal was rejected by the Western Australian Government in July 1985.

As far as any application to the Commonwealth Government is concerned, in August 1984 the Minister for Transport received correspondence from Elders East Europe (Australia), a division of Elders IXL Ltd, seeking approval in principle to import two floating dry docks for use in Western Australia.

Officers of the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce sought a meeting with Elders East Europe to discuss the shipbuilding policy aspects of the request, however, this meeting never eventuated.

On 4 January 1985, the Minister for Transport wrote to Elders East Europe asking if they still wished to proceed with the request and as no reply has been received the application has been regarded as lapsed.

I am not aware of any other application for Soviet dry-docks having been made by the AMIEU in Western Australia or anyone else.

Expenditure on Advertising: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

(Question No. 2326)

Mr Blunt asked the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control

on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) by individual subject or program in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) Who (a) initiated and (b) conducted each campaign.

(3) Why was each campaign necessary.

(4) What was the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) Was the assistance of the (a) Information Co-ordination Branch or (b) Australian Government Advertising Service obtained.

Mr Hawke—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Only the Australian Bicentennial Authority spent money on advertising in 1983-84 and 1984-85. The total amounts spent were \$239 656 and \$490 103 respectively.

(2) Advertising for the Australian Bicentennial Authority is under the control of and is arranged by the General Manager, Marketing and Communications.

(3) All advertising was undertaken to promote the bicentenary.

(4) Each advertisement (campaign), the majority of which were small scale, was the subject of a separate contractual arrangement.

(5) No.

Expenditure on Advertising: Attorney-General's Department

(Question No. 2327)

Mr Blunt asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) by individual subject or program in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) Who (a) initiated and (b) conducted each campaign.

(3) Why was each campaign necessary.

(4) What was the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) Was the assistance of the (a) Information Co-ordination Branch or (b) Australian Government Advertising Service obtained.

Mr Lionel Bowen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) \$177 289—Referendum Campaign; \$915—Criminology Research Grants.

(b) \$460 000—Sex Discrimination Act; \$30 625—Family Conciliation Centre Pilot Project; \$128—A.C.T. Community Law Reform; \$1 227—Criminology Research Grants.

(2) (a) Referendum Campaign—Attorney-General's Department in consultation with the Department of the Special Minister of State.

Criminology Research Grants—Criminology Research Council.

Sex Discrimination Act—Human Rights Commission.

Family Conciliation Centre Pilot Project—Attorney-General's Department in consultation with the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism.

ACT Community Law Reform—the Commissioner-in-Charge of the ACT Community Law Reform Reference.

(b) Referendum Campaign—conducted by Chandler Hambleton and Australian National Opinion Polls.

Criminology Research Grants—conducted in 'The Australian', 'Australian Society' and 'Australian Health and Welfare', by the initiating authority.

Sex Discrimination Act—conducted by Monahan Dayman Adams.

Family Conciliation Centre Pilot Project—conducted by Australian Market Research Pty Ltd.

ACT Community Law Reform—conducted on Radio 2CC Canberra and Capital 7 Television, Canberra, by the initiating authority.

(3) The Government's policy is that all Australians have a right of equal access of information. The role of Government information programs, including advertising campaigns, is to inform Australians in the most efficient and cost effective manner of their rights, duties, obligations and responsibilities and matters deemed of national importance. The necessity of an information campaign, such as those listed above, is determined according to these criteria.

(4) The tender or quotation submitted formed the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) (a) Yes. (b) Yes.

Expenditure on Advertising: Department of Resources and Energy

(Question No. 2336)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) by individual subject or program in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) Who (a) initiated and (b) conducted each campaign.

(3) Why was each campaign necessary.

(4) What was the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) Was the assistance of the (a) Information Co-ordination Branch or (b) Australian Government Advertising Service obtained.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

Department of Resources and Energy

The Department's expenditure on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) during 1983-84 totalled \$44,647 and in 1984-85 totalled \$66,195. Details of expenditure by individual subject or program are as follows:

Fuel Consumption Guide advertising

- (1) (a) \$4,085; (b) \$17,029*
- (2) (a) Department of Resources and Energy;
(b) Consultants John Clemenger (NSW) Pty Ltd.

(3) To promote the availability of the Guide which contains information on efficient fuel consumption for prospective new car buyers. See also note 1 below.

(4) Remuneration decided in accordance with standard Australian Government Advertising Agency Council (AGAAC) practice.

(5) Yes.

* Includes some design/consultancy work not related to advertising which it is not practical to disaggregate. The cost amounted to approximately \$2,000.

National Energy Management Awards Promotion

- (1) (a) \$24,615; (b) \$36,942
- (2) (a) Department of Resources and Energy;
(b) Consultants John Clemenger (NSW) Pty Ltd
- (3) To advertise the availability of grants for efficient energy conservation in industry and business. See also note 1 below.

(4) Remuneration decided in accordance with standard AGAAC practice.

(5) Yes.

Energy Audit Subsidy Scheme Promotion

- (1) (a) \$12,442; (b) nil.
- (2) (a) Department of Resources and Energy;
(b) Consultants Harris Robinson Courtenay.
- (3) To promote the energy audit scheme subsidy. See also note 1 below.

(4) Remuneration decided in accordance with standard AGAAC practice.

(5) Yes.

Heavy Vehicle Fuel Economy Promotion

- (1) (a) Nil; (b) \$5,228.
- (2) (a) Department of Resources and Energy;
(b) Consultants Harris Robinson Courtenay.
- (3) To promote heavy vehicle fuel economy. See also note 1 below.

(4) Remuneration decided in accordance with standard AGAAC practice.

(5) Yes.

Applications for Grants under the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Program

- (1) (a) \$3,123; (b) \$4,723.
- (2) (a) and (b) Department of Resources and Energy.
- (3) To promote availability of grants. See also note 1 below.
- (4) Not applicable.
- (5) No.

Release of Offshore Petroleum Areas

- (1) (a) \$3,982; (b) \$2,273
- (2) (a) and (b) Department of Resources and Energy
- (3) To advertise the release of offshore petroleum exploration areas. See also note 1 below.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) 1983-84—Yes; 1984-85—No.

Division of National Mapping

Promotion of the Division's Mapping Products

- (1) (a) \$7,000; (b) \$14,000.
- (2) (a) and (b) Division of National Mapping.

(3) To advertise the Division's mapping products. See also note 1 below.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) No.

Joint Coal Board

(1) (a) Nil; (b) \$36,337 to participate in a trades, industry and mining exhibition in Newcastle.

(2) (a) and (b) The Board initiated and conducted its participation in the exhibition with assistance from a consultant, Magazine Associates Pty Ltd.

(3) The Board considered its role and functions should be made widely known in an area of expanding coal mining activity and that a transportable exhibit should be made for display at other appropriate venues. See also note 1 below.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) No.

Note 1: The Government's policy is that all Australians have a right to equal access of information. The role of Government information programs, including advertising campaigns, is to inform Australians in the most efficient and cost effective manner of their rights, duties, obligations and responsibilities and matters deemed of national importance. The necessity of an information campaign, such as those listed above is determined according to these criteria.

Expenditure on Advertising: Department of Veterans' Affairs

(Question No. 2352)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure by the Minister's Department and authorities under the Minister's control on advertising (other than classified newspaper advertising) by individual subject or program in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) Who (a) initiated and (b) conducted each campaign.

(3) Why was each campaign necessary.

(4) What was the basis of remuneration for each campaign.

(5) Was the assistance of the (a) Information Co-ordination Branch or (b) Australian Government Advertising Service obtained.

Mr Holding—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) (a) and (b) All advertising expenditure for 1983-84 and 1984-85 was classified or display classified with the exception of the advertising referred to in Part D

of my response to your Question No. 1458, that is, a campaign conducted over the period 14 November 1983 to 24 September by the Income and Assets Task Force.

(2) (a) and (b) The Income and Assets Task Force.

(3) To publicise the 'Hotline' telephone numbers installed to provide information to Veterans regarding the Income and Assets Test. The Government's policy is that all Australians have a right to equal access of information. The role of Government information programs, including advertising campaigns, is to inform Australians in the most efficient and cost effective manner of their rights, duties, obligations and responsibilities and matters deemed of national importance. The necessity of an information campaign, such as that listed above, is determined according to these criteria.

(4) Payments were made in accordance with standard newspaper charges for this type of advertising.

(5) Yes. The Australian Government Advertising Service.

Darwin, Perth: Nuclear Danger

(Question No. 2373)

Mr Andrew asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) Is the risk to (a) Darwin and (b) Perth, greater from the nuclear test sites at (i) Lop Nor, China and (ii) Semipalatinsk, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, than from the site at Mururoa.

(2) What is the distance between (a) Darwin and (b) Perth and the nuclear test sites at (i) Mururoa, (ii) Lop Nor, China and (iii) Semipalatinsk, USSR.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Fallout from a nuclear explosion in the atmosphere at Mururoa would not pose a greater hazard to health of the population of Darwin and Perth than would fallout from a nuclear explosion of similar yield in the atmosphere at either Lop Nor or Semipalatinsk.

(2) The shortest great circle distances between the centres in kilometres are approximately

	To Darwin	To Perth
From Mururoa . . .	9,500	10,000
From Lop Nor . . .	7,200	8,400
From Semipalatinsk	8,700	10,000

However, the established patterns of atmospheric circulation in the two hemispheres usually lead to airborne debris from a nuclear explosion at Mururoa, Lop Nor or Semipalatinsk being carried eastward from the explosion site. Even for high yield explosions, injecting debris into the stratosphere, most of the fallout would occur in the band of latitudes centred on the latitude of the test site. Fallout would not be expected to move directly to Australia by the shortest routes listed above. For example, with a nuclear explosion at Mururoa, the airborne debris would travel more than 25,000 kilometres eastwards around the world before reaching Australia.

Influenza Research: Funding

(Question No. 2374)

Mr Porter asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What amount of Commonwealth funding has been given for influenza research in Australia.

(2) Who were the recipients of the funding.

(3) What is the estimated cost of the 1985 influenza epidemic in terms of (a) the medical benefits paid and (b) the economic loss resulting from absenteeism and lost production.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Recent funding (in the period 1980-85 incl.) totals \$5,424,167.

(2) Commonwealth Serum Laboratories—internal funding on research and development (\$1,031,599) and reimbursement by the Commonwealth for WHO Influenza Reference Centre and associated research (\$764,651).

The John Curtin School of Medical Research (\$1,726,000)—recipients were the staff of the Department of Microbiology and the Influenza Virus Immunochromatography Laboratory, particularly Professor Gordon Ada and Dr Graeme Laver and their associated staff.

The CSIRO (\$1,050,000)—recipients were the Divisions of Protein Chemistry and Molecular Biology.

As well, the National Health and Medical Research Council awarded \$851,917 for 15 Project Grants. The recipients were:

Associate Professor J. S. MacKenzie—University of Western Australia

Dr R. E. Callard—University of Sydney

Dr P. W. Gill—Westmead Hospital

Dr G. A. Tannock—University of Newcastle

Dr R. Kearney—University of Sydney

Professor D. O. White—University of Melbourne

Associate Professor R. D. Barry—University of Newcastle

Dr A. W. Cripps—University of Newcastle

(3) (a) It is not possible to attribute variations in medical benefit expenditure to this cause because records kept concern services provided rather than illnesses treated.

(3) (b) The Australian Bureau of Statistics has advised that its regular labour force surveys do not provide this information.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

(Question No. 2375)

Mr Duncan asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) Has his attention been drawn to a recent inquiry into Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation communication activities claiming that CSIRO management is widely perceived as being bureaucratic, arrogant, defensive, possessed of no clear

sense of mission and unresponsive to the community's needs.

(2) How has this situation evolved without corrective action.

(3) What steps have been taken to ensure that CSIRO management is (a) brought up to date with modern thinking in this field, (b) made familiar with the concepts of industrial democracy and (c) obliged to adopt these values in all its administrative proceedings.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The survey referred to was commissioned by an independent committee set up by the CSIRO Executive to review the Organisation's external communication activities. I was given a copy of the committee's report, which included the results of the survey. The report was released publicly and received widespread publicity.

(2 and 3) The review committee emphasised that it was making a judgment of CSIRO's communication performance based largely on community perceptions. It was not a judgment of CSIRO's actual performance of its research role nor of the attitudes of CSIRO management.

More than 85 per cent of the respondents in the survey regarded CSIRO's technical competence as either good or excellent. Most considered CSIRO to have been successful in the past, with the potential to assist Australian industry.

The survey also highlighted the lack of knowledge of CSIRO by the sample of opinion leaders and this, I believe, is the real problem. In particular, more than half of the manufacturers surveyed did not know whether CSIRO had research capabilities which could be useful to them—a most disturbing finding.

While the survey drew attention to CSIRO's communication problems, industry's reluctance to inform itself about CSIRO and establish contacts with the Organisation must be a significant contributor to these problems.

In recent years in Australia, as in other industrial nations, there has been a growing awareness of the need to improve links between science and industry. CSIRO has been very conscious of this need, particularly in relation to manufacturing industry (its links with agriculture and mining have been generally very effective).

CSIRO has taken a number of major initiatives to rectify the situation over the past five years, and since I became Minister I have given them every encouragement and support in this task.

Its links with the manufacturing and service sectors have already shown dramatic improvements. The past year or so has seen CSIRO, in collaboration with industry, begin the commercialisation of a growing number of world-class manufacturing technologies that have substantial export potential.

Most recently the Organisation has appointed a Director of Information and Public Communication to give further impetus to its communication activities.

CSIRO has had a formal mechanism for industrial democracy, the Consultative Council, since 1978. The council, which comprises representatives of CSIRO staff associations and management, advises the Executive on

staff matters including, for example, equal opportunity and internal communications. The Council is currently considering proposals for extending industrial democracy procedures throughout CSIRO.

Gorman House

(Question No. 2399)

Mr Coleman asked the Minister for Territories, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) What has been the cost of refurbishing Gorman House, Australian Capital Territory, to date?

(2) What is the total projected cost?

Mr Scholes—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) The National Capital Development Commission estimates the total cost of refurbishing Gorman House at \$2.109m. Expenditure to December 1985 was \$1.780m.

Social Security Benefit to Recipients

Domiciled Outside Australia

(Question No. 2408)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 13 November 1985:

(1) What categories of social security benefit can be paid to a recipient domiciled outside Australia.

(2) What was the (a) number of beneficiaries resident in each country and (b) value of each benefit paid to those beneficiaries, for each category of benefit, in (i) 1982-83, (ii) 1983-84 and (iii) 1984-85.

(3) Does the assets test apply to benefit recipients resident outside Australia; if so, (a) how is it enforced, (b) what assets values are used, (c) are assets values adjusted to reflect different international price levels, (d) how many beneficiaries have been assets tested and (e) how many pensions have been cancelled or reduced as a result of assets testing.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The categories of social security benefits payable to people domiciled outside Australia are:

age pension, invalid pension, widow's pension, wife's pension, carer's pension, supporting parents benefit.

(2) (a) Total number of beneficiaries resident in each country (other than those paid under reciprocal agreements):

	(i) 30 June 1983	(ii) 30 June 1984	(iii) 30 June 1985
EUROPE			
Albania	27	23	26
Austria	88	89	101
Czechoslovakia	27	25	31
Denmark	39	37	37
Finland	51	57	65
France	92	90	99
Germany (Fed. Republic)	298	301	341
Greece	4323	4866	5631
Hungary	114	123	152

	(i) 30 June 1983	(ii) 30 June 1984	(iii) 30 June 1985	
Italy	3189	3362	3662	
Malta	710	752	772	
Netherlands	303	298	309	
Norway	24	24	23	
Poland	110	117	127	
Portugal	159	205	267	
Spain	239	290	356	
Sweden	25	24	30	
Switzerland	45	43	45	
United Kingdom/Ireland	4105	4300	4760	
USSR	18	21	22	
Yugoslavia	1540	1866	2244	
Other Europe	85	90	90	
AMERICAS				
United States of America	388	430	457	
Canada	296	300	309	
Argentina	50	54	78	
Chile	28	37	48	
Other Americas	78	104	148	
ASIA				
Cyprus	146	174	197	
Hong Kong	42	42	50	
India	56	69	70	
Israel	154	163	168	
Lebanon	134	132	174	
Turkey	197	287	437	
Other Asia	98	122	153	
AFRICA				
Egypt	33	49	57	
South Africa	64	61	65	
Other Africa	22	27	32	
OCEANIA				
New Zealand	1025	1067	1190	
Papua New Guinea	45	39	39	
Other Oceania	44	47	58	
Not Stated	110	22	13	
TOTAL	18 621	20 229	22 933	

2 (b) Total value of benefits payable overseas for each category of benefits was:

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Age pension	*32,330	*36,589	*41,766
Invalid pension	*20,135	*24,231	*29,954
Widows pension	9,346	11,207	12,927
Supporting parents benefit	2,065	†2,665	‡2,627

* Includes expenditure on wife's/carer's pension.

† Represents 14 financial periods instead of the usual 13.

‡ Represents 12 financial periods instead of 13.

(3) Yes

(a) All pensioners and beneficiaries who reside outside Australia, are required to satisfy the relevant provisions of the Social Security Act, including

the assets test, and are paid subject to compliance with the review and notification provisions contained in the Act.

(b) and (c) The net market values of assets are taken into account in terms of Australian dollars, using the prevailing currency exchange rate.

(d) The London Office of the Department of Social Security conducted its assets test review of pensioners in conjunction with an income test review of all pensioners who had previously declared income. The number of pensioners who were sent the combined income and assets review form during this review was approximately 9070.

Pensioners paid overseas through offices other than London were sent a Statement of Assets form in accordance with the same criteria as for pensioners paid in Australia. Statistics of the number of Statements of Assets forms issued to these pensioners have not been separately maintained.

(e) A total of 108 pensioners paid overseas had their pensions cancelled or reduced due to the implementation of the assets test.

Aviation: Carburettor Icing

(Question No. 2416)

Mr Reith asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) To whom was the minute (M119-4-7), dated 25 June 1984, issued from the central office of his Department, concerning misuse of carburettor icing in light aircraft, circulated, in particular, which flying schools received a copy.

(2) Was a copy of the minute sent to the General Aviation Association; if so, was it intended to correct an instruction included in a letter from his Department to the Association, dated 26 June 1979.

(3) Has his attention been drawn to a 1973 US Federal Aviation Agency air safety circular concerning carburettor ice; if so, when did (a) he and (b) his Department become aware of it.

(4) Does the circular detail 40 fatalities as a result of engine failure caused by carburettor ice.

(5) Was his Department's instruction on the use of carburettor heat contrary to the recommendations of the Federal Aviation Agency air safety circular at any time from 1971 to June 1984.

(6) Were there any incidents of engine failure due to, or suspected to be due to, carburettor ice in Australia from 1971 to the end of 1984; if so, what was the (a) location, (b) date, (c) aircraft type, (d) number of people involved and (e) details of property damage or injury to people in each case.

(7) Do Australian aviation flying training organisations instruct in accordance with the Federal Aviation Agency's 1973 recommendation concerning carburettor ice.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The minute of 25 June 1984, reference M1194/7, is an intra-Departmental document and was distrib-

uted to all Regions of my Department. It was not distributed to any outside organisation.

(2) No.

(3) My Department did not receive a copy of the 1973 Advisory Circular on carburettor icing from the FAA. A copy, which appears to be a composite photocopy of parts of an original, was received by my Department from a member of the public in 1983.

(4) The advisory circular mentions induction ice as a probable cause in a number of accidents. These findings are by no means conclusive and indicate only that

induction icing can neither be eliminated nor confirmed as a cause in those accidents.

(5) My Department's policy does not vary from that mentioned in the FAA advisory circular. In each instance the engine or aircraft manufacturer's recommendations regarding the use of carburettor heat must be followed. My Department's position has not changed during the period 1971-1984.

(6) From 1971 to 1984, there were 145 incidents and 32 accidents in Australia where carburettor icing is known or suspected to have been a factor, resulting in 6 minor injuries and 2 fatalities. The details are as follows:

Location	Date	Aircraft	Type	People involved	Property damage injuries
Windera, S.A.	23 May 1971	Cessna	172	Not reported	Nil
Moorabbin, Vic.	24 Jan. 1971	Cessna	182D	Not reported	Nil
Alice Springs, N.T.	20 Apr. 1971	Cessna	172H	Not reported	Nil
Parafida, S.A.	11 Sep. 1971	Cessna	150H	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A.	9 Oct. 1971	Cessna	172L	Not reported	Nil
Mackay, Qld.	2 Feb. 1972	Cessna	150G	Not reported	Nil
Bollon, Qld.	18 May 1972	Cessna	172G	Not reported	Nil
Braidwood, N.S.W.	8 Jan. 1972	Cessna	172H	Not reported	Nil
Cooma, N.S.W.	12 Jan. 1972	Cessna	150	Not reported	Nil
Prospect Reserve, N.S.W.	13 Feb. 1972	Cessna	150	Not reported	Nil
Bathurst, N.S.W.	12 Jun. 1972	Cessna	182G	Not reported	Nil
Canberra, A.C.T. 23SW	25 Jun. 1972	Cessna	182L	Not reported	Nil
Coonamble, N.S.W.	15 Oct. 1972	Piper	28-140	Not reported	Nil
Mooroocoo, Vic.	19 Jan. 1972	Auster	J2	Not reported	A/C Minor
Powelltown, Vic.	11 Feb. 1972	Cessna	182M	Not reported	Nil
Lilydale, Vic.	9 Jun. 1972	Beech	A23-19	Not reported	Nil
Moorabbin, Vic.	20 Aug. 1972	Beech	A23-19	Not reported	Nil
Roebourne, W.A.	29 Apr. 1972	Cessna	172D	Not reported	Nil
Geraldton, W.A.	3 Jun. 1972	Cessna	182G	Not reported	Nil
Brisbane, Qld. 15N	9 Jun. 1973	Brittman	2A	Not reported	Nil
Pt Douglas, Qld. 10S	6 Oct. 1973	Cessna	182J	Not reported	Nil
Narrandera, N.S.W.	22 Jan. 1973	Cessna	172G	Not reported	Nil
Taralga, N.S.W. 15S	3 Jun. 1973	Cessna	150H	Not reported	Nil
Canberra, A.C.T.	15 Aug. 1973	Cessna	182D	Not reported	Nil
Berowra, N.S.W.	22 Oct. 1973	Piper	28-235	Not reported	Nil
Braidwood, N.S.W. 6NE	31 Dec. 1973	Cessna	182P	Not reported	Nil
Yea, Vic. 7SW	6 Jun. 1973	Piper	25-235	1 Person	A/C destroyed, pilot minor
Mildura, Vic.	11 Jul. 1973	Piper	28-140	1 Person	A/C substantial, pilot nil
Lovely Banks, Vic.	16 Jul. 1973	Auster	5	1 person	A/C substantial, pilot nil
South Melton, Vic.	8 Apr. 1973	Piper	32-260	Not reported	Nil
Fogarty Field, Vic.	28 Apr. 1973	Cessna	150G	Not reported	Nil
Whittlesea, Vic. 2N	30 Apr. 1973	Piper	24-250	Not reported	Nil
Moorabbin, Vic.	21 Jun. 1973	Piper	32-260	Not reported	Nil
Lake Pedder, Tas.	30 Jun. 1973	Cessna	172H	Not reported	Nil
Mt Gambier, S.A.	8 Feb. 1973	Reims-Avion	FR-172	Not reported	Nil
Elcho Island, N.T.	4 Aug. 1973	Cessna	172C	Not reported	Nil
Pt Hedland, W.A.	21 Apr. 1973	Cessna	182E	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A.	22 Jul. 1973	Piper	28-140	Not reported	Nil
Cairns, Qld. 14S	28 May 1974	Cessna	172F	Not reported	Nil
Mt Hopeful, Qld.	5 Oct. 1974	Amateur	Evans	Not reported	Nil
Narrabri, N.S.W.	2 Jan. 1974	Piper	25-235	1 person	A/C substantial, pilot nil
Grafton, N.S.W.	6 Jan. 1974	Piper	32-260	Not reported	Nil
Bankstown, N.S.W.	27 Jan. 1974	Piper	28-140	Not reported	Nil
Bankstown, N.S.W.	24 Jun. 1974	Cessna	150H	Not reported	Nil
Camden, N.S.W.	6 Jul. 1974	Cessna	150L	Not reported	Nil
Nowra, N.S.W.	13 Jul. 1974	Cessna	172H	Not reported	Nil
Moorabbin, Vic.	30 Aug. 1974	Piper	28-140	1 person	A/C substantial, pilot nil

Location	Date	Aircraft	Type	People involved	Property damage injuries
Ballarat, Vic. 8NW	27 Oct. 1974	Garday	80-160	2 people	A/C substantial, pilot nil, passenger nil
Latrobe Valley, Vic.	12 Feb. 1974	Cessna	172H	Not reported	Nil
Wilsons Prom., Vic.	11 Mar. 1974	Cessna	150B	Not reported	Nil
Moorabbin, Vic.	9 Sep. 1974	Cessna	180A	Not reported	Nil
Remark, S.A.	25 Nov. 1974	Cessna	180H	Not reported	Nil
Bunbury, W.A. 7E	9 May 1974	Piper	28-140	2 people	A/C substantial, pilot nil, passenger nil
Derby, W.A. . . .	9 Dec. 1974	Cessna	182F	Not reported	Nil
Binnu, W.A. . . .	14 Dec. 1974	Cessna	172D	Not reported	Nil
Wallacia, N.S.W. 3S	27 Apr. 1975	Beech	C23	5 people	A/C substantial, pilot nil, 4 passengers nil
Camden, N.S.W.	18 Oct. 1975	Cessna	A150H	Not reported	Nil
Wollongong, N.S.W.	5 Jan. 1975	Piper	28-140	Not reported	Nil
Grovedale, Vic. . . .	5 Jul. 1975	Piper	24-250	3 people	A/C substantial, pilot nil, 2 passengers nil
Lilydale, Vic. . . .	3 Nov. 1975	Cessna	1/2E	Not reported	A/C Minor, nil
Nhill, Vic. . . .	21 May 1975	Cessna	172K	Not reported	Nil
Moorabbin, Vic. . . .	15 Aug. 1975	Cessna	A150K	Not reported	Nil
Parafield, S.A. . . .	6 May 1975	Cessna	172G	Not reported	Nil
Nhill, Vic. . . .	21 May 1975	Cessna	172K	Not reported	Nil
Mullewa, W.A. 3SE	16 Aug. 1975	Cessna	150H	1 person	A/c substantial, pilot nil
Harvey, W.A. 15E	20 Dec. 1975	Cessna	172	Not reported	Nil
Archerfield 18SE	14 July 1976	Cessna	150L	1 person	A/c Substantial pilot minor
Cunnamulla 40NE	19 Aug. 1976	Cessna	172H	3 people	A/c Substantial pilot nil, 2 passengers nil
Archerfield, Qld	4 June 1976	Cessna	A150M	Not reported	Nil
Glenquarry, N.S.W.	1 Feb. 1976	Piper	28-160	3 people	A/c substantial pilot nil, 2 passengers nil
Warren, N.S.W. . . .	16 Nov. 1976	Cessna	182H	Not reported	nil
Moorabbin VIC11SE. . . .	29 Aug. 1976	Piper	28-140	2 people	A/c substantial, 2 crew nil
Mt Beauty, Vic. . . .	16 Feb. 1976	Cessna	182E	Not reported	Nil
Horsham, Vic. . . .	13 Apr. 1976	Cessna	172B	Not reported	Nil
Daylesford, Vic. . . .	23 June 1976	Cessna	172E	Not reported	Nil
Stawell, Vic. . . .	2 July 1976	Piper	28-180	Not reported	Nil
Latrobe Valley	22 July 1976	Piper	28-160	Not reported	Nil
Parafield, S.A.. . . .	3 Apr. 1976	Piper	32-260	Not reported	Nil
Adelaide, S.A.. . . .	2 Sept. 1976	Cessna	182P	Not reported	Nil
Parafield, S.A.. . . .	12 July 1976	Cessna	172F	Not reported	Nil
Alice Springs, N.T.	6 July 1976	Cessna	150H	Not reported	Nil
Bamboo Springs, W.A.	29 Feb. 1976	Cessna	172D	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A. . . .	21 Apr. 1976	Amer Acft	AA5	Not reported	Nil
Coonabarabran, N.S.W. . . .	6 Mar. 1977	Cessna	172M	Not reported	Nil
Nyngan, N.S.W. . . .	6 Mar. 1977	Piper	24-250	Not reported	Nil
Richmond, N.S.W.	14 May 1977	Cessna	182N	Not reported	Nil
Dubbo, N.S.W. 25W	28 May 1977	De havndcan	4	Not reported	Nil
Cambridge, Tas. . . .	18 Dec. 1977	Victa	115	2 people	A/c destroyed pilot nil, passenger nil
Quorn Hall, Tas. . . .	7 Aug. 1977	Bellanca	7GCAA	Not reported	Nil
Essendon, Vic. 19N	17 Dec. 1977	Piper	28-180	Not reported	Nil
Aldinga, S.A. . . .	21 May 1977	Cessna	A150L	Not reported	Nil
Waikerie, S.A. 37NW	25 May 1977	Cessna	182M	Not reported	Nil
Adelaide, S.A.. . . .	11 Sept. 1977	Cessna	180	Not reported	Nil
Prospect, N.S.W. 8W. . . .	10 Apr. 1978	Piper	28-140	2 people	A/c substantial, 2 crew nil
Narrabri, N.S.W. 2N	12 July 1978	Piper	28-140	1 person	A/c substantial, 1 pilot nil
Cessnock, N.S.W. 14ENE	19 Sept. 1978	Piper	28-140	1 person	A/c substantial, 1 pilot nil
Bankstown, N.S.W.	14 July 1978	Cessna	150M	Not reported	Nil

Location	Date	Aircraft	Type	People involved	Property damage injuries
Wodonga, Vic. 18W	30 Mar. 1978	Auster	J5G	1 person	A/c substantial, 1 pilot nil
Moorabbin, Vic. 1S	6 Sept. 1978	Piper	28-161	1 person	A/c substantial, 1 pilot nil
Moorabbin, Vic.	2 Dec. 1978	Piper	28-161	2 people	A/c substantial, 2 crew nil
Moorabbin, Vic.	6 Nov. 1978	Cessna	182P	1 person	A/c minor pilot
Berwick, Vic. 7S	14 May 1978	Cessna	150H	Not reported	Nil
Latrobe Valley, Vic.	5 June 1978	Cessna	172 M	Not reported	Nil
Bacchus Marsh, Vic	13 Oct. 1978	Cessna	150-M	Not reported	A/c minor
Lilydale, Vic.	24 Dec. 1978	Piper	28-161	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A.	29 June 1978	Cessna	A150M	Not reported	Nil
Lake Nash, Qld	29 Dec. 1979	Cessna	182 P	Not reported	Nil
Gosford, N.S.W. 9NW	15 July 1979	Jodel	D9	1 person	A/c substantial pilot minor
Bankstown, N.S.W.	26 May 1979	Cessna	A152	Not reported	Nil
Condobolin, N.S.W.	2 Aug. 1979	Cessna	182P	Not reported	Nil
Coonabarabran 37NE	28 Sept. 1979	Piper	28 181	Not reported	Nil
Goulburn, N.S.W.	31 Oct. 1979	Cessna	172M	Not reported	Nil
Dubbo, N.S.W.	14 Nov. 1979	Cessna	150	Not reported	Nil
Canberra, A.C.T.	12 June 1979	Cessna	180	Not reported	Nil
Hamilton, Vic. 5SE	22 June 1979	Cessna	R182	4 people	A/c substantial pilot nil; 3 passengers nil
Cranbourne, Vic.	26 Jan. 1979	Piper	28 161	Not reported	Nil
Lilydale, Vic.	8 June 1979	Piper	28 161	Not reported	Nil
Alice Springs, N.T.	5 July 1979	Maule	M5 235C	Not reported	Nil
Albany, W.A.	11 May 1979	Cessna	172G	Not reported	Nil
Perth, W.A.	13 June 1979	Cessna	172G	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A.	16 Mar. 1979	Cessna	150G	Not reported	Nil
Mahrigong, Qld 19S	27 Apr. 1980	Cessna	172B	Not reported	Nil
Toowoomba, Qld 6N	16 June 1980	Wren	460 182G	Not reported	Nil
Tumut, N.S.W. 15SE	16 Dec. 1980	Britnor	2AMK3 2	2 people	A/c destroyed, pilot fatal, passenger fatal
Hexham, N.S.W.	26 Apr. 1980	Cessna	150G	Not reported	Nil
Maitland, N.S.W.	2 Sept. 1980	Piper	28 140	Not reported	Nil
Flinders Is., Tas.	14 June 1980	Piper	28 180	4 People	A/c substantial, pilot nil, 3 passengers nil
Leongatha, Vic. 1N	19 Oct. 1980	Victa	100	1 person	A/c substantial, pilot nil
Cranbourne, 4SW	31 Oct. 1980	Cessna	A152	Not reported	A/c minor
Albury, N.S.W.	31 Aug. 1980	Cessna	172G	Not reported	Nil
Alice Springs 37W	26 Apr. 1980	Cessna	182P	Not reported	Nil
Wickham, W.A.	17 May 1980	Cessna	180B	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A.	24 July 1980	Cessna	172-N	Not reported	Nil
Perth, W.A.	3 Mar. 1980	Cessna	182J	Not reported	Nil
Bunbury, W.A.	19 May 1980	Cessna	172-N	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A.	1 Aug. 1980	Cessna	A152	Not reported	Nil
Dalby, Qld	8 June 1981	Cessna	172H	Not reported	Nil
Mt. Isa, Qld 15S	29 Sept. 1981	Cessna	182F	Not reported	Nil
Innisfail, Qld	15 Aug. 1981	Cessna	182Q	Not reported	Nil
Kingaroy, Qld	1 Nov. 1981	Piper	28 235	Not reported	Nil
Toowoomba, Qld.	23 Aug. 1981	Cessna	182B	Not reported	Nil
Casino, N.S.W.	18 Feb. 1981	Cessna	182P	Not reported	Nil
Bankstown, N.S.W.	4 Aug. 1981	Cessna	152	Not reported	Nil
Maitland, N.S.W. 4N	25 Aug. 1981	Cessna	152	Not reported	Nil
Prospect Res 4SE	6 Apr. 1981	Cessna	172M	Not reported	Nil
Moorabbin, Vic. 2SE	9 Apr. 1981	Piper	28 140	1 person	A/c substantial pilot nil
Moorabbin, Vic.	19 May 1981	Cessna	172 F	Not reported	Nil
Collie, W.A. 22SE	19 Jun. 1981	Cessna	182E	2 people	A/c substantial, pilot nil, passenger nil
Perth, W.A. 21N.	27 Jan. 1981	Cessna	172F	Not reported	Nil
Fremantle, W.A.	14 Dec. 1981	Cessna	172M	Not reported	Nil
Devonport, Tas.	7 Nov. 1982	Cessna	A150L	Not reported	Nil

Location	Date	Aircraft	Type	People involved	Property damage injuries
Clackline, W.A.	30 May 1982	Cessna	172-P	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A.	25 Jul. 1982	Cessna	172-N	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A.	6 Sep. 1982	Cessna	A152	Not reported	Nil
Jandakot, W.A.	10 Dec. 1982	Piper	28 140	Not reported	Nil
Fraser Island, Qld.	10 Feb. 1983	Cessna	172N	2 people	A/c substantial, pilot nil, passenger nil
Maleny, Qld.	14 Oct. 1983	Grumman	164A	Not reported	A/c minor
Archerfield, Qld.	9 May 1983	Piper	28 150	Not reported	Nil
Maneroo HS, Qld.	7 Nov. 1983	Cessna	172H	Not reported	Nil
Nevernire 15SE	27 Jul. 1983	Cessna	182H	1 person	A/c substantial
Wallacia, N.S.W.	31 Mar. 1983	Cessna	152	Not reported	Nil
Cowra, N.S.W.	27 Jul. 1983	Beech	C23	Not reported	Nil
Forster, N.S.W.	9 Oct. 1983	Cessna	152	Not reported	Nil
Bathurst, N.S.W.	21 Mar. 1983	Cessna	182	Not reported	Nil
Quirindi, N.S.W.	1 Jun. 1983	Piper	28 140	Not reported	Nil
Narramine, N.S.W.	19 Jun. 1983	Cessna	172N	Not reported	Nil
Bankstown, N.S.W.	4 Dec. 1983	Cessna	150M	Not reported	Nil
Melbourne, Vic.	17 Jun. 1983	Piper	28 180	Not reported	Nil
Townsville 20SSE	14 Dec. 1984	Reims	RA150L	Not reported	Nil
Iandowae, Qld. 2W	28 Sep. 1984	Piper	32 260	Not repeated	Nil
Coffs Harbour, N.S.W.	11 Jan. 1984	Piel	100	Not reported	Nil
Cessnock, N.S.W.	22 Aug. 1984	Piper	28 140	Not reported	Nil
Elderslie, N.S.W.	8 Sep. 1984	Cessna	182C	Not reported	Nil
Mildura, Vic. 11ESE	4 Jul. 1984	Robinson	R22	2 people	A/c substantial, pilot minor, passenger minor
Ballarat, Vic. 19NE	25 Aug. 1984	Cessna	150M	Not reported	Nil
Whyalla, S.A.	19 Sep. 1984	Cessna	172N	Not reported	Nil
Penong, S.A. 9E	17 Oct. 1984	Jodel	D11	Not reported	Nil

*Note: Where number of people involved is shown as 'not reported' the occurrence was an incident not an accident.

(7) No. Licensed flying schools in Australia are required to operate and instruct in accordance with the Australian Air Navigation Regulations. Their aircraft must be operated in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations, including those on carburettor icing, as contained in the appropriate Aircraft Flight Manual, Operations Manual or Pilots Operating Handbook. My Department's policy on carburettor icing does not vary from that mentioned in the FAA advisory circular.

Adulterated Wine

(Question No. 2426)

Mr Andrew asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 14 November 1985:

(1) Has his attention been drawn to a report in the *Canberra Times* of 8 November 1985 that three Italian wines believed to contain diethylene glycol have been withdrawn from sale in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Will he (a) require all exporters of alcoholic beverages to Australia to establish and pay for an export inspection regime which is acceptable to Australian health standards and (b) despatch an appropriate technical team to inspect the elements of that export inspection regime with a view to recommending to the Government a list of alcoholic beverage export establishments eligible to handle alcoholic beverages for shipment to Australia.

(3) Will he also (a) require that each consignment to Australia is accompanied by a guarantee from the government of the exporting country that the consignment is free from any adulteration and (b) provide an

Australian import inspection regime similar to that which the European Economic Community applies to Australian exports of alcoholic beverages as interim measures until a list of eligible export establishments is approved and published.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes. Officers of my Department have been monitoring this issue in association with the Customs Service and State and Territory health authorities.

(2) and (3) No. Within Australia, the States and Territories have responsibility for administering domestic food laws including ensuring that imported food complies with domestic standards. Apart from the application of Quarantine Regulations and Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, there are no comprehensive Commonwealth inspection arrangements for imported foods either at the place of manufacture or point of entry. Commonwealth involvement is largely limited to the administration of quarantine control, tariffs and prohibited imports.

My major concern at present is to achieve uniformity of food Acts, Regulations and Standards as they apply to all foods sold in Australia, whether of domestic or imported origin. The question of reviewing manufacturing conditions for food and beverages in overseas countries exporting to Australia is not at this time seen as a practicable alternative.

Funding of Organisations in the Australian Capital Territory: Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism
(Question No. 2519)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's Department to ensure that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the Ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the ACT funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes. Under the Program of Assistance for Sport and Recreation for Disabled People, under the Tourism Overseas Promotion Scheme and through the National Australia Day Council.

(2) No.

(3) No.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) Not applicable.

Funding of Organisations in Australian Capital Territory: Department of Science
(Question No. 2520)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's Department to ensure that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the Ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the ACT funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes. Organisations or individuals in the ACT or elsewhere in Australia may apply for grants under the following Schemes administered by the Department of Science:

The Science Industry Endowment Fund

The Australian Research Grants Scheme

The Marine Sciences and Technologies Grants Scheme

The National Research Fellowships Scheme

The International Science and Technology Program

(2) No.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) Not applicable.

Funding of Organisations in Australian Capital Territory: Department of Veterans' Affairs
(Question No. 2524)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the Australian Capital Territory.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's Department to ensure that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the Ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the ACT funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr Holding—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) The only grant the Department of Veterans' Affairs makes to organisations operating in the ACT is an annual grant to the Returned Services League of Australia.

(2) No.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) Not applicable.

Referral of Petitions

(Question No. 2528)

Mr Leo McLeay asked the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

What is the procedure used in the Minister's office to respond to petitions referred by the House of Representatives.

Mr Hawke—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The primary avenue for the consideration of petitions is through their presentation to Parliament. In the case of the House of Representatives, copies of petitions on matters for whose administration I am responsible are referred to me in accordance with standing order No. 132, primarily for information purposes, and my Department gives such petitions appropriate consideration.

Petitions: Science Portfolio

(Question No. 2538)

Mr Leo McLeay asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 13 November 1985:

What is the procedure used in the Minister's office to respond to petitions referred by the House of Representatives.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

Petitions received from the House of Representatives Bills and Tables Office are referred to the Department of Resources and Energy for advice and/or any appropriate action.

Shark Bay, Western Australia

(Question No. 2557)

Mr Tuckey asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

(1) Has he recently visited the Shark Bay area of North West Australia.

(2) Has he received any proposals from the Western Australian Government for world heritage or national park listing for Shark Bay and its environs.

(3) Does he have any plans for a joint or unilateral world heritage or national park listing in the area; if so, what specific area.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) The process for the nomination of places in Australia for possible inclusion on the World Heritage List was discussed and agreed upon at the July 1984 meeting of the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers (CONCOM). This Council consists of Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers responsible for wildlife conservation and national parks. Following the CONCOM agreement I wrote to appropriate State and Territory Ministers and invited them to submit suggestions of places to be examined with a view to possible future nomination to the World Heritage List. In reply to this letter, the Western Australian Minister for the Environment, the Hon. Ron Davies, M.L.A., wrote to me on 31 July 1985 indicating that three places in Western Australia appeared to warrant immediate consideration for nomination to the World Heritage List. Shark Bay was one of these three places.

(3) In his letter, Mr Davies stressed that no formal decision had been made to proceed with the nomination of any of the three places. There were still a number of impediments to nomination which include prior development of appropriate management plans and the provision of adequate staff. In response to Mr Davies' letter, discussions have taken place between the Western Australian Government and the Commonwealth Government at both the Ministerial level and officer level on all aspects of the nomination process and these are continuing at present. I would like to make it quite clear that the Commonwealth Government will not take any action concerning World Heritage Listing without prior consultations with the State Government in line with the CONCOM agreement. The views of local government and interested persons including local residents will be taken into account during these consultations. This is a point which I stressed during my visit to Shark Bay.

Questions on Notice

(Question No. 2598)

Mr Hunt asked the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Hawke—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) Questions Nos 2046, 2298, 2326, 2500

(b) Question No. 2034

(c) ..

(d) Questions Nos 1432, 1821

(e) ..

(f) ..

Answers to questions Nos 1821 and 2034 were lodged on 25 November 1985, to question No. 2046 on 10 December 1985 and to question No. 1432 on 4 February 1986.

Questions being answered by another Minister on my behalf, transferred to another Minister, or being answered by Ministers assisting me have not been included.

Questions on Notice

(Question No. 2607)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

The following questions placed on notice in the House of Representatives remained unanswered at 19 November 1985—

- (a) 2537, 2509, 2421, 2335, 2307.
- (b) 2537, 2509, 2421, 2335, 2307, 2254, 2203, 2141, 2114, 2055, 2044, 2038.
- (c) 2537, 2509, 2421, 2335, 2307, 2254, 2203, 2141, 2114, 2055, 2044, 2038.
- (d) 2537, 2509, 2421, 2335, 2307, 2254, 2203, 2141, 2114, 2055, 2044, 2038, 1874, 1834, 1662, 1641, 1634, 1577, 1517, 1497, 1469, 1441, 1426, 1425, 1419, 1381.
- (e) 2537, 2509, 2421, 2335, 2307, 2254, 2203, 2141, 2114, 2055, 2044, 2038, 1874, 1834, 1662, 1641, 1634, 1577, 1517, 1497, 1469, 1441, 1426, 1425, 1419, 1381.
- (f) 2537, 2509, 2421, 2335, 2307, 2254, 2203, 2141, 2114, 2055, 2044, 2038, 1874, 1834, 1662, 1641, 1634, 1577, 1517, 1497, 1469, 1441, 1426, 1425, 1419, 1381, 1293, 1242.

During the above period a total of forty questions were addressed to the Minister.

Answers to six of the above questions have appeared in *Hansard* since 19 November 1985 and answers to four of the above questions are with the Table Office ready for incorporation in *Hansard*.

Questions on Notice

(Question No. 2609)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Dawkins—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) House of Representatives questions Nos 2309, 2337, 2511 and 2539.
- (b) As above plus 2057, 2223, 2224, 2239 and 2251.
- (c) As above.
- (d) As above plus 1443, 1471, 1518, 1579 and 1882.
- (e) As above.
- (f) As above plus 1188, 1212, 1213, 1227, 1244 and 1266.

Questions on Notice

(Question No. 2616)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) 2416, 2344, 2316, 2294, 2245, 2246.
- (b) 2244, 2200, 2199, 2198, 2197, 2196, 2195, 2194, 2193, 2192, 2191, 2142, 2064, 1999.
- (c) 1831, 1660, 1659.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) 1586, 1556, 1478.
- (f) 1301.

Questions on Notice

(Question No. 2617)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last

- (a) month
- (b) 6 weeks
- (c) 2 months
- (d) 3 months
- (e) 4 months; and
- (f) 6 months

to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) House of Representatives questions Nos 2547, 2519, 2410, 2345, 2317.
- (b) 2226, 2221, 2212, 2144, 2105, 2104, 2103, 2065.
- (c) Nil.
- (d) 1827, 1823, 1604, 1599, 1598, 1479, 1451.
- (e) Nil.
- (f) 1321, 1252.

Questions on Notice

(Question No. 2618)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) House of Representatives questions Nos 2295*, 2318, 2346, 2373, 2374, 2414*, 2425*, 2426, 2489, 2503.
 - (b) Questions Nos 2066, 2143, 2185, 2202*, 2222*, 2228*, 2258*.
 - (c) Nil.
 - (d) Questions Nos 1609*, 1620*, 1637*, 1648.
 - (e) Nil.
 - (f) Question No. 1253.
- * now answered.

Questions on Notice

(Question No. 2621)

Mr Hunt asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

Which questions placed on notice within the last (a) month, (b) 6 weeks, (c) 2 months, (d) 3 months, (e) 4 months and (f) 6 months to 19 November 1985 had not received a final answer at that date.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

House of Representatives questions unanswered as at 19 November 1985.

- (a) questions placed on notice 19 October 1985-19 November 1985
Nos 2321, 2349, 2402, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2423, 2436, 2521, 2551 and 2562.
- (b) questions placed on notice 8 October 1985-18 October 1985
Nos 2069, 2112, 2207, 2208, 2213 and 2236.
- (c) questions placed on notice 19 September 1985-7 October 1985
Nos 1953 and 1984.
- (d) questions placed on notice 19 August 1985-18 September 1985.
Nos 1455, 1483, 1511, 1531, 1545, 1558, 1567, 1664, 1686, 1838, 1844 and 1865.
- (e) questions placed on notice 19 July 1985-18 August 1985.
Nil.
- (f) questions placed on notice 19 May 1985-18 July 1985.
No. 1256.

New Zealanders: Australian Citizenship

(Question No. 2666)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, upon notice, on 21 November 1985:

How many New Zealand citizens have (a) applied to become Australian citizens and (b) obtained permanent resident status in Australia in each year since 1975.

Mr Hurford—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a)—

AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP APPLICATIONS LODGED AND GRANTS OBTAINED BY NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS FINANCIAL YEARS 1975/76 TO 1984/85

Financial Years	No. of Applications	No. of Grants
1975-76	351	460
1976-77	294	368
1977-78	387	300
1978-79	487	346
1979-80	743	519
1980-81	1,408	663
1981-82	*	1,763
1982-83	*	2,854
1983-84	*	4,351
1984-85	*	3,359

* Not recorded after December 1981.

(b) Under the Trans Tasman Travel Agreement (TTTA), citizens of New Zealand are exempt from the requirement to obtain a visa or entry permit and may reside in Australia without undergoing migration processing. The tables below show the numbers of New Zealand citizens who arrived for permanent settlement from 1975 (as self described on the incoming passenger card), and those who have changed status to permanent resident in the same period.

Change of status is required for New Zealand citizens who entered Australia as prohibited non-citizens or who became prohibited non-citizens after arrival. New Zealand prohibited non-citizens are not exempt under TTTA and in order to regularise their status in Australia must be issued with an endorsed entry permit. New Zealand citizens who hold citizenship of another country (dual nationals) may also wish to undergo change of status processing in order to obtain evidence of their resident status in their non-New Zealand passport.

NEW ZEALAND CITIZEN SETTLER ARRIVALS FINANCIAL YEARS 1975-76 TO 1984-85 (p)*

Financial Years	No. of Settler Arrivals
1975-76	3,117
1976-77	5,224
1977-78	8,690
1978-79	11,668
1979-80	14,275
1980-81	19,102
1981-82	12,923
1982-83	7,789
1983-84	6,640
1984-85 (p)*	10,470

*(p) Preliminary and therefore subject to revision.

Source: The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the financial years 1975-76 to 1983-84. ABS sourced figures for 1984-85 are not available. Preliminary figures for 1984-85 are from the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

**CHANGE OF STATUS TO PERMANENT
RESIDENT APPLICATIONS APPROVED TO NEW
ZEALAND CITIZENS FINANCIAL YEARS**

1975-76 TO 1984-85

Financial Years	No. of Applications Approved
1975-76	2
1976-77
1977-78	3
1978-79	3
1979-80
1980-81	1
1981-82	1
1982-83	8
1983-84	11
1984-85	9

Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme

(Question No. 2669)

Mr Conquest asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 21 November 1985:

Are people living in country areas who suffer from medical conditions, requiring special shoes and calipers, entitled to travel and accommodation assistance under the Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme or other schemes when visiting metropolitan areas for the fitting of shoes or calipers; if not, will action be taken to provide some form of assistance.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Visits for prosthetic/orthotic related services do not attract Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme (IPTAAS) benefits unless a medical specialist is consulted on each visit. However, a joint Commonwealth/State working party is presently reviewing IPTAAS and patient transport generally; the question of assistance for paramedical services is being considered. There are no other programs administered by my Department which will assist people required to travel for paramedical services such as the fitting of shoes or callipers.

My understanding is that there is no Commonwealth assistance for travel under the Program of Aids for Disabled People administered by my colleague, the Minister for Community Services.

I am not aware of what assistance may be available under programs funded by the State/Territory Governments.

Child Care Facilities: New Parliament House

(Question No. 2682)

Mr Maher asked the Minister for Territories, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

What child care facilities are being incorporated in the New Parliament House.

Mr Scholes—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

In 1981 the Joint Standing Committee on the new Parliament House resolved that a child care facility not be included in the new building but that planning provision be made for such a facility in the grounds of the complex. A site in the landscape has been determined by the Parliament House Construction Authority. However no decision has been taken by the Joint Standing Committee to proceed with the provision of such a facility.

In August 1985 the Joint Standing Committee appointed a sub-committee of three members (Mr Lee, Mr Leo McLeay and Mrs Sullivan) to examine the need for child care facilities in the grounds of the new Parliament House and prepare a draft user brief for consideration by the Joint Standing Committee. The sub-committee has not yet reported on its findings.

Australian National Gallery Collection

(Question No. 2683)

Mr Nehl asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) What is the (a) title, (b) name of the artist, (c) medium of execution, (d) date of acquisition, (e) method of acquisition, (f) current market value, (g) purchase price, and (h) market value at the time of purchase of each work in the collection of the Australian National Gallery.

(2) What was the (a) name of the vendor, (b) source of funds used in the purchase, (c) name of any agent or intermediary used or involved in purchases and (d) fee, commission or other remuneration involved in any purchase and to whom was it paid, for each work in the collection which has been purchased by the Gallery.

(3) What are the (a) names of lenders of works, (b) terms and conditions attached to any loans and (c) actions taken by the Gallery to meet the terms and conditions for each work in the collection which has been loaned to the Gallery.

(4) What are the (a) names of donors, (b) terms and conditions attached to donations and (c) actions taken by the Gallery to meet the terms and conditions for each work in the collection which has been donated or bequeathed to the Gallery.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Since its establishment as a Statutory Authority in 1976, the Australian National Gallery has acquired approximately 37,000 works of art. In addition, approximately 19,000 works held by the Gallery were acquired by various Government bodies before 1976. All works of art have been identified and accessioned and the Gallery is presently converting these records to computer.

The tasks of manually producing a complete list of all works in the Collection in the form requested is not practical at this stage. However, Australian National Gallery Annual Reports issued since 1976 contain lists of all works acquired by the Gallery by purchase or gift. A list of works of art acquired prior to 1976 is not available at present.

No records of current market value are maintained.

(2) (a) The names of vendors will be available when the new computer system is complete.

(b) The Gallery has access to the following sources of funds for purchase of works of art—

Annual appropriation
Admission fees
Donations
Catering fees
Shop sales surpluses

Excluding the last category, all purchases from funds other than appropriation are credited in the Annual Report.

(c) and (d) When purchasing works of art, the Gallery deals directly with the vendor or auction house. In the latter case a standard fee applies which is included in the purchase price. It is not practicable to produce a separate list of all objects purchased at auction.

(3) (a) Since the Gallery opened in 1982 it has received 245 inward loans. Names of lenders of works are shown in the Gallery's Annual Reports.

(b) The Gallery maintains standard terms and conditions for incoming loans. These conditions were designed in consultation with the Attorney-General's Department and a formal document is completed for each loan.

Special loan agreements are prepared for major exhibitions.

(c) The Gallery complies with any terms and conditions that apply to works which it accepts on loan.

(4) (a) The names of donors are listed in the Gallery's Annual Reports.

(b) This information is not available at present. The new computer system, referred to above, will provide access to a record of conditions relating to donations.

(c) As a matter of policy the Gallery does not accept donations of works which contain conditions that the Gallery could not meet.

Builders Labourers Federation: Government Grants to Supporting Organisations

(Question No. 2685)

Mr Ruddock asked the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association (ACOA) Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra & South East Region Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity with Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb,

(w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora-Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr Hawke—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) to (7) A check of the records of my Department and of the statutory authorities within my portfolio shows no payments in the current financial year to any of the 29 organisations listed in the honourable member's question.

Builders Labourers Federation: Government Grants to Supporting Organisations

(Question No. 2688)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister representing the Minister for Community Services, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association (ACOA) Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra & South East Region Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity with Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against The Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora-Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora-Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr Howe—The Minister for Community Services has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Yes.

(2) The following services receive Commonwealth assistance under the Supported Accommodation Assisted Program (SAAP)

Beryl Women's Refuge

Canberra Youth Refuge

Rape Crisis Centre

Toora-Single Women's Shelter

SAAP is a Commonwealth/State funded State administered program. My Department has overall Commonwealth responsibility for SAAP matters but SAAP is administered in the A.C.T. by the Department of Territories.

(3) No. As mentioned in (2), this is an administrative matter and consequently would not be undertaken by my Department.

(4) Yes. Program guidelines specify that SAAP funded services must comply, *inter alia*, with the following conditions of grant:

appropriate financial statements be provided at least once a year

funds are to be used only for the purposes for which they have been approved.

(5) No. Program guidelines detail the purposes for which SAAP funds may be used. These do not include contributions to political advertisements. In the A.C.T., certification that funds are used for the purposes specified is the responsibility of my colleague, the Hon. D. G. Scholes, MP, Minister for Territories.

(6) Yes. While SAAP funds make a significant contribution to service operating costs, the program is not designed to cover total service expenditure. SAAP funded

services obtain funds from other sources but my Department does not monitor this aspect of service operation.

(7) Applications for increased funds may be received from SAAP organisation on an on-going basis. All increased funding is subject to the conditions of grant detailed in (4) above.

Builders Labourers Federation: Government Grants to Supporting Organisations

(Question No. 2704)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association (ACOA) Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign Against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra and South East Region Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity with Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora—Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) No.
- (2) No.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) Not applicable.
- (5) Not applicable.
- (6) Not applicable.
- (7) Not applicable.

Builders Labourers Federation: Government Grants to Supporting Organisations

(Question No. 2706)

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on Monday, 25 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's attention been drawn to an advertisement in the *Australian* of 30 October 1985 in support of the Builders Labourers Federation, in which it was stated that the advertisement was supported by the (a) Abortion Counselling Service, (b) Administrative and Clerical Officers Association (ACOA) Rank and File Committee in Defence of Trade Union Rights, (c) Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Shelter, (d) ACT Squatters Union, (e) ACT Youth Accommodation Group, (f) ACT Youth Forum, (g) Beryl Women's Refuge, (h) Campaign Against Repression in the Pacific Area, (i) Canberra and South East Region Environment Centre, (j) Canberra Youth Refuge, (k) Chile Solidarity Committee, (l) Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Turkey, (m) Committee in Solidarity with Central America, (n) Interchange Community Youth Support Scheme, (o) Jobless Action, (p) Jobline, (q) National Landrights Now Committee, (r) Photo Access, (s) Philippine Action Support Group, (t) Rape Crisis Centre, (u) Reachout, (v) Schools Against the Bomb, (w) Southern Africa Support Campaign of Australia, (x) Soweto Mobilisation Committee, (y) Students Against Apartheid, (z) Staff of Public Radio 2XX, (za) Toora—Single Women's Shelter, (zb) Women Against Racism and (zc) Trade Union Rights Committee.

(2) Do any of the listed organisations receive financial support or grants from the Minister's Department or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister.

(3) If so, has the Minister's Department or statutory authority received or searched the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission register for annual financial accounts and balance sheets of each organisation receiving funds.

(4) Is each grant conditional upon (a) the submission of audited annual accounts and balance sheets and (b) a commitment to use the funds for the purpose for which the grant was made.

(5) Does each grant permit use of funds contributed for political advertisements; if not, what checks have been made or will be made to ensure that the advertisement was not paid from grant funds.

(6) Has each organisation receiving funds evidenced a capacity to raise money either in the past or in the year in question for its own purposes.

(7) Have further applications for financial support been received or are likely to be received from each organisation; if so, will a check be made to ensure that the conditions of earlier grants have been honoured.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) No.
- (2) No.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) Not applicable.
- (5) Not applicable.
- (6) Not applicable.
- (7) Not applicable.

Participation and Equity Program

(Question No. 2749)

Mr Blanchard asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 26 November 1985:

(1) Which schools in the Electoral Division of Moore have received funding under the Participation and Equity Program (PEP).

(2) What was the (a) amount and (b) purpose of each grant.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

- (1) and (2) Non-Government Target Schools
La Salle College, Viveash—\$12,000.

The grant has supported a number of projects, namely, literacy across the curriculum; physical education courses particularly for girls; link courses (joint school/technical and further education (TAFE) word processing course); development of manual arts project workbook and syllabus materials; staff development in relation to the introduction of criterion referenced assessment.

Aboriginal Community College, Gnangara—\$3,000

The grant has been used to develop a manual arts program which is an integrated study program of core subjects i.e. English, Maths, Social Studies and Science.

Government Target Schools

Governor Stirling Senior High School—\$23,111

Planning of year 8 personal awareness program; planning of year 8 orientation program; Aboriginal student support (pilot scheme); PEP Co-ordinator 1985; year 8 orientation inservice; year 8 personal awareness writing and inservice course; transition from year 7 to year 8 acquisition of reading techniques; school needs survey project; year 8 personal awareness course evaluation; year 10 course selection counselling; year 9 orientation course.

Lockridge Senior High School—\$40,154

Continuation of 1984 initiatives in developing enterprise education for years 10 and 11; PEP Program Co-ordinator; English staff development program; school leavers survey; development of a large drama complex; Aboriginal girls support group; career and personal development.

Swan View Senior High School—\$13,154

PEP Co-ordinator; staff inservice on life skills; year 11 guidance (pilot course); investigating discipline programs; parent discussion night; community relations of-

ficer; school development officer; development of silent reading strategy for reluctant readers.

Non-Target Schools

Wanneroo Senior High School—\$4,440—Whole school review

Moreley Senior High School—\$10,088—Alternative upper school structures

John Forrest Senior High School—\$11,372—Planning and implementation of school/community health complex.

Eastern Hills Senior High School—\$8,387—PEP Action Plan

Bullsbrook District High School—\$10,070—School Council action plan

Hampton Senior High School—\$11,420—PEP Action Plan

The above non-target schools were also involved in a regional review project—\$6,451

Wongan Hills District High School; Gingin District High School; Toodyay District High School; Central Midlands Senior High School—\$20,290

The above schools were involved in a two-stage program of managing a caring school environment.

Protective Security Committee

(Question No. 2750)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 26 November 1985:

(1) What changes to departmental protective security have been implemented since the Protective Security Committee was established in 1984.

(2) What measures have been finalised with staff associations on issues relating to personnel security checking.

(3) Are the security measures taken by the Protective Security Committee effective.

(4) Are the changes adequate to protect the confidentiality of information held within his Department following the implementation of Stratplan; if so, how will the protection be guaranteed.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Since the formation of the Departmental Security Committee the Department has developed a 'national security package' which includes procedures for staff and a physical security system. The 'security package' is being implemented in parallel with Stratplan implementation.

(2) The Department carries out personnel security checking in accordance with Government and Public Service guidelines which do not require further agreement with staff associations by individual departments.

(3) Yes.

(4) Yes. Protection is guaranteed by the use of automatic data processing (ADP) security products which provide monitoring and reporting facilities of users. Individual access to specific levels of the data base is authorised under various management controls. Improved data base technology provides additional confi-

dentiality and encryption is available for highly sensitive documents.

Spinecare Foundation

(Question No. 2764)

Mr White asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 27 November 1985:

(1) Did he give an assurance of the Government's commitment to eliminating spinal injuries in all football codes at all levels of the game in a Sunday sports program interview on 27 August 1985.

(2) Did he receive an application from the Spinecare Foundation for \$66,000 to establish a register of spinal injuries in all football codes dating back to the early 1960's; if so, what was the Government's response to the application.

(3) Will he reconsider the request for support from the Spinecare Foundation.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, I did receive a request from the Spinecare Foundation for \$66,000 to establish a register of spinal injuries in all football codes dating back to the early 1960's. The Government's response is attached for the honourable member's information.

(3) The Government will not reconsider the request from the Spinecare Foundation at this stage as the Government is presently funding an investigation into scrummaging techniques in rugby (union and league) which has as one of its aims to make recommendations designed to reduce or eliminate spinal injury.

Australia Post

(Question No. 2766)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 27 November 1985:

(1) To whom was the Australia Post Information Bulletin, entitled 'Direct Deposits of Social Security Payments', (a) addressed and (b) sent.

(2) Are there any additional information bulletins on the same subject; if so, what is their text.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question, from information provided by Australia Post, is as follows:

(1) The Australia Post Information Bulletin, entitled 'Direct Deposits of Social Security Payments', was made available to the general public at post offices and post office agencies on a 'take one' basis.

(2) Australia Post has issued no other bulletins on the same subject.

Electoral Boundaries: Federal Redistribution in New South Wales

(Question No. 2772)

Mr Blunt asked the Special Minister of State, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) Did the Australian Electoral Commission advertise the proposed electoral boundaries for the last fed-

eral redistribution in New South Wales; if so, in what (a) newspapers, (b) other media and (c) categories of media were they advertised.

(2) How was it decided in which newspapers or media to advertise the boundaries.

(3) Was (a) the Australian Government Advertising Service, (b) the Information Co-ordination Branch or (c) any other Government instrumentality involved in this decision.

(4) Were the proposed boundaries advertised in provincial NSW newspapers; if not, why not.

(5) How did these procedures differ from those used in other States and Territories.

Mr Young—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The Electoral Commissioner has advised that:

(1) Sub-section 68 (1) of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 requires a Redistribution Committee for a State or the Australian Capital Territory to publish a notice in the Gazette and in two newspapers circulating throughout the State or Territory, inviting public attention to the Exhibition of maps of proposed boundaries in all offices of the Australian Electoral Commission, and in such post offices and other places as the Redistribution Committee determines. A Committee is not required to publish the maps themselves in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* or newspapers. In New South Wales, the notice was published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Australian* on 10 August 1984.

(2) and (3) The Redistribution Committee chose the newspapers in which the notice was to be published. Subsequent advice from the Australian Government Advertising Service confirmed that the selected newspapers would fulfil the legislative requirement of circulating throughout the State within the general policy determined by the Redistribution Committee.

(4) No—the Committee was satisfied that the newspapers selected fulfilled the requirements of sub-section 68 (1) (c) of the Act.

(5) In the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia and Western Australia the notice was published in the requisite number of two newspapers. The notice was published in more than two newspapers in the other States to ensure its circulation throughout those States. The numbers of newspapers were: three in Tasmania; seven in Victoria; and ten in Queensland.

Department of Social Security: Queensland

(Question No. 2773)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) What Department of Social Security extra resources have been shifted to Queensland to cope with the crisis referred to in his media release of 13 June 1985, entitled 'Queensland Facing Welfare Crisis'.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Since 13 June 1985 the Department of Social Security's Queensland administration has been provided with an additional 15 staff years to its staff budget

allocation for 1985-86 to provide adequate resources for the growth in unemployment levels in that State.

Information Co-ordination Branch: Research Study

(Question No. 2776)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) To whom has each research study commissioned by the Information Co-ordination Branch been released since 'Awareness and understanding of the 1983-84 Federal Budget' was prepared in August 1983.

(2) Have copies of any studies been made available to (a) the Australian Labor Party or (b) any other political party.

(3) What security provisions have been established to stop unofficial disclosure of the results of these studies.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Surveys commissioned by the Information Co-ordination Branch (ICB) are done to assist the Government in its awareness of the public's information needs in relation to programs and issues. When a final report is received, it is submitted to the deliberative processes of Government. The policy is that when these deliberative processes are concluded, copies of the final report will be made available on request to organisations and individuals, or advice provided as to where copies may be purchased. Complete details of who receives copies are not kept.

(2) (a) and (b) ICB has no record of copies of research reports being provided to political parties, but copies have been provided on request to individual members and senators.

(3) Normal departmental security arrangements are followed.

Information Co-ordination Branch: Research Study

(Question No. 2778)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) What research projects has the Information Co-ordination Branch commissioned since Community awareness and understanding of the 1984-85 Federal Budget was prepared in August 1984.

(2) Which company conducted each research study.

(3) How much was each company paid.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (2) and (3)

Title		Amount Research paid to Agency	Agency
The Accord testing of proposals	SRG	\$ 3,600	
The Accord concept testing of advertisements	SRG	9,600	
The Accord tracking study	Morgan Research	11,555	
Community Attitudes to Taxation	ANOP	160,000	
Community Access to Government	The Banks Group	103,000	

Closer Economic Relations Agreement

(Question No. 2780)

Mr McVeigh asked the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

(1) Is the operation of the Closer Economic Relations Agreement between Australia and New Zealand operating to the disadvantage of Australian prime lamb producers.

(2) Are there any draft guidelines under the agreement which protect the position of Australian prime lamb producers; if not, why not.

Mr Dawkins—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) No. In respect of lamb the Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement provides for the continuation of the duty free unrestricted entry which has applied between the two countries for many years. Despite this longstanding free trade situation there has been no significant imports of New Zealand lamb into Australia.

(2) No. The conditions under which safeguard action can be taken against imports from New Zealand are specified in the Agreement.

Sport Sponsorship: Proposed Taxation Changes

(Question No. 2784)

Mr McVeigh asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 28 November 1985:

Have the recently announced proposed taxation changes caused the withdrawal of sponsorship from sporting events; if so, what does the Government intend to do to ensure the continuation of annual and other sporting events which may be cancelled if sponsorship is withdrawn.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The recently announced taxation changes have no impact on the deductibility of legitimate business expenses for taxation purposes. To the extent that sport sponsorships are undertaken for bona fide advertising purposes they have been, and remain, tax deductible.

It is possible that the tax changes may have had an influence on some sponsorship in the context of a com-

pany reviewing its overall position in relation to the changes. However, there is no evidence of any direct effects on sponsorship levels, and to my knowledge no sporting events have been cancelled.

I have asked for this kind of information from the Confederation of Australian Sport, but until there is a response from that organisation on sponsorship levels, I am unable to comment further on this matter.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders

(Question No. 2796)

Mr Tickner asked the Special Minister of State, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-Aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at:

(a) 30 November 1985 and

(b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Young—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) During 1984-85 the Department of the Special Minister of State, developed a Departmental Strategy to improve the employment and promotion prospects for people of Aboriginal and Islander descent.

This strategy was incorporated in the Department's Equal Employment Opportunity Plan, which was submitted to the Public Service Board in October 1985.

Specifically, the objectives of the Department strategy for Aborigines and Islanders are:

to recruit at least two employees of Aboriginal or Islander descent through the Aboriginal Service Recruitment Plan, or through general recruitment procedures, in 1985-86.

to employ—where possible—employees of Aboriginal or Islander descent through the Training for Aboriginals Program or the Community Employment Program

to encourage temporary transfer and secondment of employees of Aboriginal or Islander descent to the Department at the Clerical Administrative Class 6 level or above.

(b) The Department has created a specific working party which has an ongoing involvement in the development of activities directly related to programs involving employees of Aboriginal or Islander descent.

(c) Through courses offered by the Australian Police College, the particular needs of Aboriginal Police Aides are being identified and training offered to develop skills necessary for the Aboriginals occupying these positions.

(2) (a) As at 30 November 1985, one employee of Aboriginal descent was employed by the Department of the Special Minister of State.

(b) As at 31 March 1983, the Department of the Special Minister of State had no employees of Aboriginal or Islander descent.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders
(Question No. 2800)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-Aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) The Department of Resources and Energy participates in the National Employment Strategy for Aborigines co-ordinated by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations and also in the Aboriginal Services (Clerk and Clerical Assistant) Program co-ordinated by the Public Service Board.

In addition, the Department during 1984-85 employed some Aborigines directly.

As part of the Department's overall Equal Employment Opportunity program objectives have been set to increase the number of Aboriginal men and women employed in the Department to a level at least commensurate with their representation in the community.

- (2) (a) 6
(b) Nil.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders
(Question No. 2806)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-Aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Department of Social Security utilises a number of programs designed to employ and train Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders such as the National Employment strategy for Aborigines (NESA); Aboriginal Undergraduate Study Award (AUSA); and Internal Staff development and training courses, and benefit courses.

The Department has Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services Units in Central Office and each mainland State headquarters. The Units have continued to provide advice and assistance on the recruitment, train-

ing and development of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal staff of the Department.

The Department's Equal Employment Opportunity plan submitted to the Public Service Board in October 1985 sets as an objective that the Department is to achieve a 2 per cent proportional ratio of Aboriginal staff to other departmental staff by 1 October 1988. On current staff levels this would represent 310 Aboriginal staff.

(2) (a) The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees in the Department of Social Security at 30 November 1985 was 238 or 1.5 per cent of staff.

(b) The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees in the Department as at 31 March 1983 was 148 or 0.9 per cent of staff.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders
(Question No. 2809)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-Aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) My Department participated in the Aboriginal Services Program for the first time in 1985, employing a Clerical Assistant Grade 1 of Torres Strait Islander descent, and it is intended to continue participation in this Program in 1986. This involvement will be complemented by additional promotional and recruitment strategies which have been incorporated in the Department's draft 1985-86 Equal Employment Opportunity Program. These strategies have the stated objective of increasing the number of Aborigines and Islanders appointed or temporarily employed in the Department.

(2) (a) There were 2 Aboriginal and Islander employees within the Department at 30 November 1985.

(b) At 31 March 1983, no Aborigines or Islanders were employed in the Department.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders
(Question No. 2816)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-Aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Holding—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) In line with the Government's policy of affirmative action in relation to Aboriginal employment and by making maximum use of employment and training programs such as the National Employment Strategy for Aboriginals Scheme, the Department has exceeded its target of doubling the number of Aboriginals it employed as at 31 March 1983.

Promotional information about the Department has been forwarded through the Department of Education to Aboriginal students in their final year of secondary education.

Deputy Commissioners in the States have been asked to take a personal interest in ensuring that the Department not only increases employment opportunities for Aboriginals but also offers a wider range of vacancies.

During 1985, Aboriginals were employed in 17 different employment designations throughout the Department including enrolled nurse, motor driver, storeman, orderly, gardener, cook, limbemaker and fitter, registered nurse, as well as in positions in the clerical grades. Three Aboriginal staff members have been nominated to date to attend Tranby College under the Aboriginal Sponsorship Program.

By means of a monthly reporting system, the Department is continuing to monitor the numbers of Aboriginal staff.

Lists of employment categories in which vacancies arise regularly are forwarded by State Branches to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs for inclusion in an employment register.

The Department's Equal Employment Opportunity Program includes specific initiatives for Aboriginal people in the areas of recruitment, staff selection, staff development and training.

(2) (a) 81; (b) 32.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders

(Question No. 2817)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population to the non-Aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The functions of the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services relate mainly to agencies of Government and as a result my Department

does not have a high interface with the community at large. Whilst my Department has a keen desire to greatly increase the participation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in all areas of departmental operations it remains an unfortunate fact that the Department is not perceived by Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders as being a preferred employment option. As an example, the Department has been unable to create any 'identified' positions which would require an understanding and appreciation of Aboriginal culture.

The Department has continued to participate in the National Employment Strategy for Aboriginals (NES) scheme through provision of traineeships and apprenticeships, has sought Clerks and Clerical Assistants through the Aboriginal Services recruitment campaign conducted by the Public Service Board and has sponsored Aboriginal staff under the Aboriginal Study Programs administered by the Public Service Board.

Earlier this year the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Unit established within my Department identified the employment and training of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders as an issue requiring concentrated effort. As a result the Departmental EEO Management Plan which was submitted to the Public Service Board in September 1985 specifically addresses the issue of increasing the recruitment and training opportunities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders.

(2) (a) 27; (b) 16.

Department of the Special Minister of State:

Air Travel

(Question No. 2823)

Mr Tickner asked the Special Minister of State, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on (a) Trans Australian Airlines (TAA) and Air Queensland, (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries, (c) East-West Airlines, (d) commuter aircraft and (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Young—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The following details relate to the percentage of total air travel costs of departmental officers only who travelled during 1984-85.

Airline	%
(a) TAA and Air Queensland	49.6
(b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries	48.8
(c) East-West Airlines	1.6
(d) Commuter aircraft	Nil
(e) Charter aircraft	Nil

Department of Resources and Energy: Air

Travel

(Question No. 2827)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on (a) Trans Australian Airlines (TAA) and Air Queensland, (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries,

(c) East-West Airlines, (d) commuter aircraft and (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

A percentage breakdown of the airlines used by officers of the Department of Resources and Energy for domestic air travel in 1984-85 is shown below:

- (a) TAA and Air Queensland: 52%
- (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries: 47%
- (c), (d) and (e) East-West Airlines, commuter aircraft and charter aircraft: 1% in total.

Department of Defence: Air Travel

(Question No. 2831)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on (a) Trans Australian Airlines (TAA) and Air Queensland, (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries, (c) East-West Airlines, (d) commuter aircraft and (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The percentage break-up of expenditure on domestic travel undertaken by representatives of my Department is as follows: (a) TAA—49.73%, (b) Ansett—42.50%, and (c) others—7.77%.

The 7.77% represents expenditure for East-West Airlines, commuter aircraft and charter aircraft and is not individually recorded.

Department of Transport: Air Travel

(Question No. 2834)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on

- (a) TAA and Air Queensland;
- (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries;
- (c) East-West Airlines;
- (d) commuter aircraft; and
- (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) 52.74%;
- (b) 43.44%;
- (c) 0.43%;
- (d) 0.20%;
- (e) 3.19%.

The above percentages are expressed in terms of the total cost for domestic air travel undertaken by Department of Transport officers in the 1984-85 financial year.

Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism: Air Travel

(Question No. 2836)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on

- (a) TAA and Air Queensland;
- (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries;
- (c) East-West Airlines;
- (d) Commuter aircraft; and
- (e) Charter aircraft.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) 56.45% 1984-85;
- (b) 38.49% 1984-85;
- (c) 3.33% 1984-85;
- (d) 1.64% 1984-85;
- (e) .09% 1984-85;

Total 100%.

Department of Health: Air Travel

(Question No. 2837)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on (a) TAA and Air Queensland, (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries, (c) East-West Airlines, (d) commuter aircraft and (e) charter aircraft.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) TAA and Air Queensland: 55.23%;
- (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries: 40.26%;
- (c) East-West Airlines: 0.06%;
- (d) commuter aircraft: 0.57;
- (e) charter aircraft: 3.87.

The percentage calculations are based on the amounts paid in 1984-85 to each category of airline operator.

The amounts cover the total expenditure on domestic air travel met from the departmental travel votes. They cover travel undertaken by officers of the Department as well as outside persons who serve from time to time on the Department's Boards, Committees, Sub-committees, Working Parties, etc.

To distinguish between Commonwealth Public Servants and outside persons would require a substantial commitment of resources in examining literally thousands of paid vouchers.

Given the Government's commitment to containing public expenditure and sensible use of resources, I am not prepared to authorise the expenditure that such an exercise would involve.

Department of Territories: Air Travel
(Question No. 2839)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Territories, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on (a) TAA and Air Queensland, (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries, (c) East-West Airlines, (d) commuter aircraft and (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Scholes—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (a) TAA, 50.5%
- Air Queensland: Nil;
- (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries: 31%;
- (c) East-West Airlines: 4%;
- (d) and (e) Charters (including the Departmental charter to Island Territories).

Department of Veterans' Affairs: Air Travel
(Question No. 2843)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on (a) TAA and Air Queensland, (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries, (c) East-West Airlines, (d) commuter aircraft and (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Holding—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

- (a) 45.27%.
- (b) 53.70%.
- (c) 0.11%.
- (d) 0.92%.
- (e) Nil.

The above figures apply to financial year 1984-85.

Small Business Assistance
(Question No. 2865)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Did the Commonwealth allocate funds to the States in 1982-83 for small business counselling, training and advisory services; if so, what amounts.

(2) What was the increase in real terms of such funding in 1985-86.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

Under arrangements negotiated in 1976 between Commonwealth and State Ministers responsible for industrial and commercial development, the Common-

wealth and the States have co-operated on a broad ranging program of assistance to small business.

The basis of the program is that the States assume responsibility for the provision of direct services to small firms in such fields as information, counselling and training. The Commonwealth provides support services in such areas as publications, training materials, and research and also undertakes a co-ordinating role.

Co-ordination is effected through a Small Business Working Party consisting of senior officials from each State and the Commonwealth and is chaired and serviced by the Commonwealth Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce.

Under the program, the Commonwealth does not allocate funds to the States for small business counselling, training and advisory services.

Youth Refuges

(Question No. 2868)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Community Services, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What was the amount of Commonwealth Government funding for youth refuges in 1982-83.

(2) Has there been an increase in funding of youth refuges in real terms in 1985-86; if so what is the increase.

Mr Howe—The Minister for Community Services has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Commonwealth funding to youth refuges and related support services for homeless youth in 1982-83 was approximately \$3.157 million. Funding was provided under a number of programs including the Youth Services Scheme, the Homeless Persons Assistance Program and the Children's Services Program.

(2) Commonwealth funding for services for homeless youth has received a significant increase with the introduction of the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) from 1 January 1985. SAAP subsumed a number of Commonwealth and State programs providing supported accommodation to homeless people to develop a co-ordinated approach to service delivery through the introduction of one joint Commonwealth-State program. SAAP includes 3 sub-programs: the Youth Supported Accommodation Program (YSAP); the Women's Emergency Services Program (WESP); and the General Supported Accommodation Program (GASP).

Funding provided for SAAP by the Commonwealth is not earmarked for expenditure by sub-program. Funding is allocated among sub-programs by the Commonwealth Minister following consultations with the State Ministers and it reflects the particular service needs and priorities for each group of clients within a State or Territory.

However, in 1984-85 an annual equivalent of \$8.726 million, including an amount of \$1.7 million per annum specifically for new youth services, was expended on YSAP. This represented approximately 29% of the total Commonwealth SAAP allocations of \$24.998 million in a full year. On a similar percentage basis,

it is estimated that approximately \$9.30 million could be expended on services for youth from the total Commonwealth SAAP allocation of \$32.142 for 1985-86.

This level of expenditure would result in an increase of approximately 300% over the level of funding provided by the Commonwealth for youth refugees in 1982-83.

Women's Emergency Services

(Question No. 2869)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Community Services, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What was the amount of Commonwealth Government funding for Women's Emergency Services in 1982-83.

(2) Has there been an increase in funding of Women's Emergency Services in real terms in 1985-86; if so what is the increase.

Mr Howe—The Minister for Community Services has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) In 1982-83 the Commonwealth provided \$1.7 million for child care in women's emergency services through the Children's Services Program. State Governments also assisted women's emergency services to a limited extent through their Women's Refuge Programs.

(2) Commonwealth funding for women's emergency services has received a significant increase with the introduction of the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) from 1 January 1985. SAAP subsumed a number of Commonwealth and State programs providing supported accommodation to homeless people to develop a co-ordinated approach to service delivery through the introduction of one joint Commonwealth/State program. SAAP includes 3 sub-programs: the Youth Supported Accommodation Program (YSAP); the Women's Emergency Services Program (WESP); and the General Supported Accommodation Program (GSAP).

Funding provided for SAAP by the Commonwealth is not earmarked for expenditure by sub-program. Funding is allocated among sub-programs by the Commonwealth Minister following consultations with the State Ministers and it reflects the particular service needs and priorities for each group of clients within a State or Territory.

Funding allocations under SAAP are not yet finalised for 1985-86. However, based on 1984-85 expenditure it is expected that at least \$11.00 million will be allocated to women's emergency services under the WESP sub program of SAAP.

Services assisting women in crisis are also eligible under the other sub-programs of SAAP. It is anticipated that the overall SAAP provision for services assisting women in crisis could reach \$16.7 million from the total Commonwealth SAAP allocation of \$32.12 million in 1985-86.

This level of expenditure would result in a tenfold increase over the level of funding provided by the Commonwealth in 1982-83 for women's emergency services.

Participation and Equity Program

(Question No. 2909)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Which schools in the Electoral Division of Hughes have received funding under the Participation and Equity Program.

(2) What was the (a) amount and (b) purpose of each grant.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

There were no government schools funded under the program during 1984 or 1985 in the Electorate of Hughes. Three grants have been provided to non-government schools over 1984 and 1985 as follows:

School	Project	Grant \$
1984		
Mary Immaculate College, Sutherland	Development of a program for non-matriculating Year 12 students and implementation of a career planning course,	12,740
Boys Town, Engadine	Survival and leisure skills program for short term students.	12,500,
1985 Boys Town, Engadine	To introduce a program designed to assist students and teachers to understand the extent to which each student's academic potential has been fulfilled and what is needed to reach each one's full potential. This involved the employment of a part-time teacher to allow for intensive teaching and assessment of small groups of students in Mathematics, Social Science, Life Science, English and other subject areas.	9,000

Environmental Education

(Question No. 2913)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing

the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Is environmental education being promoted by the Curriculum Development Council.

(2) What State and Territory Governments have actively sought to incorporate environmental education into their curricula.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Environmental education was promoted by the Curriculum Development Centre during the period 1975-80.

Environmental education is not at present a priority program area for the Curriculum Development Council.

(2) Environmental education is incorporated in school curricula of education systems in the States and Territories under diverse headings. Detailed statistics are not available because of the number and range of school based courses.

Year 12 courses are being implemented in South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria. A useful overview and summary of environmental education, as promoted by CDC and as developed in the schools, is to be found in CDC Occasional Paper No. 7, Environmental Education in Australia: Phenomenon of the Seventies, a copy of which has been mailed to the honourable member.

Special Research Grants

(Question No. 2919)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Are the Special Research Grants administered by the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission available in all branches of tertiary education; if not, in which branches are they not available.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

Special Research Grants administered by the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are available to universities only. Colleges of Advanced Education and TAFE institutions are not eligible.

Schools Funding: Electoral Division of Hughes

(Question No. 2920)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What grants for capital works have been or are to be made to schools within the Electoral Division of Hughes in (a) 1982-83, (b) 1983-84, (c) 1984-85 and (d) 1985-86.

Mr Dawkins—The Minister for Education has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

Total payments to non-government schools for capital works within the Electoral Division of Hughes were made as follows:

	\$
1982-83	970,300
1983-84	895,702

1984-85	663,501
1985-86	173,600

Payments to individual non-government schools within the identified financial years are as follows:

School and Year	Amount \$
1982-83	
Boys Town, Engadine	16,800
St John Bosco High School, Engadine	404,500
Christian Brothers College, Sutherland	549,000
Total	970,300
1983-84	
Christian Brothers College	49,788
Holy Cross School, Helensburgh	13,400
Inaburra High School, Menai	615,900
Sutherland Shire Christian School, Menai	140,320
St Joseph's Primary School, Como	76,294
Total	895,702
1984-85	
Sutherland Shire Christian School, Menai	231,847
Inaburra High School, Menai	420,200
Holy Cross School, Helensburgh	11,454
Total	663,501
1985-86	
Holy Cross School, Helensburgh	173,600

Information on State Government schools in the electorate of Hughes was sought from the NSW Department of Education. As records of schools are maintained by State not Federal electorate, the State Department advised that identification of government schools in Hughes and the distribution of Commonwealth funds for capital purposes to individual schools could not be readily provided.

Oil from Shale Research

(Question No. 2925)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Is research currently being carried on by government departments or statutory authorities into the extraction of oil from shale; if so, by which organisations.

(2) What amount of (a) public and (b) private funding has been allocated to this research in each of the last 5 years.

(3) What was the source of any private funding.

(4) What are the major shale deposits from which oil could potentially be commercially extracted in the future and which companies hold leases of these areas and for what periods.

(5) Do any of these companies contribute to the scientific research relating to extracting oil from shale; if so, what amount do they contribute.

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Yes; mainly by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

(2) Public and private funding for CSIRO oil shale research is as follows:

Year	Public Funds (A\$,'000)	Private Funds (A\$,'000)
1981-82	724	39
1982-83	2,099	72
1983-84	2,662	153
1984-85	3,094	105

Shale deposits	Authority to Prospect Number	Currency	Companies
Condor	3520M	16 June 1988	Southern Pacific Petroleum NL (SPP), 50 per cent; Central Pacific Minerals NL (CPM), 50 per cent
Duarิงا	3458M, 3459M, 3460M	28 April 1986	SPP, 50 per cent; CPM 50 per cent
Julia Creek	3365M	15 November 1987	CSR Ltd, 100 per cent
	3651M	19 December 1986	
Nagoorin	2442M	28 May 1986	
Rundle	3217M	31 December 1986	Esso Exploration and Production Australia Ltd, 50 per cent; SPP, 25 per cent; CPM, 25 per cent
Stuart	3215M	31 December 1987	SPP, 50 per cent;
	3436M	13 February 1986	CPM, 50 per cent
Yaamba	3470M	4 May 1988	Peabody Australia Pty Ltd, 50 per cent; Central Oil Shale Pty Ltd, 40 per cent; Beloba Pty Ltd, 10 per cent

(5) The companies contributing to CSIRO oil shale research are given in part (3). Funds contributed over the period 1981-82 to 1985-86 total \$692 000. Contributions to this total on a company-by-company basis are not publicly available.

Energy Consumption Statistics

(Question No. 2928)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Resources and Energy, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Does the Australian Bureau of Statistics or any other Commonwealth agency collect and publish statistics relating to energy consumption; if so, what forms of energy consumption are covered.

(2) What steps are taken to publicise the level of energy consumption to industry and the general public.

Year	Public Funds (A\$,'000)	Private Funds (A\$,'000)
1985-86	2,718	323
Total	11,297	692

(3) CSR Ltd, Peabody Limited Australia Pty Ltd, Esso Australia Ltd, Southern Pacific Petroleum NL/Central Pacific Minerals NL and International Mining Corporation NL.

(4)

Mr Barry Jones—The Minister for Resources and Energy has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) Commonwealth and joint Commonwealth/State agencies collecting and publishing statistics relating to energy consumption, and the forms of energy covered are shown in the attached table.

(2) The steps taken to publicise the level of energy consumption to industry and the general public include:

Ministerial press releases and speeches

the publications listed in the attached table are readily available—some free, some free to survey respondents, some via Australian Government Publishing Service

a publicly accessible computer file of petroleum sales data

government conducted information and education programs designed to promote sound energy conservation practices.

Agency (a)	Publication	Form of energy
DRE	'Energy Demand and Supply Australia 1960-61 to 1982-83' and 'Forecasts of Energy Demand and Supply, Australia, 1983-84 to 1993-94'	Liquid Petroleum, Gas, Electricity, Coal, Wood, Solar, Other
	'Australian Energy Statistics, 1983'	Liquid Petroleum, Gas, Electricity, Coal, Wood, Solar, Other
	'Major Energy Statistics' 'Fuel Consumption Guide'	Liquid Petroleum, Gas, Electricity, Coal Petrol consumption by make of motor vehicle
ABS	'Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia, 1983-84'. (ABS Catalogue No. 8203.0)	Liquid Petroleum, Gas, Electricity, Coal, Coke, Other
	'Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia, 1983-84'. (ABS Catalogue No. 8402.0)	Liquid Petroleum, Electricity, Other
	'National Energy Survey: Household Energy Consumption, 1982-83'. (ABS Catalogue No. 8213.0)	Reticulated Gas, Electricity
	'NSW Survey of Energy: Part 2, October 1984'. (ABS Catalogue No. 8212.1)	Reticulated Gas, Electricity
	'Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Australia, 30 September 1982'. (ABS Catalogue No. 9208.0)	Total and average fuel consumption by type of vehicle and type of fuel (petrol, diesel or distillate, LPG)
	'Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Australia: Commercial Vehicle Usage, 30 September 1982'. (ABS Catalogue No. 9209.0)	Total fuel consumption by type of vehicle and type of fuel (petrol, diesel or distillate, LPG)
JCB	'Black Coal in Australia'	Coal
	'New South Wales Coal Statistics'	Coal
SMHEA	'Annual Reports'	Hydro-electricity (generation only)

(a) DRE—Department of Resources and Energy; ABS—Australian Bureau of Statistics; JCB—Joint Coal Board; SMHEA—Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

Soviet Sea Strength

(Question No. 2940)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Is he able to say what is the estimated strength of the Soviet Navy in—

- (a) the North Pacific
- (b) the area covered by the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone and
- (c) the Indian Ocean.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) The estimated average strength of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, based in the North Pacific is:

- 31 Nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines
- 102 Other types of submarines
- 88 Major combatant ships
- 220 minor combatant ships
- 18 Amphibious ships
- 84 Naval and naval associated auxiliaries

(b) Although Soviet civilian scientific research ships have visited the area, there have been no known Soviet naval or naval associated ships deployed to the maritime area covered by the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone during 1985.

(c) Soviet naval units in the Indian Ocean usually have been deployed from the Soviet Pacific Fleet. The estimated average strength of the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean is:

- 2 to 3 submarines of various types
- 2 to 3 major combatant ships
- 1 minor combatant ship
- 1 to 2 amphibious ships
- 13 naval and naval associated auxiliaries

Holsworthy Army Establishment

(Question No. 2943)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What action is he taking to improve the (a) community and (b) shopping facilities of the Holsworthy Army establishment.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

In September 1985, a proposal, identifying a particular site for the development of a community/shopping centre to service the Holsworthy Army establishment, was forwarded to the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services. In the course of its investigations, the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services proposes to seek the views of

the local council, the NSW Department of Planning and Environment and the local chambers of commerce, as well as expressions of interest from commercial developers.

Military Personnel: Education

(Question No. 2946)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Do military personnel undertake a broad educational program with special emphasis on social research in humanities.

(2) Is funding for any such program provided from the defence allocation.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Defence Force provides for its members (primarily officers) to undergo broad education in the humanities in a variety of ways. The Single Service Cadet Colleges, shortly to be replaced by the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA), have traditionally provided tertiary education in the humanities as well as the sciences. This tradition will continue and be enhanced at ADFA where a greater variety of courses will be offered. In addition, the Single Service Staff Colleges, the Joint Services Staff College and the various overseas Staff Colleges utilized by the Defence Forces provide a further liberal education for those destined for senior positions. Members (of all ranks) may also further their education in the humanities under assisted study schemes such as the Defence Force Assisted Study Scheme, the Services Vocational and Educational Training Scheme, and the Civil Schooling Scheme. Defence Fellowships are also offered annually and several have made important contributions to original research in the social sciences.

(2) Funds are made available from the Defence allocation for such programs.

Australian Defence Force: Nuclear Weapons

(Question No. 2948)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Is Government policy opposed to a nuclear component for the Australian Defence Force.

(2) Have past governments opposed a nuclear component for the Australian Defence Force; if not, at what time has such a view not been taken.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes. I would refer the honourable member to the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament on 2 April 1984, in which he said:

"I can state categorically that the Government has never made any decision to acquire or develop a nuclear capability and has no intention of doing so; nor has the Cabinet or any Cabinet committee discussed the possible development of a nuclear capability by Australia".

(2) As the honourable member is aware, the long-standing convention is that successive governments do

not have access to the Cabinet records of previous governments. I am therefore, unable to say whether past governments have or have not opposed a nuclear component for the Australian Defence Force. It would be surprising, however, if consideration had not been given by one or more of the Australian governments in the period between 1945 and the ratification of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1973, to the advantages and disadvantages, and costs, of acquiring a nuclear capability.

Adult Migrant Education Program

(Question No. 2950)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What was the real increase in funding to the Adult Migrant Education Program between 1982-83 and 1985-86.

Mr Hurford—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Funding for the Adult Migrant Education Program (AMEP) has increased from \$34.2m in 1982-83 to \$45.4m in 1985-86. Cost increases account for \$9.2m of the difference. Real increases in provisions however amount to \$3.7m, \$2.0m within the AMEP appropriation and \$1.7m transferred to other appropriations but still spent on the AMEP. These transfers include the salary costs of full-time Bilingual Information Officers and child care/utility provisions at Migrant Centres.

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Women's Unit: Staffing Level

(Question No. 2951)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What was the staffing level of the Women's Unit within his Department at (a) 30 March 1983 and (b) November 1985.

Mr Hurford—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) In March 1983 there was no Women's Desk Section in the Department. An officer in the Ethnic Affairs Branch had a watching brief concerning women's issues.

(b) At November 1985 there were three staff located in the Section.

Low Cost Tourist Accommodation

(Question No. 2966)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What government programs exist for the funding of low cost accommodation facilities for tourists on a dollar-for-dollar basis in conjunction with (a) other levels of government, (b) statutory authorities or (c) private non-profit organisations.

(2) What is the funding for each program in 1985-86.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) While the Government continues to support strongly the principle that all persons have the right to affordable holidays and has considered a number of options in this area, to date budgetary restraint considerations have restricted funding for this purpose. I am however pleased to say that it is likely that a number of low cost accommodation proposals will be funded under the Steel Regions Assistance Program.

(2) Funding will depend on the number of low cost accommodation proposals brought forward by the New South Wales Government for approval under the Program.

Medicare Offices

(Question No. 2971)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Which electoral divisions in New South Wales do not have a Medicare office.

(2) Which electoral divisions have 2 or more offices.

(3) When is it anticipated that a Medicare office will be opened in the Electoral Division of Hughes.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) There are four electoral divisions in New South Wales which do not have a Medicare office, Charlton, Bradfield, Phillip and Hughes.

(2) The electoral divisions which have two or more offices include: Sydney, Parramatta, Mackellar, Parkes, Robertson, Wentworth, Cook, Lindsay, Riverina-Darling, Throsby, Gwydir, Blaxland, Werriwa, Prospect, Dobell, Grayndler, Newcastle, Shortland, Cowper, Page, Dundas, Gilmore, Calare, New England, Eden-Monaro, North Sydney, Reid, Cunningham.

(3) While it is not possible to establish additional branch offices at the present time, the Commission continually monitors the adequacy of the Medicare network and, should there be significant changes in the community structure, the matter will again be reviewed.

Private Hospitals: Electoral Division of Hughes

(Question No. 2972)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) How many private hospitals are in the Electoral Division of Hughes.

(2) What range of specialist services is provided by these private hospitals.

(3) Is he able to provide statistics on the types and number of operations undertaken in private hospitals in comparison with public hospitals in the Electoral Division of Hughes.

Dr Blewett—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) There are no private hospitals in the Electoral Division of Hughes.

(2) and (3) See (1).

Australian Science and Technology Council: Membership (Question No. 2976)

Mr Tickner asked the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Who were members of ASTEC at 1 March 1983.

(2) Who were members of ASTEC at 29 November 1985.

(3) What organisation do these people represent.

Mr Hawke—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Members at 1 March 1983 were:

Professor R. O. Slatyer, A.O., F.A.A., F.R.S., Mr K. H. McLeod, Professor J. H. Carver, Mr L. G. Péres, Mr D. S. Adam, Professor M. G. Pitman, O.B.E., F.A.A., Sir Samuel Burston, O.B.E., Professor M. G. Porter, F.A.S.S.A., Mr J. N. Davenport, A.O., D.S.O., D.F.C., and Bar G.M., Professor R. I. Tanner, F.T.S., F.A.A., Professor D. H. Green, F.A.A.

(2) Members at 29 November 1985 were:

Professor R. O. Slatyer, A.O., F.A.A., F.R.S., Professor J. W. Neville, F.A.S.S.A., Professor J. H. Carver, Professor G. A. Rigby, F.T.S., Mr J. N. Davenport, A.O., D.S.O., D.F.C., and Bar G.M., Professor R. I. Tanner, F.T.S., F.A.A., Mr F. M. Davidson, O.B.E., Mr P. M. Trainor, Dr P. D. Jones, Dr D. W. Watts, Professor P. S. Kincaid-Smith, C.B.E., Mr R. Woodall, A.O., Mr K. H. McLeod, Mr L. S. Zampatti.

(3) Members of ASTEC are selected for their individual qualities and on the basis of their ability to contribute to the work of the Council, not as representatives of particular interest groups.

Science Conferences and Programs (Question No. 2978)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) At which international science conferences have there been Australian Government representations, since March 1983.

(2) How many Australian scientists are participating in exchange programs overseas.

(3) In which overseas countries does the Government maintain scientific representation.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Under the auspices of the Science Portfolio, there has been Australian Government representation at the following international science conferences, since March 1983:

	No. of Conferences since March 1983
OECD Conferences	17
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and IOC Program Group for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) Conferences	12
Meteorological Related Conferences	36
Antarctic Related Conferences	24
Commonwealth Science Council Conferences	2
 Miscellaneous Conferences:	
International Conference on Rare Earth Development and Application	
Association for Science Cooperation in Asia (ASCA) Seminar	
Regional Meeting of Experts on Space Science and Technology and its application	
International Consultative Committee on the Regional Remote Sensing Program	
Seminar on Testing of Bulk Weighing Installations	
International Organisation of Legal Metrology Conference	
International Conference on Flow Measurement	
17th General Conference of Weights and Measures	
Executive Seminar on Stream Analysis and Control of Mineral Concentrators	
First Conference on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Indian Ocean in the Field of Marine Affairs	
Quinquennial Review Conference of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau	
Asean Energy Conference	
8th International Forum on Soil Taxonomy and Agrotechnology	
97th International Association of Official Analytical Chemists	
FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling	
1st International Congress of the Singapore Society for Microbiology	
69th Annual Sessions of the International Dairy Federation	
ASEAN Workshop on Food Irradiation	
(2) Under the auspices of the Science Portfolio there are 54 scientists participating in exchange programs consisting of:	
 Scientists and/or technologists supported or approved to be supported under the Bilateral Science and Technology Programs (July 85-June 86)	
Others	52
	2

(3) The Government maintains scientific representation in the following countries:

Japan (Tokyo); France (Paris); United States of America (Washington D.C.); Federal Republic of Germany (Bonn); United Kingdom (London);

Science and Technology: Public Information Campaigns

(Question No. 2982)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What Government programs currently exist in the nature of a public information campaign for the purpose of demystifying scientific processes and raising levels of public understanding about science and technology.

(2) What was the real increase in expenditure in this area in 1985-86 compared with 1982-83.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Department of Science publishes and promotes scientific developments and services which assist public understanding of science. The Public Relations and Information Section of the Department undertakes a variety of publications and information services to outline departmental operations in Antarctica, Meteorology, Space Science, Marine Science, Patents, Ionospheric Prediction, Analytical Laboratories and Science Policy. Through printed material and media liaison, the Department aims to increase public awareness of science issues.

Under its Act, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is charged with the dissemination of information on scientific and technical matters and with publishing reports, periodicals and papers. The Organisation places the utmost importance on communicating at a range of levels with industry and the public at large. Much of CSIRO's public communications is carried out by its Science, Communication Unit, which undertakes various educational and information activities. These not only inform people about CSIRO but also aim to increase awareness and understanding of science and technology in general.

The Commission for the Future, established in 1985, provides the Department's most significant programs for the specific purpose of demystifying science. It will assist public debate on social changes due to technological developments. Campaigns being commenced include a series of seminars, occasional papers by a wide range of Australian politicians, scientists and writers, monographs on the future of education in a technological society (for secondary school students), and workshops with community groups on the future of work. All senior officers of the Commission have undertaken numerous speaking engagements and are co-operating on a Bicentennial futures program for inclusion in schools' curriculum.

As Minister of Science, I have spoken on many occasions about the need for public awareness of technological change and its social implications. I have already published a volume of speeches on these subjects, *Managing our Opportunities*, while another, *Living by our Wits*, is due for publication.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE—Expenditure on Department of Science public information programs for 1985-86 is estimated to be \$160 500. Expenditure in 1982-83 was \$113 800.

CSIRO—Expenditure on the Science Communication Unit for 1985-86 is estimated to be \$2.14m. Expenditure in 1982-83 was \$1.54m.

The Commission for the Future was allocated \$591 000 for 1985-86.

Antarctic Research Projects

(Question No. 2984)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Science, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What Antarctic research projects are taking place in the fields of (a) hydrology, (b) glaciology and (c) climatology.

Mr Barry Jones—The answer to the honourable member's question in respect of Australia is as follows:

(a) Hydrology

The possible use of Antarctic icebergs as a fresh water resource is a major area of hydrological interest. The Australian Antarctic Division does not conduct any major studies of icebergs but iceberg numbers and sizes are monitored on some voyages to Antarctica. These data are used to derive statistical estimates of iceberg distribution, size and melt rates. Measurements of ocean characteristics around icebergs have also been made (on an 'opportunity basis' only) to obtain data on the processes of iceberg melt.

The overall hydrological balance of Antarctica is determined by processes of snow fall, ice flow and iceberg calving. A major aim of the glaciology programs of the Antarctic Division (particularly the traverse program) is to determine the mass budget (hydrological balance) of Antarctica.

(b) Glaciology

Glaciological research is a major component of the Antarctic Division's science program. The main objectives of the glaciology program are:

To achieve a comprehensive understanding of the nature of both the Antarctic ice sheet and the surrounding region of floating sea ice and their interaction with the atmospheric and oceanic environments.

To monitor the Antarctic ice sheet for mass balance changes that reflect and influence world sea levels.

To document the detailed record of environmental changes over the last 250,000 years which exists in the ice by the recovery and analysis of deep ice cores.

To construct from data collected in the field and laboratory a numerical model of the present ice sheet and to calculate its past history, future changes, and the global implications of such changes.

Specific projects contributing to this program include:

1. Major oversnow traverses covering (or planned to cover) most of the Australian Antarctic Territory. A wide range of measurements on ice sheet dynamics, ice sheet morphology, geophysics, etc is collected during these traverses which have been ongoing since the early 1970's. The traverses contribute to a multi-national co-

operative study of the east Antarctic ice sheet (International Antarctic Glaciological Program).

2. Deep core drilling to recover ancient ice for climatic studies and to investigate the dynamics of the ice at depth in the ice sheet. Most ice core drilling by Australia to date has been undertaken on the Law Dome, a small local ice cap on the edge of the ice sheet near Casey. A new ice coring drill is currently being developed which will allow deep cores (several thousand metres) to be extracted from the main ice sheet.

3. Detailed studies of the dynamics of outlet glaciers. Near the edge of the ice sheet, the slowly moving ice is funnelled into a number of quicker moving ice streams which drain much of the ice from Antarctica. Understanding of the dynamics of these streams is necessary to estimate the mass balance of the whole ice sheet, and how it may respond to environmental change. Detailed ice velocity data have been obtained from ground surveys of outlet glaciers, and from aerial sounding of ice thickness, surface elevation, etc.

4. Interaction of the ice sheet and the atmosphere. The Antarctic ice sheet is the major heat sink for global atmospheric circulation. Surface winds over the ice sheet are controlled by radiation loss from the ice sheet surface and the ice sheet topography. To study these:

automatic weather stations are deployed along traverse routes; and

balloon and kite soundings have been made of the structure of the wind in the lower layers of the atmosphere over the ice sheet.

5. Sea ice. The annual growth and decay of sea ice around Antarctica modifies heat exchange between the ocean and atmosphere and changes the density structure of the ocean and is thus important to both atmospheric and oceanic circulation.

Detailed process studies of interaction between ice, ocean and atmosphere were conducted at Mawson during the 1970's and early 1980's.

Sea ice thickness is regularly measured at all Australian mainland bases.

Drifting data buoys are used to track sea ice drift and to monitor ocean and atmospheric temperatures.

Sea ice extent and concentration is monitored from satellite data.

Sea ice properties and characteristics are measured in the pack ice zone during some marine science cruises.

6. Ice mechanics

The mechanical properties of ice are studied in laboratory experiments in Australia.

Compaction and mechanical properties of snow with reference to its use for airfield construction, have been studied in the laboratory (University of Melbourne) and in the field.

7. Numerical models

Using process information and data collected in the field and laboratory, computer models have been developed which simulate the Antarctic ice sheet and with which the response of the ice sheet to a changing external environment can be estimated (with University of Melbourne).

8. Natural compaction and properties of snow and ice. Snow crystal and grain structure, temperature and densifications are being studied near Casey (with Lanchow Institute of Glaciology, China).

(c) Climatology

Most of the Antarctic Division glaciology programs directly address the role of Antarctic ice in the global climate system (see above).

SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) nations are currently developing a multinational program that will study the role of Antarctica in Climate as a contribution to the World Climate Research Program (World Meteorological Organisation/International Committee of Scientific Unions).

Specific Australian investigations include:

Weather processes

Bureau of Meteorology programs.

Automatic Weather Stations deployment in Glaciology project 4 above.

Ice dynamics

Important for large time scale (thousands of years) climate processes, sea level change etc.

Ice core studies

Analysis of ice cores from the Law Dome has provided the following past climate data for up to 10 000 years before present.

temperatures.

compositions of the atmosphere (particularly CO₂ content) (with CSIRO).

chemical and particulate impurities originating from the atmosphere.

changes of precipitation.

Deeper cores which will be obtained with a new drill will allow this record to be extended further into the past.

Sea ice processes

all these projects contribute to the study of the climatic roles of sea ice.

sea ice processes are seen as a major component of the global climate systems for the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) important at time scales of months to years. Multi-national programs of sea ice and climate are being developed both by SCAR and by the Joint Scientific Committee for the WCRP. Australia has been active in the formulation of the scientific plans for these programs.

Commonwealth Purchase of Alienated Coastline

(Question No. 2998)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What amount of Commonwealth funds has been allocated since March 1983 for the purchase of alienated coastline into public ownership for restoration.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

No Commonwealth funds have been allocated since March 1983 specifically for the purchase of alienated coastline into public ownership for restoration.

However, as outlined in my response to Question No. 3021, steps have been taken through the Australian Environment Council to consider common objectives and provide information exchange on coastal management.

Resale Payments to Artists

(Question No. 3007)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) In what countries are droit-de-suite (resale payments to artists) operational.

(2) Has his Department investigated the applicability of such payments in Australia as a means of protection for Australian artists.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The countries with droit-de-suite (resale payments to artists) are—Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay.

(2) In pursuance of the Australian Labor Party's Platform on the Arts of July 1984, my Department, in conjunction with the Australia Council, has engaged the Australian Copyright Council to investigate whether droit-de-suite regulations are an appropriate form of protection for Australian artists. This investigation is due to be completed in October 1986 and it will examine both the negative and positive aspects of introducing droit-de-suite regulations in Australia.

The study will examine the implications of droit-de-suite for relevant interest groups in Australia and will also examine how well the regulations work in countries where they have been introduced.

Museum of Australia

(Question No. 3014)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What action has he taken with regard to the construction of the Museum of Australia.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The National Museum of Australia has been allocated an 88 hectare area of land now known as Yarramundi on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra.

A Visitor Centre and Staff Accommodation Complex is under construction at Yarramundi. The Centre will provide visitors with information about the concept of the Museum and plans for its development, as well as opportunities to see a range of objects from the growing collection. It is expected to open to the public in mid-1986.

Meanwhile, during the last eighteen months, the Museum Council and staff have worked closely with the National Capital Development Commission to prepare a development plan for the site and a program for the phased construction of buildings for the Museum.

I expect to submit a proposal for the construction of the Museum complex, based on this planning, to the Government early in 1986.

The Museum also had a new purpose built repository of 2,323 square metres constructed at Mitchell, A.C.T., which was opened on 1 June 1984.

Library Facilities: Commonwealth Programs

(Question No. 3018)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What Commonwealth programs exist to provide, update and co-ordinate freely accessible library facilities throughout Australia including works in community languages.

(2) What sums were provided under each program in each of the years since its establishment.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Responsibility for direct library services to the community, including the provision of works in community languages is exercised at State and local government levels. However, the Commonwealth government through the National Library provides national services to promote the accessibility of library collections and services.

Services provided by the National Library are:

the maintenance and development of a national collection of library material, including a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people and the making of the collection available in the national interest;

compilation of the national bibliography of monographs, serials, government publications, maps and music scores, providing authoritative bibliographic records of materials published in Australia or relating to Australia;

compilation of *Australian Public Affairs Information Service* (APAIS), a subject index to current literature relating to Australia;

compilation of national union catalogues of the holdings of Australian libraries of monographs, serials, newspapers, manuscripts, music and library materials for the handicapped;

operation of the Australian Bibliographic Network, a national online bibliographic system based on co-operative participation;

the National Film Lending Collection which lends 16mm films and videocassettes on educational subjects to libraries, institutions and organisations throughout Australia;

provision of cataloguing records for Australian and overseas publications through the Australian MARC Record Service and the catalogue card service;

the Australian agency for International Standard Book Numbering (ISBN) and International Standard Serial Numbering (ISSN);

operation, in conjunction with the Department of Health, of the Australian MEDLINE Network, a computer-based medical information service;

development and compilation, also with the Department of Health, of the *Australasian Medical Index*, a database of Australian and New Zealand publications on human health and medicine.

In relation to community languages, the National Library holds substantial collections in foreign languages, which are a significant resource for serious study and research. These collections are available for use by readers who visit the Library and for loan to other libraries throughout Australia. While these collections are not intended primarily to meet the information and recreation needs of local public library clients, on occasion the Library has provided bulk loans to public libraries of materials in various community languages, including Vietnamese, Arabic, Romanian, Czech and Polish.

Of the 3.3 million bibliographic records on the Australian Bibliographic Network database, approximately 20 per cent are records of materials in foreign languages, including community languages.

To assist libraries that are attempting to meet the needs of linguistic minorities, the Library published a purchasing guide, *Buying books in other languages*, in 1983 and has since sponsored a project to compile a companion guide for buying audio-visual materials.

The Library is a key participant in and provides the Secretariat for the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS), a co-operative association of libraries and information agencies which seeks to encourage co-operation and the development of library resources and services.

In 1982 the Australian Libraries and Information Council (ALIC) was established to advise Commonwealth and State governments on the nation-wide co-ordination of library and related information services. The Director-General of the National Library is a member of ALIC.

(2) It is not possible to provide a detailed breakdown of sums provided to each of the Library's programs described in (1). The Library's total appropriation for each financial year since its foundation is shown below:

National Library of Australia appropriation,
1960-61—1985-86

1960-61	771,700
1961-62	926,688
1962-63	1,034,000
1963-64	1,374,200
1964-65	1,621,000
1965-66	1,941,000
1966-67	2,356,000
1967-68	3,024,000
1968-69	3,228,000
1969-70	4,055,000
1970-71	4,382,000
1971-72	5,082,000
1972-73	5,820,000
1973-74	7,711,000

1974-75	10,008,000
1975-76	11,268,000
1976-77	12,760,000
1977-78	13,461,000
1978-79	14,208,000
1979-80	15,363,000
1980-81	17,529,000
1981-82	18,236,400
1982-83	19,882,000
1983-84	22,391,000
1984-85	23,500,000
1985-86	26,800,000

Torres Strait: Inclusion in Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

(Question No. 3020)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What steps has the Commonwealth taken to seek to include the Torres Strait in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park following ratification of the Torres Strait Treaty.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Ratification of the Torres Strait Treaty on 15 February 1985 brought into effect the Torres Strait "Protected Zone" which was established by the Treaty *inter alia* to protect and preserve the marine environment and the indigenous fauna and flora in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone.

Consequently, most of the area north of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park has an environment protection regime already in place.

Preliminary consideration is being given to extension of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park to include the small residual area up to the southern boundary of the Protected Zone. This would, however, require amendment to the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*.

Coastal Management

(Question No. 3021)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Has the Government through the Australian Environment Council pursued an Australian coastline management program to (a) formulate policies to protect new coastal regions and estuaries from contamination by land based or derived effluents and institute water quality systems for these coastal zones and (b) direct funds to research in priority areas to assist with coastal management goals.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Yes. The development of policies and objectives for the conservation and protection of the Australian coastline was proposed to the Australian Environment Council (AEC) in July 1984. Council agreed, *inter alia*, that the States have primary responsibility for the manage-

ment of the Australian coastline and that AEC members should exchange information and consider common objectives for the conservation and protection of the Australian coastline.

In May 1985 the AEC agreed to establish a coastal management liaison network of State, Territory and Commonwealth officers working in the field of coastal management and to sponsor or co-sponsor a conference in 1986 on coastal management and protection from an environmental perspective. The conference is expected to be held in September or October 1986 at Coffs Harbour, New South Wales.

Environmental Protection: Contaminants

(Question No. 3024)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What action has been taken to establish an Environmental Contaminants Authority with the function of managing and protecting the Australian environment from contamination, including contamination due to the use of agricultural chemicals, industrial wastes and emissions, oil spills and other causes of contamination.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

An Environment Contaminants and Co-ordination Division has been established within the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment to carry out, in conjunction with other Commonwealth and State Government agencies, the functions of the Environmental Contaminants Authority envisaged in the ALP Federal Platform.

Proposed National Chemical Waste Furnace

(Question No. 3025)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken to establish a national chemical waste furnace.

(2) Are similar facilities operated by State and Territory Governments; if so, where are they situated.

Mr Cohen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) No facility has been constructed in Australia for the purpose of high-temperature incineration of significant amounts of stable chemical wastes, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). Establishment of such a facility is, however, under active consideration by relevant authorities in several States/Territories.

The Commonwealth Government is working closely with the States through the Australian Environment Council (AEC) to develop a national strategy for the disposal of hazardous wastes, particularly in relation to those wastes requiring high-temperature incineration. With the endorsement of AEC, the Commonwealth Government has initiated a program of consultations with interested parties on the proposed national strategy; one element of this program was a national confer-

ence, held in Melbourne in November 1985, under the joint sponsorship of the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments.

Service Pensions

(Question No. 3040)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What is the maximum rate of service pension for single beneficiaries expressed as a percentage of average weekly earnings in (a) November 1985 and (b) March 1983.

Mr Holding—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(a) Average weekly earning statistics for November 1985 are not expected to be available before January 1986. The most recent statistics available are preliminary figures for August 1985. The pension rate payable at that time represents 23.3% of average weekly earnings.

(b) 22.7%.

Real Estate Holdings: Commonwealth Departments

(Question No. 3041)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What procedures exist to ensure that all Commonwealth Departments and statutory authorities regularly review their real estate holdings to determine whether (a) any land is surplus to needs or (b) different real estate holdings may be more appropriate to their needs.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Review of the Commonwealth's property holdings both from the point of view of ensuring that existing properties are effectively utilised and that surplus sites and buildings are identified is an integral part of the functions of my Department.

In 1981 an intensive land review and disposal program was instituted for property holdings of departments and those statutory authorities funded from the Budget. Statutory authorities exempt from the Lands Acquisition Act and those which operate on a commercial basis, for example Telecom and Australia Post, exercise their own commercial judgment in determining the future use or disposal of property.

The review program has largely been completed and my Department is now changing its focus to an ongoing cyclical review of the efficient utilisation of the Commonwealth's property holdings. The review examines whether different real estate holdings may be more appropriate to the Commonwealth's needs and also ensures that surplus properties are identified and either sold, or, where temporarily surplus, revenue leased or terms and conditions which protect the primary Commonwealth interest.

The review program forms an important part of my Department's strategic planning responsibilities for sat-

isfying the Commonwealth's future accommodation needs.

Mr Gregory Keith Tyler

(Question No. 3048)

Mr Campbell asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Is he able to say when Mr Gregory Tyler, currently in jail in Nepal for smuggling gold, is likely to be released.

(2) Is he satisfied that Mr Gregory Tyler was properly (a) convicted, (b) tried and (c) sentenced.

(3) Is he able to say whether the Hong Kong Customs Department believes that it is legal to take gold into Nepal.

(4) Is he able to say whether Mr Gregory Tyler's assertion that (a) a blackmail ransom situation exists and (b) many people have bought their way out of jail after being convicted of gold smuggling is verifiable.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Mr Tyler initially was fined the equivalent of approximately \$A45,000 which if paid would have resulted in him being expelled from Nepal. As the fine could not be paid Mr Tyler asked to be tried and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in addition to a fine of the equivalent of approximately \$A42,000. Mr Tyler's prison sentence expired on 25 December 1985 but he remains in prison pending a hearing before a court to consider his appeal for clemency due to his inability to pay the fine.

(2) Mr Tyler is subject to the laws of the Kingdom of Nepal. I have no reason to doubt the propriety of his trial, conviction or sentence.

(3) The Hong Kong authorities permit the export of gold. However, this does not confer any entitlement to import that commodity into another country. Accordingly, the views of the Hong Kong authorities about the laws of Nepal are irrelevant. I am informed that there is in fact no permissible means (e.g. declaration or payment of duty) by which non-Nepalese citizens may bring gold into Nepal.

(4) I am not in a position to comment on either of these issues. I am not aware of any concrete evidence available to support such claims.

Malaysia: Drug Offences

(Question No. 3049)

Mr Campbell asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Is he able to say when Malaysia introduced the death penalty for drug related offences.

(2) Is he also able to say how many (a) people have been executed under the law and (b) of those executed were (i) women, (ii) foreigners, (iii) Chinese or Indian Malays, and (iv) deemed to be couriers or small dealers.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's questions is as follows:

(1) Section 39B of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 was introduced in April 1975 when a penalty of life

imprisonment or of death was imposed on persons convicted of trafficking in drugs above certain minimum quantities. Section 39B of the Act was amended in April 1983, when the mandatory death penalty was imposed on drug traffickers and the minimum quantities were changed.

A drug trafficker under the amendment of April 1983 is any person convicted of possession of 15 grams (previously 100 grams) or more in weight of heroin and/or morphine (previously heroin or morphine with no combination of both), or 200 grams or more in weight of cannabis, or 1 kilogram or more in weight of raw opium or prepared opium (previously 1 kilogram of prepared opium or 5 kilograms of raw opium).

(2) Between 1975 and 17 November 1985, 32 persons were executed. Of these one was a woman. None was a foreigner. Malaysian statistics do not give any breakdown on the basis of ethnic origin. Malaysian law makes no mention of couriers or small dealers, but see answer to question (1) above.

Research and Information Surveys

(Question Nos 3050-3077)

Mr Blunt asked all Ministers, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What regular research and information surveys are conducted for the Minister's Department and authorities responsible to the Minister.

(2) What procedures exist for the calling of tenders for each survey.

(3) When was the last time tenders were called for each survey.

(4) What firms were invited to tender.

(5) How was each firm's eligibility determined.

(6) Who was the successful tenderer for each survey.

(7) What was the (a) basis of decision and (b) cost of conducting the work.

(8) Have any surveys not been subject to tender; if so, (a) why and (b) which surveys.

(9) For each survey conducted which was not subject to public tender, (a) which firm conducted the survey and (b) what was the cost.

(10) Has the cost of conducting any survey increased since it was originally allocated to that firm; if so, (a) by how much and (b) how is it determined that the price submitted is fair and reasonable.

(11) What is the justification for not calling for public tenders for all survey work.

(12) Will the Minister give an undertaking that all future surveys will be subject to public tender with no restrictions on the firms that may tender; if not, why not.

Mr Hawke—As indicated above, the honourable member asked identical questions of all Ministers. With their concurrence, the following answer is provided on behalf of all Ministers:

(1)-(12) It has been the practice of successive governments not to authorize the expenditure of time and money involved in answering questions which seek an unreasonable amount of generalised information. It is

not intended to depart from that practice. However, if the honourable member wishes to seek information concerning any specific regular information or research survey under any Minister's control, that Minister would provide the specific information to him.

Surveys: Department of Social Security

(Question No. 3083)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Has his Department conducted any surveys of community or client attitudes to the Department in the last 3 years; if so, why.

(2) Who conducted each survey.

(3) What was the (a) basis and (b) cost of each survey.

(4) Will he provide copies of the findings of each survey.

(5) Is any action proposed as a result of each survey's findings; if so, (a) what action, (b) how will it be implemented and (c) when will it be implemented.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The department has not commissioned any 'surveys' as such in the last 3 years. However, a number of market research studies have been commissioned, parts of which relate to community or client attitudes to the department in order to obtain a better understanding of the target populations for departmental information.

(2) and (3) The surveys were conducted by Australia Market Research Pty Ltd, to identify the information needs and networks of young people; the Marketing Centre Pty Ltd, to develop and evaluate a pilot scheme to improve the knowledge of unemployed people of the benefits available to them; and Inview Pty Ltd, to undertake qualitative evaluation of client attitudes to direct deposit. Costs of the surveys were \$50,000, \$10,175 and \$64,200 respectively.

(4) Copies of the reports will be made available to the honourable member.

(5) (a), (b) and (c) The findings of the surveys are being used as appropriate in providing departmental information to young people. For example, a trial is being conducted in Western Australia into alternative methods of providing clients with information about unemployment benefit and associated matters.

Social Security and Welfare Outlays

(Question No. 3084)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What assumptions underlie the estimated increase of social security and welfare outlays (a) for 1986-87 over 1985-86 estimates and (b) 1987-88 over 1986-87 estimates for each program listed for increase in the Department of Finance report on the Forward Estimates of Budget Outlays and Staffing of November 1985.

Mr Howe—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(a) and (b) Social security and welfare outlays include outlays on behalf of a number of departments including the Department of Social Security. However, the general assumptions underlying these estimates are essentially as outlined in Chapter 1 of the Department of Finance report on 'Forward Estimates of Budget Outlays and Staffing of November 1985'. Chapter 2 provides further details on a program basis.

Government Assistance (Question No. 3094)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Primary Industry, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What funds were allocated to the (a) Rural Adjustment (b) Natural Disasters Relief and (c) National Soil Conservation schemes in (i) 1982-83, (ii) 1983-84, (iii) 1984-85 and (iv) 1985-86.

(2) What (a) amount and (b) proportion of funds was specifically allocated in each year for projects to be undertaken in NSW.

(3) How and by which body were the funds administered in each year for each scheme.

(4) How and by which body were decisions made in each year on the detailed allocation of funds for projects under each scheme.

(5) What specific projects were funded under each scheme in each year in the Electoral Division of Richmond.

(6) For each project in the Electoral Division of Richmond (a) what was the principal purpose of the grant (b) which individual or group received the grant (c) what was the amount of the grant and (d) what evaluation has been made to determine if the grant achieved the original objectives for which it was made.

(7) What specific projects were denied funding under each scheme in each year in the Electoral Division of Richmond.

(8) For each project denied funding in the Electoral Division of Richmond (a) what was the principal purpose of the grant sought (b) which individual or group applied for the grant (c) what was the amount of grant sought and (d) what was the reason for refusing funding for the application.

(9) How does funding for projects under these schemes in each year in the Electoral Division of Richmond compare on a per capita basis with funding for projects under the schemes in the Electoral Divisions of (a) Wills, (b) Reid, (c) Parramatta, (d) Robertson, (e) Shortland, (f) Cunningham, (g) Werriwa and (h) Blaxland.

(10) How and when were applicants sought for grants under each scheme in each year.

(11) Was any specific advertising undertaken to alert residents of the Electoral Division of Richmond to the existence of these schemes.

(12) Will he ensure that in future comprehensive information concerning grant availability and eligibility under these schemes is drawn to the attention of local government bodies, community groups and residents in the Electoral Division of Richmond; if not, why not.

(13) If so, (a) how and (b) when, will the information be provided.

Mr Kerin—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Financial data for the Rural Adjustment Scheme (RAS), Natural Disaster Relief Arrangements (NDRA) and National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP) is tabulated hereunder:

Commonwealth Budget Outlays:

Year	RAS (a)	NDRA (b)	NSCP (c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m not applicable
1982-83			
Actual	17.3	146.3	
1983-84			
Actual	43.2	138	1.0
1984-85			
Actual	30.5	11.3	4.0
1985-86			
Estimated	16.4	24.0	4.7

(a) Under the State and Northern Territory Grants (Rural Adjustment) Act 1985 the basis for assistance under the RAS changed from the provision of concessional loan funds to the provision of an interest subsidy, affecting the comparability of the figures before and after that year.

(b) Actual Budget outlays by the Commonwealth depend on the actual disasters and the amount of State expenditures on eligible measures which occur in each year.

(c) NSCP did not commence until 1983-84.

(c) The following table shows Commonwealth Budget outlays paid to NSW:

Year	RAS	NDRA	NSCP (a)			
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
1982-83						Not applicable
Actual	4.5	26	32.6	22		
1983-84						
Actual	6.6	15	18.6	13	0.3	26
1984-85						
Actual	7.7	25	0.4	4	1.3	28
1985-86						
Estimated	4.1	25	6.0	25	1.2	26

(a) includes both state and National components.

(3) (a) Rural Adjustment Scheme funds are provided by the Commonwealth to the States and Northern Territory for administration by rural adjustment authorities; in the case of NSW, the Rural Assistance Board. The detailed administration of these funds is a matter for these State/Territory bodies who deal directly with the applicants for this type of assistance. The Commonwealth administration is provided by my Department.

(b) Under the NDRA the Commonwealth assists State and Northern Territory governments to meet the costs of eligible disaster relief. Assistance is provided on a sliding scale with higher amounts met by the Commonwealth in years of higher assistance needs once States have met certain base amounts of expenditure. From July 1984, base amounts have been determined an-

nually for each State/NT by a formula which takes account of that State/NT's financial capacity calculated by reference to its budget sector revenue and grants. Prior to that date the base amounts were fixed. Up to the base amount, expenditure in a year by a State/NT in respect of eligible disaster relief measures is met entirely by that State/NT. From July 1985, for eligible State/NT expenditure above the base amount but not greater than 1.75 times the base amount, the Commonwealth provides budgetary assistance equal to half the excess amount. For eligible expenditure greater than 1.75 times the base amount, the Commonwealth provides such assistance equal to three quarters of the further excess amount. In earlier years, different formulae applied. Details may be found in Budget Paper No. 7 each year.

This assistance is provided by the Department of Finance directly to each State/Northern Territory Treasury. Each State/NT administers its own relief measures and as appropriate applies for financial assistance from the Commonwealth under the provisions of the arrangement.

(c) The NSCP provides two categories of grants. A State's component, with grants provided on the basis of a formula and priorities determined by the States in consultation with my Department, and a National component with grants made available to educational institutions, research organisations and community groups or individuals for projects which meet the objectives of the NSCP. The administration at Commonwealth level is provided by my Department. The program operates under the provisions of the Soil Conservation (Financial Assistance) Act 1985.

(4) (a) The amount of funds allocated by the Commonwealth to the Rural Adjustment Scheme each year is determined in the Budgetary context. From 1985/86, assistance is provided by way of an interest subsidy on borrowings under the Scheme for 7 years. That is, commitments entered into each year from 1985/86 will apply for 7 years. The detailed administration of funds under the RAS is a matter for State/Territory rural adjustment authorities. Individual producers apply for assistance directly to these bodies. All assessment and decisions on eligibility are made at this level.

(b) See 3 (b).

(c) Under the NSCP, applications are called for suitable projects from interested parties each year. The States determine the order of priority of projects submitted under the States component in consultation with officers of my Department. Funding is then allocated in order of priority until the amount determined by the formula for each State/Territory is fully utilised. For the National component, projects are recommended for funding by a selection committee comprising members drawn from a variety of relevant fields. To date this has been an ad hoc committee but in future the Soil Conservation Advisory Committee established under the Act will fulfil this role.

(5) It is not possible to determine whether any project has been funded in any particular electoral division from information held by the Commonwealth for the RAS, NDRA and the State component of the NSCP. This is because the detailed assessment of projects or assistance for these schemes lies with State/Territory authorities. For the National component of the NSCP, I am advised that no applications have been received from the Richmond Electoral Division specifically, thus none have been funded.

(6) See 5.

(7) See 5.

(8) See 5.

(9) See 5.

(10) (a) Applications are accepted by State/NT rural adjustment authorities from farmers and graziers seeking assistance under the RAS on a continual basis throughout the year.

(b) States/NT may issue press statements as to relief assistance arrangements following or during a natural disaster.

(c) Applications for the National component of the National Soil Conservation Program are called for early each year from interested individuals and groups. Advertisements were placed in the *Weekend Australian* to this effect on 14 April 1984 and 23 March 1985. Projects for the State component are provided by the appropriate State/Territory authorities in accordance with guidelines from the Commonwealth.

(11) (a) Information on the RAS is provided by agricultural extension Officers and material made available to farmers from adjustment authorities. While specific advertising is not generally undertaken, the scheme is from time to time referred to in the rural press and on rural radio and TV.

(b) See 3 (b) and 10 (b).

(c) The only advertising undertaken for the NSCP is that referred to in 10 (c). The program has however received coverage in the rural media from time to time.

(12) Where the detailed administration of these schemes is a matter for State/Territory governments, the advertising and dissemination of information to potential users is a matter for the appropriate administering body. In relation to the National component of the NSCP, officers of my Department review the advertising requirements prior to calling for applications each year. It is my intention that information on the scheme should be as widely available as possible, while recognising the limits of the Program's budget. Judging by the response to previous advertisements there would appear to be little need to change these arrangements.

(13) The information will be provided by a continuation of the processes referred to in 12.

Australian Federal Police (Question No. 3113)

Mr McVeigh asked the Special Minister of State, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Is it a fact that a shortage of numbers in the Australian Federal Police has resulted in an instruction being

issued that people who have apparently defrauded the Departments of Social Security and Health of sums less than \$20,000 are not to be investigated; if so, will he consider increasing the number of police so that all cases of suspected fraud can be thoroughly investigated.

Mr Young—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

I am advised by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) that no instruction has been issued whereby frauds committed on the Departments of Social Security and Health under the value of \$20,000 will not be investigated. While the deployment of AFP staff to more pressing tasks and in areas of greater priority designated by the Government does prevent the AFP from investigating all matters referred by the two Departments, the Government is addressing the problem of AFP resources by the provision of additional funds during this and the next two financial years for the recruitment of a stronger AFP.

**Commonwealth Centre Office Block:
Parramatta**
(Question No. 3115)

Mr Tuckey asked the Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Is it a fact that the contract for the construction of the Commonwealth Centre office block in Parramatta stipulates full use of the entire site during the construction by the successful contractor.

(2) Is it a common practice for Government contracts to have this clause inserted.

(3) In view of the public inconvenience caused by lack of parking facilities due to the construction, will the Government consider seeking concessions from the contractor, by way of reduced rent, to compensate for the contractor having such ease of access usage.

Mr Uren—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Under the terms of the contract, the Developer/Builder has only conditional access to the North West corner of the site on which the Law Courts is to be erected adjacent to the proposed Commonwealth Centre. The arrangement allows for site investigations to be carried out on the Law Courts site preparatory to construction and for the site to be vacated at short notice. Of necessity, the Developer/Builder has unconditional access to the balance of the site.

(2) While it should be noted that the separate designation of sites within a single Commonwealth holding is a relatively uncommon occurrence, the arrangements in relation to site usage accord with standard procedure.

(3) As the Commonwealth has entered into an arrangement for the purchase of the Parramatta development, there is no rental involved. Conditional use by the Developer/Builder of the Law Courts site is permitted to facilitate the early completion of the Commonwealth Centre building by providing access and enabling location of site sheds well outside the excavation area.

The early completion and hence this arrangement is clearly in the Commonwealth's interest.

Vigor Health and Fitness Centres

(Question No. 143)

Mr Maher asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 19 March 1985:

(1) Did the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, in November 1983, authorise representatives of Vigor Health and Fitness Centres, Burwood, NSW, to offer monies by way of ANZ Bankcard to cover the cost of customer attendances at a Vigor Health and Fitness Club.

(2) Was an ANZ Bankcard issued to customers (a) before the failure of the Vigor Group in July 1984, and (b) subsequent to the Group's failure.

(3) Has the ANZ Banking Group Limited now issued default summonses against certain of ANZ Bankcard applicants in relation to the balance of monies outlaid to the Vigor Group.

(4) Is he able to provide the regulations and practices which are relevant to this matter.

Mr Keating—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1)-(3) I am advised that in a Media Release dated 29 October 1985, the Chief General Manager of the ANZ Bank, Mr Bob Bennett, said that the Bank had never 'backed' Vigor or any other health and fitness centre. Mr Bennett also referred to the fact that the ANZ Bank will, *inter alia*, compensate its Bankcard customers for losses caused by the closure of several health and fitness centres and noted that customers who already had been to court or a small claims tribunal and had been ordered to repay ANZ Bankcard would also be eligible for refunds or for the waiving of debt, on assessment by a special claims assessor, provided the amount in dispute related to the unused component of the service offered by the fitness centres concerned, and that credit card arrangements were introduced to those customers by the centre. A copy of the Media Release is attached for incorporation in *Hansard*.

(4) There are no legislative provisions under Commonwealth banking legislation, or other requirements by the Reserve Bank, relating to the arrangements between a banker and a customer regarding the issue and use of credit cards. At the Commonwealth level, consumer protection legislation is embodied in the Trade Practices Act 1974. At present, the Act does not impose any liability on credit providers (such as Bankcard) who finance purchases of services if the supplier of the services commits a breach of the Act. However, on 9 October 1985, the Attorney-General introduced into the Parliament a package of amendments to that Act.

The purpose of Clause 37 of the Trade Practices Amendment Bill 1985 is to introduce a new section 73 into the Act, so that 'linked' credit providers will be rendered liable jointly and severally with the supplier of the goods and services in certain circumstances. A linked credit provider in this context will include a credit provider to whom the supplier, by prior arrangement with the credit provider, regularly refers persons for the purpose of obtaining credit, or whose offers of credit are made available by the supplier by arrangement with

the credit provider. In the case of a contract for the supply of services, it is proposed that the linked credit provider will be liable if the seller does not render the services with due care and skill.

ANZ PAYS COMPENSATION ON FITNESS CENTRE CLOSURES

ANZ Bank announced today that it will compensate its Bankcard customers for their loss caused by the closure of several health and fitness centres.

The Bank said ANZ Bankcard customers who received no service or only some service from these centres will be eligible for a refund or release from their liability if their fees were paid by credit card.

The Bank said that refunds or release would be made only to ANZ Bankcard customers who were introduced to credit arrangements by the health and fitness centres which closed.

Claims will be assessed on the basis of unused service according to the term of the customers' contracted period, and will refund or waive any interest paid on the amount involved with unused service.

Mr Bob Bennett, Chief General Manager of ANZ Bank said that ANZ had never "backed" Vigor or any other health and fitness centre, and that the Bank believed, and continues to believe, it has acted responsibly and within the law at all times.

"However, we are concerned at the effect of this issue on customers who may have been misinformed of ANZ's connection with these centres."

Mr Bennett said that it was now apparent that some customers will be involved through little fault of their own in litigation. "ANZ's responsibility is to its customers and not solely to legal principles and, for this reason, we are putting our customers first," he said.

Mr Bennett said ANZ was also concerned that the Bank's good name and professional reputation was unjustifiably being questioned, even though the Bank had always adhered to the spirit and letter of the law.

He added a further concern that many viable and reputable health and fitness centres were still operating, and much recent adverse publicity on the few centres that have closed is threatening their business and the livelihood of their employees. "Hopefully, following ANZ's announcement today, they will be better placed to pursue their business objectives," he said.

Mr Bennett said the NSW Department of Consumer Affairs and the Legal Aid Commission of NSW had been informed of the Bank's actions. After discussions both had agreed that the moves were in the best interests of those affected.

Explaining the procedures for refunds Mr Bennett said each claim will be received by a special claims assessor who will determine the pro rata amount to be refunded or debt waived and, if applicable, the amount of interest to be refunded on any unused service.

He said that ANZ Bank credit card customers introduced by failed health and fitness centres should submit

claims in writing to the Special Claims Assessor, ANZ Bank, P.O. Box 4208, Sydney, NSW 2001.

Enquiries may be made on a special line by telephoning (02) 237 9370.

Mr Bennett said advertisements would appear in major metropolitan newspapers explaining the requirements.

Claims would be received up until 31 December 1985. "The claims will be assessed and refunds made as quickly as possible", Mr Bennett said.

Mr Bennett said that customers who had already been to court or a small claims tribunal and had been ordered to repay ANZ Bank Cards would also be eligible under this policy provided the amount in dispute related to the unused component of service offered by the fitness centres concerned, and that credit card arrangements were introduced to those customers by the centre.

ANZ believes about 4,000 customers were affected by the closure of these centres in NSW and the total value of claims involved, including interest paid, is expected to be over \$1 million.

For further information:

Mr A. T. L. Maitland,
General Manager—Management Services,
Phone: (02) 227 1991 or (03) 658 1752

Aviation: Overseas Charter Operators

(Question No. 761)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 17 April 1985:

How many overseas charter operators or airlines have formally or informally expressed interest in operating charter or scheduled flights either to or within Australia since March 1983, and what has been the Government's response to each of these expressions of interest.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is set out in the tables hereunder:

Table 1: Proposals to operate scheduled services to Australia—March 1983–December 1985

Table 2: Major passenger charter proposals received during the period March 1983–December 1985

Table 3: Major freight charter proposals received during the period March 1983–December 1985.

In addition, approval has been given to approximately 300 applications for the operation of small passenger charters mainly into and out of points in Northern Australia. These applications involved small aircraft generally carrying 2-10 passengers, operating to destinations in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and the South Pacific.

There is also a program of regular charter services operating between Christmas Island and Singapore, carrying mining workers employed by the Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island. Royal Brunei Airlines have been awarded the current contract and use a B737 aircraft with 96 passengers capacity.

Table 1
PROPOSALS TO OPERATE SCHEDULED SERVICES TO AUSTRALIA 1983—DECEMBER 1985

Date of proposal	Originator of proposal	Operator	Route	Frequency/capacity	Comment	Approved Yes/No	Date of commencement
Dec. 1983	Mauritian Government	Air Mauritius	Port Louis-Aust. (unspecified)	Not specified	Requested an air services No*		
Feb. 1984	US Government	Continental Pan Am	US-Brisbane		Requested rights for US carriers at Brisbane	Under consideration	
Feb. 1984	Republic of Korea Government	Korean Air Seoul-Aust (unspecified)	Not specified	Requested an air services agreement	No*		
Apr. 1984	Polynesian Airlines	Polynesian Airlines	Apia-Sydney	Weekly B737		Yes	Aug. 1984
March 1984	Pakistan Government	Pakistan International Airlines	Pakistan-Aust. (unspecified)	Not specified	Exchange of views on re-establishment of direct air services	*	
June 1984					Air Services Agreement concluded	Yes	
May 1984	Government of PR China	CAAC	Beijing/Guangzhou-Sydney	Weekly B747 flight	Requested approval for additional service	Yes	Sept. 1984
May 1984	US Government	Flying Tigers	US-Australia	Second weekly B747 freighter	Requested approval for additional service	Yes	July 1984
July 1984	Royal Brunei Airlines	Royal Brunei Airlines	Brunei-Darwin	Second weekly B737	Advised intention to resume services	Yes	Oct. 1984
Sept. 1984	Olympic Airways	Olympic Airways	Athens-Melbourne/Sydney	Twice weekly B747	Requested approval of additional frequencies	Yes	Dec. 1984
Sept. 1984	Cathay Pacific & Qantas	Cathay Pacific & Qantas	East Coast Aust.-Hong Kong	Sixth weekly B747 services	Requested approval for additional service	Yes	Oct. 1984
Sept. 1984	JAL	JAL	Tokyo-Sydney	Fourth weekly B747	Joint Qantas/Lufthansa freighter service	Yes	April 1985
Nov. 1984	Qantas	Lufthansa	Frankfurt-Melbourne	Weekly B747 freighter			Nov. 1984 (as scheduled service)
Dec. 1984	Air Pacific	Air Pacific	Nadi-Sydney	Four B747 services weekly	New services	Yes	Jan. 1985
			Nadi-Brisbane	Fifth B737 weekly	Additional service	Yes	Jan. 1985
Dec. 1984	Omani Government	Gulf Air	Aman-Aust. (unspecified)	Not specified	Requested an air services agreement	No*	
Jan./Feb. 1985	Egyptian Government	Egypt Air	Cairo-Sydney	Weekly service	New services	Referred to airlines (Qantas & Egypt Air) for discussion	Proposal not pursued
Feb. 1985	US Government	Continental	Los Angeles-Sydney	Weekly B747 freighter	All freight services	Yes	Proposal suspended
Feb/Mar 1985	Cathay Pacific & Qantas	Cathay Pacific & Qantas	East Coast Aust-Hong Kong	Seventh weekly B747 service	Requested approval of additional frequencies	Yes	Oct. 1985
Mar 1985	Sri Lankan Government	Air Lanka	Colombo-Sydney/Melbourne	One weekly B747 service	Informal discussions held	Matter to be considered further at Government level	
June/July 1985	Polish Government	LOT & Qantas	Poland-Aust. (unspecified)	Not specified	Requested an air services agreement	No*	
Aug. 1985	Indonesian Govt.	Merpati Nusantara Airlines	Ambon-Kupang-Darwin	Twice weekly service HS748		Yes	Feb. 1986
Aug. 1985	Govt. of the Cook Islands	Ansett	Rarotonga-Australia	Not specified	Proposal that Ansett operate services between the Cook Is. and Australia pending establishment of a National Cook Islands Airline	Under consideration	
Aug. 85	Bahrain Government	Gulf Air	Bahrain-Queensland	Not specified	New Services	Matter under consideration	
Oct. 1985	Qantas and JAL	Qantas	Perth-Tokyo	Joint weekly B767 service	Requested approval to new direct service	Yes	April 1986
			Brisbane-Cairns-Tokyo	Joint weekly B767 service	Requested approval for new service	Yes	April 1986
			Sydney-Tokyo	Joint weekly B747 service	Requested approval for additional Sydney-Tokyo service	Yes	Oct. 1986
Oct. 1985	UK Government	British Airways	UK-Australia	Tenth weekly B747 service	Requested approval for additional service	Yes	Dec. 1985
	Qantas	Qantas	UK-Australia	Tenth weekly B747 service	Requested approval for additional service	Yes	April 1986
Nov. 1985	US Government	Continental	US-Australia	Four additional DC10 services weekly	Requested approval to increase from 10 to 14 DC10 services weekly	Yes	Nov. 1985
Nov. 1985	Singapore Government	Singapore Airlines	Singapore-Australia	Three additional B747 services	Requested approval to increase from 10 to 13 B747 services weekly	Yes	Nov. 1985

Date of proposal	Originator of proposal	Operator	Route	Frequency/capacity	Comment	Approved Yes/No	Date of commencement
Nov. 1985	Qantas	Qantas	Australia-Singapore	Four additional B747 (or equivalent) services weekly	Requested approval to increase from 10 to 13 B747 weekly services to Singapore and beyond; and to increase from 8 to 9 B747 weekly Singapore terminators	Yes	Nov. 1985

* There is insufficient origin-destination traffic between the two countries to sustain economically viable services by the carriers of both countries. However, traffic figures are being closely monitored and the question of direct services will be reconsidered should there be a substantial increase in traffic.

Note: In December 1985, the United States Government designated United Airlines to operate on the Australia-United States route in substitution for Pan Am. The transaction relating to the take-over has not been completed between the two airlines, a process which is necessary before the designation can become effective.

Table 2
MAJOR PASSENGER CHARTER PROPOSALS MARCH 1983—DECEMBER 1985

Date of Application	Charterer	Operator Proposed	Route, Timing, Aircraft, Passengers (where indicated)	Comment/Approved
1.3.83	PNG Softball Club	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Cairns/Port Moresby March/April 1983, F28. 60 passengers.	Affinity Group Charter. Approved
5.3.83	Bougainville Copper	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Kiunga/Townsville return (twice) April 1983. F28. 60 passengers.	Two own use charters. Carrying schoolchildren of Bougainville Copper workers.
4.5.83	Lions Club of Waigani	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Darwin/Port Moresby June 1983, F28. 60 passengers.	Affinity Group Charter. Approved
20.6.83	Bougainville Copper	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Kiunga/Townsville return. July 1983. F28. 60 passengers.	Own use charters. Uplift of schoolchildren.
1.8.83	Bougainville Copper	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Townsville/Kiunga/Port Moresby. September 1983. F28.. 60 passengers.	Approved. Own use charters. Uplift of schoolchildren.
25.8.83	Darwin Squash Club	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Darwin/Port Moresby (twice). September 1983. F28. 60 passengers.	Affinity Group Charter. Approved.
1.9.83	PNG Squash Team	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Cairns/Port Moresby September 1983. Two F28's 60 passengers in each.	Affinity Group Charter. Approved.
5.9.83	Waigani Lions Club	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Cairns/Ingham/Cairns/Port Moresby September 1983. F28. 60 passengers.	Affinity Group Charter. Approved.
17.10.83	Hanseatic Tours	Lufthansa	Round the World ex Frankfurt, November 1983. B707. 86 passengers	Inclusive Tour Charter. Approved.
6.12.83	Australian Union of Students	MAS	Kuala Lumpur/Australia/Kuala Lumpur, December 1983/January 1984 B747. 398 passengers.	2 charters proposed. 1 return flight operated.
14.11.83	Darwin Squash Club	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Darwin/Port Moresby (twice). December 1983/January 1984. F28, 60 passengers.	Affinity Group Charter. Approved.
9.12.83	BHP	Air Niugini	Cairns/Daru/Kiunga/Tabubil/Daru/Cairns December 1983. F27, 30 passengers.	Own use charter. Approved.
6.12.83	United Credit Union	Sempati Air Transport	Denpasar/Christmas Is/Denpasar (twice). December 1983. F27, 40 passengers.	Two Affinity Group Charter. Approved.
29.12.83	Bougainville Copper	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Kiunga/Townsville/Kiunga January 1984. F28, 60 passengers.	Own use charters. Uplift of schoolchildren.
20.6.83	International Service Association	Air Mauritius	Two charters Mauritius/Perth/Mauritius December 1983/January 1984. B707. 156 passenger capacity.	Affinity Group Charter. Approved.

Date of Application	Charterer	Operator Proposed	Route, Timing, Aircraft, Passengers (where indicated)	Comment/Approved
20.10.83	Blue Army of Our Lady of Fatima	Skystar International	Round the world ex-US, December 1983. B707, 188 passengers.	Affinity Group inclusive Tour. Cancelled by Skystar before complete application received.
14.10.83	Ambassadair Travel Club, Indiana US	American Trans Air Inc.	Indianapolis/South Pacific points/Sydney/return. December 1983. B707, 183 passengers.	Inclusive Tour. Approved.
10.2.84	Aboriginal Society	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Cairns/Port Moresby (twice). February 1984. F27, 40 passengers.	Affinity Group Charter. Approved.
14.11.83	Ports of Call Travel Club, Denver, U.S.	Ports of Call	Denver/South Pacific points/Sydney/return March 1984. B707, 185 passengers.	Two inclusive Tour Charters. Approved.
17.11.83	Bank Leu	Swissair	Round the World ex-Zurich, February 1984. DC10, 160 passengers.	Inclusive Tour Charters. Approved.
14.11.83	London Philharmonic Orchestra	Jet Charter Service	Round the World ex-London, February/March 1984. 150 passengers.	Cancelled by Jet Charter before complete application received.
14.11.83	Finnair	Finnair	Round the World ex-Finland, February/March 1984. DC8.	Inclusive Tour. Operator decided against including Australian points. Approved.
20.3.84	Henderson Group Travel	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Darwin/Port Moresby (twice). April 1984. F28. 60 passengers.	Approved.
22.3.84	Bougainville Copper	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Townsville/Kiunga/Townsville/Port Moresby. April 1984. F28, 58 passengers.	Own use charters. Uplift school-children. Approved.
20.3.84	Lions Club of Waigani	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Darwin/Port Moresby (twice). April 1984. F28, 60 passengers.	Affinity Group Charter. Approved
4.6.84	Bougainville Copper	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Kiunga/Townsville/Port Moresby. July 1984. F28, 58 passengers.	Own use charter. (School-children). Approved.
..	Tel Aviv Philharmonic Orchestra	Jet Charter Service	Luton-Miami via Australia, July 1984. B707, 188 passengers.	Cancelled by Jet Charter before complete application received.
30.6.84	Antarctica Airways	Aero Filipinas	Program of charters to South America with weekly or monthly flights utilising a B707 under a 12 month contract between Antarctica Airways and Aero Filipinas to commence after August 1984.	Proposal was approved in principal. Operator withdrew before services commenced.
15.6.84	Iwasaki Industrial Co.	Japan Airlines	Kagoshima/Guam/Brisbane/Guam/Tokyo. September 1984. DC8, 164 passengers.	Own use Charter. Approved.
15.6.84	Iwasaki Industrial Co.	Japan Airlines	Fukuoka/Guam/Sydney/Guam Kagoshima. September 1984. DC8, 164 passengers.	Own use Charter. Approved.
23.8.84	Bougainville Copper	Air Niugini	Port Moresby/Kiunga/Townsville/Port Moresby. October 1984. F28, 58 passengers.	Own use Charter. Approved.
8.10.84	Airline Touring Services	Air France	Paris/Sydney/Paris December 1984. Concorde, 100 passengers.	Special Event Charter. Approved. Application subsequently cancelled.
19.9.84	Indian Ocean Festival Committee	Air Mauritius	Two charters Mauritius/Perth/Mauritius November/December 1984. B707, 156 passenger capacity	Charter approved but subsequently cancelled.
19.9.84	Various Mauritian Community Groups	Air Mauritius	Four charters Mauritius/Perth/Mauritius during the period November 1984-December 1985. B707, 156 passenger capacity.	Affinity Group Charters. Approved
5.11.84	Lufthansa	Lufthansa	Round the world charter originating/terminating in Frankfurt and calling at Sydney from 9-12 November 1984. B707, 80 passengers.	Inclusive Tour Charter. Approved

Date of Application	Charterer	Operator Proposed	Route, Timing, Aircraft, Passengers (where indicated)	Comment/Approved
5.11.84	Airtours Germany	Lufthansa	Round the world charter originating/terminating in Frankfurt and calling at Sydney from 3-6 December 1984. B707, 78 passengers.	Inclusive Tour Charter. Approved
5.11.84	American Express International	Lufthansa	Round the world charter originating/terminating in Frankfurt and calling at Sydney from 22-25 December 1984. B707, 66 passengers.	Inclusive Tour Charter. Approved
16.7.84	Cunard	British Airways	London/Sydney/London via Perth. Passengers travelling as part of a round-the-world fly-cruise package. Inbound passengers flying to Sydney to join QEII and outbound passengers disembarking in Sydney to fly to London. February 1985. 70 passengers.	Special Event Charter. Approved.
25.6.84	Scandinavia Australia-NZ Friendship Unions/ Skyways Tours	Sterling Airways Copenhagen	Copenhagen/Cairns/Copenhagen November 1984-April 1985. DC10, 252 passengers	9 Affinity Group Inclusive Tour Charters. Approved. Operator withdrew indicating deferral until late 1985.
24.1.85	Hapag Lloyd	Lufthansa	300 passengers from Frankfurt to Sydney to join cruise ship MS Europe. Return flight carried passengers leaving ship in Sydney back to Frankfurt 26-28 February 1985. B747.	Approved as a "special event" charter.
16.11.84	P. Lawson, Travel	Air Canada	Round the world inclusive tour charter originating/terminating in Toronto. Calling at Sydney from 28-31 January 1985. B747, 232 passengers.	Inclusive Tour Charter. Approved.
17.1.85	Ports of Call, Denver, US	Ports of Call	Denver/points in South Pacific/ Sydney/return, March 1985. B707, 185	Two Inclusive Tours. Approved.
4.10.84	Skyways Tours Association	Copenhagen/Cairns/ Copenhagen, June 1985. Type of aircraft, number of passengers not advised.	Application rejected on the grounds that Skyways Tours had not received necessary travel agent registration from Queensland authorities. Application would be considered further when such registration granted.	/
10.7.84	Kuoni Travel Zurich/ Sydney	Swissair	(a) Zurich-Perth/Sydney-Zurich (b) Perth/Sydney round-the-world charter including US, Mexico, South America, Kenya and Maldives. Both in August/September 1985. (RTW charter was to be operated whilst Zurich origin passengers undertook tour in Australia).	Approved in principle. However operator subsequently withdrew application.
25.2.85	Ports of Call, Denver, US	Ports of Call	Denver/Fiji/Cairns/Port Moresby return September 1985. B707, 185 passengers.	One Inclusive Tour. Approved. Operator subsequently advised that charter would not proceed.
15.2.85	All Nippon	All Nippon	Program of five charters Japan-Cairns-Brisbane-Japan September 1985-March 1986	Inclusive Tour Charter. Proposal approved in respect of Cairns, but not Brisbane. Program cancelled due to rejection by Japanese authorities.

Date of Application	Charterer	Operator Proposed	Route, Timing, Aircraft, Passengers (where indicated)	Comment/ Approved
27.3.85	East West	Hawaiian Air	Four applications to operate inclusive tour charters, spread over three years, commencing in October 1985, between Perth and Guam; Perth and Amsterdam; Brisbane/Cairns and Amsterdam. Initially services would utilise DC8 aircraft (259 passenger capacity) increasing to DC10 (329 passenger capacity).	The applications are currently being considered.
20.6.85	Hemphill/Harris Travel Corporation	American Trans Air	Round-the-world charter originating Los Angeles and terminating in New York, with 3-day stopover in Sydney, 25-28 Sept 1985. Lockheed 1011, 96 passengers.	Approved.
3.6.85	Air Caledonie	Air Caledonie	Inclusive tour Noumea/Norfolk Is./Noumea, 7/9 June 1985. DH6. 20 passengers.	Approved.
26.6.85	West Australian Research Academy Wakayama	All Nippon Airways	Affinity group charter from Nagoya, Japan to Perth, 24-28 Sept 1985. B747 450 passengers.	Approved.
25.6.85	Japan Airlines	Japan Airlines	Three inclusive tour charters Fukuoka/Cairns/Brisbane/Fukuoka October 1985. DC8, 164 passengers.	Approved in respect of Cairns, but not Brisbane.
25.6.85	Japan Airlines	Japan Airlines	Three inclusive tour charters Fukuoka/Cairns/Fukuoka November 1985. DC8, 164 passengers.	Approved.
16.7.85	George Norris Marketing Pty Ltd	British Airways	Own use charter London/Melbourne/London to coincide with Victorian sesquicentenary celebrations. Passengers on incentive program with fare being paid for by their company. October 1985. Concorde. 100 passengers.	Application subsequently cancelled.
2/7/85	Dept of Education	Sunbird Airlines	Own use charter Horn Is./Daru/Horn Is. (twice) carrying school children to Daru for a sports weekend. August 1985. 1 PA 31 Navajo, 2 BN-2 Islanders, 56 passengers.	Approved.
18/7/85	Air Caledonie	Air Caledonie	Charter between Noumea/Norfolk Is./Noumea, 15-18 August 1985. DHC-6 (Twin Otter). 22 passengers	Approved.
2/8/85	Lan Chile	Lan Chile	Round-the-world charter originating and terminating in Santiago with stopovers in Sydney and Melbourne during the period 15-18 October 1985. B707, 84 passengers.	Approved.
20/8/85	Victorian Mauritian Association	Air Mauritius	Two return affinity group Charters Mauritius/Perth/Mauritius Dec. 1985/Jan. 1986, B707.	Approved.
20/8/85	International Service Association	Air Mauritius	Two return affinity group Charters Mauritius/Perth/Mauritius Dec. 1985/Jan. 1986, B707.	Approved.
2/9/85	Lions Club Groups	TAA	Two return affinity group Charters Cairns/Port Moresby/Cairns Sept. 1985 on behalf of Lions Club. DC9, 93 pax.	Approved.

Date of Application	Charterer	Operator Proposed	Route, Timing, Aircraft, Passengers (where indicated)	Comment/ Approved
30/8/85	..	Lan Chile	Operation of two DC10 services Papeete/Sydney return in November and December 1985. Both services would originate and terminate in Santiago.	Rejected on grounds that sufficient capacity was available on scheduled services on the route.
13/9/85	Mount Cook Line	Ports of Call	Denver/points in South Pacific/Sydney/return, January 1986. B707, 185 or 168 pax (depending on type of B707 used).	Two inclusive tour charters. Approved.
9/10/85	Hotelplan Travel Agency Zurich	Swissair	Round-the-world inclusive tour charter originating/terminating in Zurich, calling at Sydney from 4-6 December 1985, B747, 378 passengers.	Approved.
10/10/85	Phosphate Mining Comp. of Christmas Island	Garuda	Own use charter on behalf of Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Is., between Jakarta/Christmas Is./Jakarta, October 1985, F28, 80 passengers	Approved.
18/10/85	J. B. Were	Air N.S.W.	Own user charter on behalf of JB Were between Cairns/Kieta/Townsville, November 1985. F27, 33 passengers.	Approved.
6/11/85	Air Caledonie	Air Caledonie	Charter between Noumea/Norfolk Is./Noumea, 29 Nov.—1 Dec. '85. DHC-6 (Twin Otter) 20 passengers.	Approved.
12/11/85	Yellow Pages Group	TAA	Own use charter 5/6 Dec. '85 Cairns/Port Moresby/Cairns on behalf of Yellow Pages Group DC9, 25 passengers.	Approved.
18/11/85	American Express	Norfolk Is. Airlines	Two return charters between Norfolk Is. and Noumea carrying 12 passengers on all sectors. Beechcraft 200, Nov./Dec. '85.	Approved.
28/10/85	Palanga Pty Ltd	Aeroflot	Two charters between Moscow and Perth/Sydney return April/May 1986; First charter carrying 140 members of the Moscow Symphony Orchestra from Moscow to Perth and then picking up in Sydney a group of Australian trade unionists travelling to the USSR. Second charter carrying Australian trade unionists back to Sydney and uplifting members of Moscow Symphony Orchestra for return to Moscow.	Flights involving trade unionists did not conform with policy provisions relating to approval for affinity group charters. Charter proposed not proceeded with. Alternative arrangements approved for operation.
28/11/85	Tolu Tours and Travel	TAA	Two return affinity group charters between Cairns/Port Moresby return on behalf of Seventh Day Adventist group, Dec. '85/Jan. '86, DC9, 95 passengers.	Application subsequently cancelled.
25/11/85	Air Caledonie	Air Caledonie	Charter between Noumea/Norfolk Is./Noumea, 24-26 Dec. '85. DHC-6 (Twin Otter), 22 passengers.	Approved.
28/11/85	Hotelplan Travel Agency Zurich	Swissair	Round-the-world inclusive tour charter originating/terminating in Zurich, calling at Sydney from 23-25 Jan. '86. B747, 378 passengers.	Approved.
6/12/85	Continental	Continental	Six charter flights between Sydney/New Zealand over the Christmas/New Year period using DC-10 aircraft.	Not approved. Charters not consistent with charter guidelines. Adequate capacity provided by scheduled carriers.

Date of Application	Charterer	Operator Proposed	Route, Timing, Aircraft, Passengers (where indicated)	Comment/ Approved
12/12/85	Air Caledonie	Air Caledonie	Charter between Noumea/Norfolk Is./Noumea, 10-12 Jan. '86. DHC-6 (Twin Otter) 20 passengers.	Approved.
13/12/85	Air Caledonie	Air Caledonie	Charter between Noumea/Norfolk Is./Noumea, 17-19 Jan. '86. DHC-6 (Twin Otter) 20 passengers.	Approved.
12.12.85	British Airways	British Airways	Two return Concorde charters from London via Bahrain, Singapore and Melbourne to Auckland and return, passing through Melbourne on 6/7 April and 18/19 April 1986. The primary purpose of the two charters is to provide passengers with a superior view of Halley's Comet. 100 passengers on each charter.	Approved
18.12.85	Country Courier Services	Country Courier Services	Two charters between Cairns and Port Moresby and return on 24 December 1985 and 3 January 1986, carrying a total of 40 passengers on each of two sectors, using two EMB 110 aircraft.	Approved

Table 3

CARGO CHARTER FLIGHTS APPROVED: 1 MARCH 1983-31 DECEMBER 1985

Applicant	Route	No. of flights
Abe Jet Charter	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
Aer Turas	Australia-Malaysia	1
	UK-Australia	1
	West Germany-Australia	1
Air Nauru	Australia-Nauru	1
Air New Zealand	Australia-Malaysia	1
	Australia-New Zealand	124
	New Zealand-Australia	117
Air North Queensland	Papua New Guinea-Australia	5
Air Niugini	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
Alaska International Air	Hong Kong-Australia	1
Anglo Cargo	Australia-Ethiopia	2
	Australia-Hong Kong	1
	Australia-USSR	1
	Ireland-Australia	1
Ansett	UK-Australia	1
	Australia-New Zealand	9
	New Zealand-Australia	3
Bayu Indonesia	Australia-Brunei	3
	Australia-Indonesia	4
	Australia-Singapore	2
	Australia-Switzerland	1
	Indonesia-Australia	1
Beagle Airways	Singapore-Australia	6
Bloodstock Air Services	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
	Australia-Malaysia	3
	Australia-New Zealand	3
	Australia-Singapore	2
	Australia-Thailand	1
	Malaysia-Australia	1
	New Zealand-Australia	3
	Singapore-Australia	8
Cargolux	Australia-Hong Kong	2
		1

Applicant	Route	No. of flights
Cargomasters	China-Australia	1
	Luxembourg-Australia	2
	UK-Australia	1
Douglas Airways	Australia-Malaysia	1
Flying Tiger Line	Australia-Singapore	1
	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
	Australia-Canada	1
	Australia-Hong Kong	2
	Australia-Japan	41
	Australia-Korea	12
	Australia-Malaysia	11
	Australia-Mauritius	1
	Australia-New Zealand	8
	Australia-Saudi Arabia	3
	Australia-Singapore	12
	Australia-Taiwan	15
	Australia-Thailand	6
	Australia-UK	1
	Belgium-Australia	1
	Canada-Australia	3
	New Zealand-Australia	12
	UK-Australia	10
	USA-Australia	29
Global	West Germany-Australia	4
	Australia-USA	1
	USA-Australia	2
Heavylift	Australia-Sri Lanka	1
	Singapore-Australia	2
	UK-Australia	6
Helitrans	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
IPEC	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
	Papua New Guinea-Australia	1
Japan Air Lines	Japan-Australia	44
Jet Cargo	Australia-South Africa	1
	USA-Australia	2
Korean Air Lines	Australia-Korea	1
	Japan-Australia	4
	Korea-Australia	9
Lloyd Aviation	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
Martinair	Australia-Hong Kong	2
	Australia-Pakistan	1
	Australia-USSR	1
	Hong-Kong-Australia	1
	Netherlands-Australia	7
	Singapore-Australia	1
	USA-Australia	1
Northwest Airlines	Australia-Papua New Guinea	34
Pelair	Papua New Guinea-Australia	5
	Australia-Solomon Islands	1
Peldale	Australia-Papua New Guinea	8
	Papua New Guinea-Australia	8
P.T. Airfast	Singapore-Australia	2
Qantas	Australia-Brunet	8
Rebel Air	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
Safeair	Australia-New Zealand	4
	New Zealand-Australia	5
SF Air Cargo	Australia-Papua New Guinea	1
	Australia-Singapore	2
	Singapore-Australia	2
South African Airlines	South Africa-Australia	1
TAA	Australia-Burma	1
Talair	Australia-Papua New Guinea	4
	Papua New Guinea-Australia	1
Tarom	Luxembourg-Australia	13
	Australia-Ethiopia	1

Applicant	Route	No. of flights
Tradewinds	Australia-UAE	12
	Australia-Ethiopia	1
	Australia-Taiwan	2
	Luxembourg-Australia	1
	Singapore-Australia	3
	UK-Australia	6
Transamerica	USA-Australia	1
	Canada-Australia	2
Transcorp Airways	USA-Australia	1
	Australia-Brunei	4
	Singapore-Australia	4
Transecutive	Australia-New Zealand	1
UTA	Australia-Sierra Leone	1
	Australia-UK	1
	South Africa-Australia	1
West Coast Airlines Wings Australia	Netherlands-Australia	1
	Australia-Papua New Guinea	23
	Papua New Guinea-Australia	21
ZAS	Australia-China	1
	Netherlands-Australia	1
TOTAL		773

CARGO CHARTER FLIGHTS NOT APPROVED 1 MARCH 1983-31 DECEMBER 1985

Applicant	Date	Route	Reason not approved
Air Queensland	March 1983	Cairns/Daru/Tari/ Daru/Cairns	Operational standards require that the aircraft of the type proposed for this operation land at airstrips where the runway is at least 30 metres wide, with an additional graded area on either side of the runway to provide a total width of 90 metres. The airstrip at Tari airport in Papua New Guinea has a runway width of 45 metres, but the total graded area is only 60 metres wide.
Circle Freight International	May 1983	East Coast USA-Australia	Application to operate split charter was contrary to single entity policy. Qantas objected to the proposal on the grounds that the general cargo could be carried on scheduled services.
MAS	Dec. 1983	Australia-Malaysia	Operator requested approval to carry consolidated cargo on previously approved passenger charter flight. Not approved as carriage would have contravened both passenger charter policy and the single entity freight charter policy.
Air Mauritius	Dec. 1983	Mauritius-Australia-Mauritius	As for MAS application.
Air Mauritius Roo Airlines	Nov./Dec. 1984 June 1985	Mauritius-Australia Australia-Brunei	As for MAS application. Operator sought exemption to single entity policy for program of eight charter flights carrying consolidated cargo. Not approved as a formal filing for operation of the flights from a confirmed operator was not received. There was also insufficient evidence of firm market demand provided by the applicant.

Vigor Gym: Burwood
(Question No. 883)

Mr Maher asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 7 May 1985:

(1) Did Vigor Gym, Burwood, NSW, in December 1983 whilst acting as an agent for the ANZ Bank, allow a child aged 15 to contract a debt through ANZ Bank-card for Vigor membership fees.

(2) Is the Reserve Bank investigating the activities of the ANZ in its dealing with the failed Vigor Gym group.

Mr Keating—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) Given the private and confidential nature of transactions between banks and their customers I am not in a position to provide a specific answer to this question.

The Reserve Bank is not conducting any investigation of the activities of the ANZ Banking Group in its dealings with the failed Vigor Gym Group. As I indicated in my response to question No. 143, however, the Chief General Manager of the ANZ Bank, Mr Bob Bennett, has announced that the Bank will compensate its Bankcard customers for their losses caused by the closure of several health and fitness centres.

Qantas Airways Ltd

(Question No. 1011)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 9 May 1985:

Has his Department refused to grant approval for Qantas to land their aircraft at Brussels Airport after they were prevented from landing at Amsterdam because of an industrial dispute; if so, why was this approval refused and what were the costs incurred in carrying the passengers on to England and returning them to the Continent.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

No. Since Qantas was not licensed to operate into Brussels an amendment to its Air Service Licence was necessary. When Qantas asked for a temporary amendment to permit operations into Brussels that amendment was issued without delay.

Any costs incurred as a result of industrial action at Amsterdam are not known to my Department.

Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism: Publications

(Question No. 1479)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

- (1) What journals, digests, files, periodicals and the like are produced by instrumentalities within the Minister's portfolio.
- (2) For each publication
 - (a) when was it established;
 - (b) which section within the Minister's portfolio produced it;
 - (c) how many staff are involved in its production and for what percentage of time are they involved;
 - (d) how often is it produced;
 - (e) by whom is it printed and what is the print run;
 - (f) what is the circulation and to whom, or where is it circulated;
 - (g) who has editorial control;
 - (h) what are its stated objectives; and
 - (i) what are the printing, staff and administrative costs associated with its production.

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

SPORT AND RECREATION DIVISION

- (1) *Australia Day Update* (Magazine)
- (2) (a) October 1984.
- (b) Special Events Section.
- (c) (i) one person, (ii) 5% of time.
- (d) four issues produced each year.
- (e) (i) Pirie Printers; (ii) 10,000 copies.
- (f) (i) 5,500 circulation from National Australia Day Council (NADC); and 4,000 distributed by State/Territory Australia Day Councils. (ii) Local government, community groups, Aboriginal and ethnic groups plus individuals.
- (g) Secretary, National Australia Day Council.
- (h) Promote participation in Australia Day activities.
- (i) Cost \$4,500 per issue (printing, production, artwork).
- (1) *Australian Recreation Directory 1985*
- (2) (a) June 1985.
- (b) Recreation Development Section.
- (c) (i) two staff members, (ii) one 70% of time over 8 weeks, one 25% of time over 2 weeks.
- (d) annually.
- (e) (i) Pink Panther Instant Printing, (ii) 1,000.
- (f) (i) Associations listed in the Directory, Commonwealth and State Government departments with an interest in recreation, national recreation organisations, Australian Information Service, libraries of Commonwealth and State Government departments with an interest in recreation, interested individuals and organisations on request.
- (g) Branch Head.
- (h) To gather together and disseminate information which is normally only available from the individual States/Territories or recreation organisations about their involvement in recreation, and leisure and recreation courses available in Tertiary Institutions.
 - (i) \$1,957 printing costs.
- (1) *Recreation and Fitness Projects Funded by the Federal Government 1983-84 and 1984-85*.
- (2) (a) June 1985.
- (b) Sport and Recreation Division.
- (c) (i) largely compiled by three staff members. (ii) one 80% of time over 10 weeks; one 30% of time
- (d) intended to be published annually.
- (e) (i) Union Offset Co. Pty Ltd (ii) 2500.
- (f) Commonwealth and State Government departments with an interest in recreation, national recreation organisations, Australian Information Service, libraries of all Commonwealth Departments, and State Government departments with an interest in recreation, interested individuals and organisations on request.
- (g) Branch Head.
- (h) This collection of summaries of the recreation and fitness projects funded by the Federal Government over the preceding two years is designed

to increase awareness of the government's activities in this field and to encourage others to replicate the successful projects.

- (i) \$4448 production costs.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF SPORT

- (1) **Sports Science and Medicine Quarterly**
 (2)—(a) 1 March 1984.
 (b) Marketing Department, Australian Institute of Sport.
 (c) 1 person, 100%.
 (d) Quarterly.
 (e) Pirie Printers 3000 print run.
 (f) 3000—sports coaches, executive directors of sport, sports medicine/sports science personnel, Menzies Foundation, Australian Government Printing Service, Australian Olympic Federation.
 (g) Editorial Board comprising Dr J. Cheffers, Dr R. Telford, Dr P. Fricker, Ms S. Choquenot, Mr J. Purnell, Dr Gwyn Howells, Menzies Foundation.
 (h) Dissemination of results of pure and applied research carried out at the Sports Science and Medicine Unit of the Australian Institute of Sport.
 (i) \$30,000 per annum.
 (1) **Monthly Australian Institute of Sport Bulletin**
 (2)—(a) January 1982.
 (b) Marketing Department, Australian Institute of Sport.
 (c) 11 persons, 25%.
 (d) Monthly.
 (e) Paragon Printers, 1500 print run.
 (f) 1500—parents, administrators, sponsors, sporting bodies.
 (g) Marketing and Sports Managers, Mr J. Purnell, Mr P. Bowman.
 (h) Dissemination of details of AIS activities, results and information.
 (i) \$10,000 per annum.
 (1) **Calendar of Events**
 (2)—(a) 1 July 1985.
 (b) Marketing Department, Australian Institute of Sport.
 (c) 1 person, 10%.
 (d) Monthly.
 (e) Green Apple, 1500 print run.
 (f) 1500—tour operators, sponsors, general public.
 (g) Public Relations Officer, Kate Smith, of the Marketing Department.
 (h) Dissemination of details of forthcoming events at the Australian Institute of Sport.
 (i) \$2200 per annum.

(1) AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING SERVICE

Commonwealth of Australia Gazettes (General, Public Service, Periodic, Special, Tariff Concessions, Purchasing and Disposals, Gazette Index)

Commonwealth Record

Ministerial Document Service

Commonwealth Government Directory

Ministerial Staff Directory

Annual Catalogue of Commonwealth Publications

INFORMATION CO-ORDINATION BRANCH

Plain English and Simpler Forms News

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

Periodicals published in Australia

- Canberra: Australia Handbook
 Australia in Brief
 Australia Now
 Art Calendar
 Fact Sheets
 Weekly Newsletter
 Australia-Asia Bulletin
 South Pacific Newsletter
 Science and Energy Newsletter
 Agricultural Newsletter
 Challenge Report

Periodicals published overseas

- Beijing: Australia Handbook
 Fact Sheets
 Science and Technology Newsletter
 Agricultural Newsletter
- Bonn: Australien
 Lagebericht Aus Australien
- Brussels: Information Australia
 Australian Extras
 Australia, The Facts
 Fact Sheets
- Cairo: Australia Newsletter
- Jakarta: Australia Sekilas
 Australia Negeri Penuh Kontras
 Australia Wallsheet
 Buku Pedoman (Handbook)
- Kuala Lumpur: Monthly News Round-up
 Australia in Brief
- London: Australia News (Daily)
 Australia News (Weekly)
 Australian Media in London Directory
- Manila: The Australian Newsletter
- Mexico: Noticias de Australie
 Fact Sheets
 Wallsheets
- New Delhi: Australian News Summary
 Economic Newsletter
 Science Newsletter
 Agricultural Newsletter
 India-Australia Booklet
- New York: Business News from Australia
- Ottawa: Australian News Bulletin
- Paris: Nouvelles d'Australie
- Port Moresby: Newsletter
- Rome: Bollettino Australiano
 Fact Sheets
 Current Reports/Special Reports
- Singapore: Weekly Newsletter
- The Hague: Australia Handbook (various languages)
 Australia in Brief (various languages)
 Wallsheets (various languages)
- Tokyo: Australia-Japan Newsletter
 Background Papers
 Australia-Japan Handbook
 Australia Handbook
 Film Australia Catalogue
 Fact Sheets

Washington: Australia News

Australia-US Relations

Wellington: South Pacific Radio Australia News

Australia

(2) AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING SERVICE

Commonwealth of Australia Gazette

- (a) Established in 1901 and has been published sectionally since 1974.
- (b) Service Publications Sub-section, the Australian Government Publishing Service (AGPS).
- (c) 9; 100 per cent
- (d) Public Service—weekly
General—Weekly
Special—as required
Periodic (including FOI)—approximately 45 issues per year.

Tariff Concessions—Weekly

Purchasing and Disposals—Weekly

Gazette index—Quarterly

- (e) Commonwealth Government Printing Office

Public Service—12,400 per issue

General—3,400 per issue

Special—120 per issue

Periodic—600 per issue

Tariff Concessions—226 per issue

Purchasing and Disposals—3,130 per issue

Gazette Index—830 per issue

- (f) Gazettes are distributed free on a restricted basis to Government departments. Copies are available for sale by subscription or single issue.

- (g) AGPS

- (h) To provide public notification of the Government's legal and administrative actions.

- (i) Production costs:

Public Service—\$1,800,000

General—774,000

Special—190,000

Periodic—400,000

Tariff Concessions—40,000

Purchasing and Disposals—136,000

Gazette Index—25,000

Commonwealth Record

- (a) July 1976
- (b) Service Publications Sub-section, AGPS
- (c) 2; 100 per cent (in conjunction with Ministerial Document Service)
- (d) Weekly
- (e) Commonwealth Government Printing Office, 1985 copies.

- (f) All copies produced are for sale. The target audience comprises M.P.s, Commonwealth and State departments, business organisations and academic institutions.

- (g) AGPS

- (h) To provide a weekly compilation of statements and speeches on Australian Government affairs outside

Parliament by Ministers, Opposition Leader and other recognised party leaders.

- (i) \$196 497

Ministerial Document Service

- (a) February 1976

- (b) Service Publications Sub-section, AGPS

- (c) 2; 100 per cent (in conjunction with Commonwealth Record)

- (d) Daily

- (e) Commonwealth Government Printing Office, 450 copies.

- (f) Very limited circulation. The MDS is distributed free of charge to Members of Parliament (Commonwealth and State), State and Parliamentary libraries, overseas missions in Australia, Parliamentary Press Gallery and other media representatives outside Canberra.

- (g) AGPS

- (h) To provide a daily compilation of statements and speeches on Australian Government affairs made outside Parliament by Ministers, Opposition Leaders and other recognised party leaders.

- (i) \$141 600

Commonwealth Government Directory

- (a) Established 1918 and has been published under various titles since then; established in its present format 1977.

- (b) Service Publications Sub-section, AGPS

- (c) 5; 90 per cent

- (d) Annually

- (e) Commonwealth Government Printing Office, Vol. 1-12 408 for sale copies, 560 official use copies; Vol. 2 (in 29 parts)—30,160 for sale copies.

- (f) Distributed free to Senators, Members and departmental heads. Copies are available for sale to other users.

- (g) AGPS

- (h) To provide information on the organisation, functions, decision-making powers and executive personnel and services of the Commonwealth Government.

- (i) \$248,400

Ministerial Staff Directory

- (a) March 1979

- (b) Service Publications, AGPS

- (c) 4; 10 per cent

- (d) Twice yearly

- (e) Commercial printers, 324 copies

- (f) Distributed free of charge to Members, Senators and Permanent Heads. Copies also available for sale.

- (g) AGPS

- (h) To provide a guide to the staff of Government Ministers, Presiding Officers, Opposition Leaders and Whips.

- (i) \$1,400

Annual Catalogue of Commonwealth Publications

- (a) 1976
- (b) Service Publications Sub-section, AGPS
- (c) 1; 10 per cent
- (d) Annually
- (e) Commonwealth Government Printing Office, 350 for sale copies, 200 official use (including library deposit)
- (f) Distributed free to libraries, on sale to public.
- (g) AGPS
- (h) To provide details on all titles published by AGPS in the preceding twelve months.
- (i) \$15,500

Note: The production costs supplied in 2 (i) are 1984-85 expenditure figures.

INFORMATION CO-ORDINATION BRANCH**Plain English and Simpler Forms News**

- (a) July 1985
- (b) Information Co-ordination Branch
- (c) Two; 4 per cent of one officer's time.
- (d) irregular basis—two issues to date with third in preparation.
- (e) Produced in-house by Branch; 150
- (f) Departmental forms and information officers; departmental libraries and training sections; other officers on request.
- (g) Director, Assessment and Development Section, ICB
- (h) To promote awareness of the Plain English and Simpler Forms program and maintain awareness among departmental officers of recent achievements and developments in the program.
- (i) \$40 per issue; \$900 annually.

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION SERVICE**PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN AUSTRALIA****Australia Handbook**

- (a) 1961
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Three; Equivalent to 75 per cent of one officer's time
- (d) Annually
- (e) Vega Press Pty Ltd, Melbourne; 25,500
- (f) 25,500; Overseas to important contacts
- (g) Publications Editor
- (h) To provide comprehensive, factual information on Australia overseas
- (i) \$32,000 per issue; \$24,000 per annum

Australia in Brief

- (a) 1952
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Three; Equivalent to 50 per cent of one officer's time
- (d) Annually
- (e) Finepress Offset Printing Pty Ltd, Sydney; 50,000

- (f) 50,000; Overseas to contacts and inquirers
- (g) Publications Editor

- (h) To provide a comprehensive summary of factual information on Australia for overseas readers
- (i) \$24,000 per issue; \$16,000 per annum

Australia Now

- (a) 1971
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Sixteen; Equivalent to one officer full-time
- (d) Three issues per year on average
- (e) Vega Press Pty Ltd, Melbourne; 45,000
- (f) 45,000; Overseas to contacts and inquirers
- (g) Publications Editor
- (h) To provide overseas readers with a broad understanding of Australian lifestyles, technical advances, and economic and cultural activities and present Australia as an attractive place to visit
- (i) \$27,500 per issue; \$32,000 per annum

Art Calendar

- (a) 1967
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 25 per cent of one officer's time
- (d) Annually
- (e) Valentine Graphics, Melbourne; 5,000
- (f) 5,000; Overseas to important contacts
- (g) Publications Editor
- (h) To convey an image of Australia as a culturally sophisticated country and to generate goodwill among official contacts overseas
- (i) \$16,000 per issue; \$8,000 per annum

Fact Sheets

- (a) 1943
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Three; Equivalent to one officer full-time
- (d) 45 issues per year
- (e) Union Offset and Canberra Publishing; 100,000 (45 issues)
- (f) 100,000 (45 issues); Overseas missions and interested overseas inquirers
- (g) Publications Editor
- (h) To provide factual, informative material to interested overseas inquirers on specific Australian subjects and Government policies
- (i) \$10,000 per annum; \$32,000 per annum

Weekly Newsletter

- (a) 1943
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Eleven; Equivalent to two officers full-time
- (d) Weekly
- (e) AGPS—DRU; 1,160
- (f) 1,160; Overseas missions and some interested contacts
- (g) Producer Print Media
- (h) To provide target readerships overseas with current reports on important Government policies and activities, and economic, cultural and scientific events
- (i) Approx \$450 per issue; \$64,000 per annum

Australia-Asia Bulletin

- (a) 1966
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Five; Equivalent to 40% of one officer's time
- (d) Weekly
- (e) AGPS—DRU; 180
- (f) 180; To media and official contacts in Asia
- (g) Producer Print Media
- (h) To provide targeted readership with information on developments in Australia's direct relationships with countries of the Asian region
- (i) Approx. \$50 per issue; \$13,000 per annum

South Pacific Newsletter

- (a) 1977
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Three; Equivalent to 20% of one officer's time
- (d) Monthly
- (e) AGPS—DRU; 1,150
- (f) 1,150; To media and other contacts in the Pacific region
- (g) Producer Print Media
- (h) To provide a targeted readership with information on developments in Australia's direct relationships with countries of the Pacific region
- (i) Approx. \$370 per issue; \$6,500 per annum

Science and Energy Newsletter

- (a) 1977
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Three; Equivalent to 20% of one officer's time
- (d) Monthly
- (e) AGPS—DRU; 1,020
- (f) 1,020; To targeted individuals and institutions overseas in the media, government, science and technology and academic fields
- (g) Producer Print Media
- (h) To inform the targeted readership of developments in Australian science and technology and energy research
- (i) Approx. \$450 per issue; \$40,000 per annum

Agricultural Newsletter

- (a) 1973
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Nine; Equivalent to one officer full-time
- (d) Monthly
- (e) AGPS—DRU; 730
- (f) 730; To targeted individuals and organisations overseas in the fields of government, the media, agriculture and commerce
- (g) Producer Print Media
- (h) To inform the targeted readership of developments in Australian agriculture and publicise them in the media
- (i) Approx. \$275 per issue; \$32,000 per annum

Challenge Report

- (a) 1985
- (b) Production Section AIS
- (c) Five; Equivalent to 5% of one officer's time
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) AGPS—DRU; 600
- (f) 600; To Australian overseas missions, media and yachting writers and officials overseas
- (g) Producer Print Media
- (h) To provide Australian overseas missions and interested contacts with up-to-date information on the America's Cup Challenge in Perth and for placement in overseas media

- (i) Approx. \$50 per issue; \$1,600 per annum

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED OVERSEAS**Australian Handbook (Chinese)**

- (a) 1980
- (b) AIS Beijing and Tokyo
- (c) Three; NA
- (d) Once each two years
- (e) Dai Nippon, Tokyo; 20,000
- (f) 20,000; National and provincial ministers in China, academic institutions, Australian commercial and official visitors to China, trade contacts
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Beijing
- (h) To provide a concise, authoritative introduction and guide to modern Australia to senior and influential Chinese in their own language
- (i) \$22,500; NA

Fact Sheets (Chinese)

- (a) 1984
- (b) AIS Beijing
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 11% of one officer's time
- (d) Sixteen titles a year
- (e) Earl and Associates, Hong Kong; 1,500 each title
- (f) 1,500; National and provincial ministries, academic institutions, Chinese visitors to Australia
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Beijing
- (h) To provide concise in-depth information on specific topics
- (i) \$360 a title; \$3,500 per annum

Science and Technology Newsletter (Chinese)

- (a) 1985
- (b) AIS Beijing
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 2% of one officer's time
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) In Embassy; 1,200
- (f) 1,200; Media, national and provincial ministries and other organisations, academic institutions and research bodies
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Beijing
- (h) To provide news and information on trends and developments in Australia in areas in which the Chinese have indicated a specific interest and which meet Australia's information objectives.
- (i) \$550 per issue; \$2,500 per annum

Agricultural Newsletter (Chinese)

- (a) 1985
- (b) AIS Beijing
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 2% of one officer's time
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) In Embassy; 1,200
- (f) 1,200; Media, national and provincial ministries and other organisations, academic institutions and research bodies
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Beijing
- (h) To provide news and information on trends and developments in Australia in areas in which the Chinese have indicated a specific interest and which meet Australia's information objectives
- (i) \$550 per issue; \$2,500 per annum

Australien (German)

- (a) 1981
- (b) AIS Bonn
- (c) Four; Equivalent to 11% of one officer's time
- (d) Three or four times a year
- (e) Courir-Druck; 4,000

- (f) 2,400 (mail) remainder on request; Media, MPs, business leaders, libraries, academics and inquiries
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Bonn
- (h) Promoting specific Australian national interests including trade, tourism, cultural exchanges and Australian studies
- (i) \$3,100 per issue; \$3,500 per annum

Lagebericht Aus Australien (German)

- (a) 1976
- (b) AIS Bonn
- (c) Three; Equivalent to 18.5% of one officer's time
- (d) Monthly
- (e) Printed at Embassy; 900
- (f) 900; Media, government officials and agencies, libraries, academics, and interested inquirers
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Bonn
- (h) To project Australia as a nation with a sound economy, as a reliable trading partner, and as an attractive investment destination
- (i) Charge to Common Services; \$5,900 per annum

Information Australia

- (a) 1982
- (b) AIS Brussels
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 5% of one officer's time
- (d) Weekly
- (e) Roneoed in Embassy; 700
- (f) 700; To leaders and officials of European Commission, Council and Parliament, local and international media, business and industry leaders
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Brussels
- (h) Provide up-to-the-minute summary of Australian economic, agricultural, development, and investment news and government economic policies
- (i) \$A120 per issue; \$1,600 per annum

Australian Extras (French and Dutch)

- (a) 1980
- (b) AIS Brussels
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 6% of one officer's time
- (d) Monthly
- (e) Agence Redactionelle; 250
- (f) 250; To journalists (particularly science writers), company executives, EC officials, and academics
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Brussels
- (h) To publicise Australia's research achievements, new processes and other Australian scientific initiatives
- (i) \$800 per issue; \$1,900 per annum

Australia, The Facts

- (a) 1977
- (b) AIS Brussels
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 7.5% of one officer's time
- (d) Quarterly
- (e) Agence Redactionelle; 1,200
- (f) 1,200; EC officials, Councils and Parliament; NATO officials, local and international media, executives, academics, and business leaders
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Brussels
- (h) To provide summary of principal Australian economic and political events
- (i) \$3,000 per issue; \$2,400 per annum

Fact Sheets (Dutch, Italian, Greek, Danish)

- (a) NA
- (b) AIS Brussels
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 1% of one officer's time
- (d) As required
- (e) Roneoed in the embassy; as required
- (f) As required; To important targets in the EC, the media and other interested inquirers
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Brussels
- (h) To provide up-to-date factual information to concerned inquirers
- (i) \$498 per annum; \$320 per annum

Australia Newsletter (Arabic and English)

- (a) 1984
- (b) AIS Cairo
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 10% of one officer's time
- (d) Every two months
- (e) Sidky Printing Cairo; 500
- (f) 500; To media, educational, business, government and other target contacts in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, U.A.E., Bahrain, Syria, Iraq, and Jordan
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Cairo
- (h) To reflect Australia's growing relations with the Middle East region and to project Australian interests, especially trade
- (i) Between \$1,200 and \$1,600 per issue; \$3,200

Australia Sekilas (Australia in Brief) (Bahasa Indonesia)

- (a) 1977
- (b) AIS Jakarta
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 8% of one officer's time
- (d) As required
- (e) PT Intermasa; 10,000
- (f) 10,000; Distributed to Indonesian inquirers
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Jakarta
- (h) To provide detailed information on Australia
- (i) \$7,500 per issue; \$2,500 per issue

Australia: Negeri Penuh Kontras (Land of Contrast) (Bahasa Indonesia)

- (a) 1982
- (b) AIS Jakarta
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 4% of one officer's time
- (d) As required
- (e) PT Siem; 5,000
- (f) 5,000; Distributed to Indonesian inquirers
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Jakarta
- (h) To provide general information about Australia
- (i) \$7,200 per issue; \$1,250 per issue

Australia Wallsheet (Bahasa Indonesia)

- (a) 1977
- (b) AIS Jakarta
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 6% of one officer's time
- (d) As required
- (e) PT Gramedia; 10,000
- (f) 10,000; Distributed to Indonesian students
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Jakarta
- (h) To provide general information on Australia
- (i) \$2,950 per issue; \$1,875 per issue

Buku Pedoman (Handbook) (Bahasa Indonesia)

- (a) 1979
- (b) AIS Jakarta
- (c) Four; Equivalent to 5% of one officer's time

- (d) As required
 (e) PT Intermasa; 8,000
 (f) 8,000; Major influential contacts including government departments, reference libraries, defence force academy libraries, university and teachers' colleges, and media representatives
 (g) First Secretary (Information) Jakarta
 (h) to provide authoritative reference material on Australia
 (i) NA (Last printed 1983); \$3,200 per issue
- Monthly News Round-up**
- (a) Not known
 (b) AIS Kuala Lumpur
 (c) Four; Equivalent to 5% of one officer's time
 (d) Monthly
 (e) Printed at High Commission; 600
 (f) 600; Malaysian graduates of Australian universities
 (g) Counsellor (Information) Kuala Lumpur
 (h) To maintain interest in Australia by providing regular up-to-date information
 (i) Charge to Common Services; \$1,600 per annum
- Australia in Brief (Bahasa Malaysia)**
- (a) 1983
 (b) AIS Kuala Lumpur
 (c) Three; Equivalent to 2 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) Every two or three years
 (e) Lai Printing Company; 15,000
 (f) 15,000; Distributed primarily to students and target group visitors to Australia
 (g) Counsellor (Information) Kuala Lumpur
 (h) To provide broad, accurate information about Australia
 (i) \$6,000 per issue; \$1,300 per issue
- Australia News (Daily)**
- (a) 1982
 (b) AIS London
 (c) One; 12.5 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) Daily
 (e) High Commission In-house Copying Section; 185
 (f) 185; British national and Australian media organisations, Australian Agents-General, Australia House
 (g) Counsellor (Information) London
 (h) To provide British media with regular and current news on Australia
 (i) Charge against Common Services; \$4,000 per annum
- Australia News (Weekly)**
- (a) 1984
 (b) AIS London
 (c) One; 20 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) Weekly
 (e) High Commission In-house Copying Section; 655
 (f) 655; British regional media, parliamentarians Buckingham Palace, business, banks, investment organisations
 (g) Counsellor (Information) London
 (h) To inform on matters vital to a continued proper understanding of important issues concerning Australia
 (i) Charge against Common Service; \$6,400 per annum
- Australian Media in London Directory**
- (a) 1982
 (b) AIS London
 (c) One; 0.1 per cent of one officer's time
- (d) Monthly
 (e) High Commission In-house Copying Section; 35
 (f) 35; British national daily newspapers, Foreign Press Association, Aust. News Bureaux, AIS Canberra, AIS continental missions
 (g) Counsellor (Information) London
 (h) Provides reference to assist media reporting and liaison
 (i) Charge to Common Services; \$400 per annum
- The Australian Newsletter**
- (a) Mid-1970s
 (b) AIS Manila
 (c) Three; Equivalent to 20 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) Weekly
 (e) Printed by AIS
 (f) 1,200; Media, Filipino contacts and Australian expatriates
 (g) First Secretary (Information) Manila
 (h) To provide current information on Australian Government policies on international and domestic issues, including Australia's expanding role in the ASEAN region and bilateral relations
 (i) \$154 per issue; \$6,000 per annum
- Noticias de Australia (Spanish)**
- (a) 1980
 (b) AIS Mexico
 (c) Five; Equivalent to 11 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) Monthly
 (e) Centro de Copiado Amberes, 250
 (f) 250; Media outlets, government departments and universities
 (g) First Secretary (Information) Mexico
 (h) To promote new developments in Australia
 (i) \$100 per issue; \$3,500 per annum
- Fact Sheets (Spanish)**
- (a) 1979
 (b) AIS Mexico
 (c) Three; Equivalent to 10 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) About four each year
 (e) Litografica Oro, Mexico; 5,000
 (f) 5,000; To government departments, media, libraries, secondary and tertiary school students
 (g) First Secretary (Information) Mexico
 (h) To provide accurate and up-to-date information on Australia as a developing, democratic, independent and peace keeping country
 (i) \$6,200 per annum; \$3,200 per annum
- Wallsheets (Spanish)**
- (a) NA
 (b) AIS Mexico
 (c) Three; Equivalent to 4 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) As required
 (e) Drukkerij Vermeij, B.V., The Hague; 6,000
 (f) 6,000; To primary and secondary school students and interested inquirers
 (g) First Secretary (Information) Mexico
 (h) To provide accurate information on Australia
 (i) \$5,850 per issue; \$1,280 per issue
- Australian News Summary**
- (a) 1966
 (b) AIS New Delhi
 (c) One; 8 per cent of officer's time

- (d) Weekly
 (e) Printed at High Commission; 250
 (f) 250; To Australians living in India and Indians who have visited Australia and have a continuing interest
 (g) First Secretary (Information) New Delhi
 (h) To inform readership on important day-to-day Australian news
 (i) Charge to Common Services; \$900 per annum
- Economic Newsletter
- (a) 1985
 (b) AIS New Delhi
 (c) One; 5 per cent of officer's time
 (d) Fortnightly
 (e) Printed at High Commission; 100
 (f) 100; Economic editors, journalists
 (g) First Secretary (Information) New Delhi
 (h) To inform Indian media on major economic news
 (i) Charge to Common Services; \$500
- Science Newsletter
- (a) 1981
 (b) AIS New Delhi
 (c) One; 3 per cent of officer's time
 (d) Monthly
 (e) Printed at High Commission; 400
 (f) 400; To editors, journalists, university libraries, government departments and MPs
 (g) First Secretary (Information) New Delhi
 (h) To demonstrate Australia's capacities and potential in science
 (i) \$700 per annum; \$960 per annum
- Agricultural Newsletter
- (a) 1981
 (b) AIS New Delhi
 (c) One; 3 per cent of officer's time
 (d) Monthly
 (e) Printed at High Commission; 330
 (f) 330; To editors, journalists, university libraries, government departments and MPs
 (g) First Secretary (Information) New Delhi
 (h) To demonstrate Australia's capacities and potential in agriculture
 (i) \$700 per annum; \$960 per annum
- India-Australia Booklet
- (a) 1974
 (b) AIS New Delhi
 (c) Two; Equivalent to 1 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) Biennial
 (e) Indian Printer Offset; 2,000
 (f) 2,000; To editors, journalists, university libraries, government departments and MPs
 (g) First Secretary (Information) New Delhi
 (h) To explain and describe Australia and our relationships with India
 (i) \$1,800 per issue; \$320 per issue
- Business News from Australia
- (a) 1979
 (b) AIS New York
 (c) Seven; Equivalent to 80 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) Fortnightly
 (e) Printed at Consul-General; \$2,850
 (f) 2,850; Business, investment and banking executives, and specialist media
 (g) Consul (Information) New York
- (h) To inform recipients of government policies and developments in the private sector with the aim of encouraging investment and trade
 (i) Charge to Common Services; \$66,000 per annum
- Australian News Bulletin
- (a) 1974
 (b) AIS Ottawa
 (c) Four; Equivalent to 10 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) Twenty issues a year
 (e) Campbell's Printing; 1,400
 (f) 1,400; Canadian media, business and government officials
 (g) First Secretary (Information) Ottawa
 (h) To inform Canadians of economic developments and government policies in Australia
 (i) \$6,000 per year; \$14,000 per annum
- Nouvelles d'Australie (French and Spanish)
- (a) 1970
 (b) AIS Paris
 (c) One; 10 per cent of one officer's time
 (d) Quarterly
 (e) French version printed externally, Spanish version photocopied in Embassy; French 1,000, Spanish 50
 (f) French 1,000, Spanish 50; In France, Switzerland, Canada, New Caledonia (French) to media, and scientific, medical, and agricultural organisations
 (g) First Secretary (Information) Paris
 (h) To present Australian achievements in the fields of science, medicine and technology
 (i) \$860 per issue; \$3,200 per annum
- Newsletter
- (a) 1976
 (b) AIS Port Moresby
 (c) Three; Equivalent to 11% of one officer's time
 (d) Fortnightly
 (e) Printed at High Commission; 700
 (f) 700; Ministers, departmental heads, press officers, district ministers and officers, statutory bodies, media, defence force officers, schools
 (g) First Secretary (Information) Port Moresby
 (h) To inform readership of Australian news and views on bilateral matters and provide a journal of record of important developments in the Australia-PNG relationship
 (i) \$284 per issue; \$119 per issue
- Bollettino Australiano (Italian)
- (a) NA
 (b) AIS Rome
 (c) Three; NA
 (d) 10 times a year
 (e) Contract printer; 500
 (f) 500; Media, academics, religious and business leaders, politicians
 (g) First Secretary (Information) Rome
 (h) To inform influential target readership on policy, economic, technical, cultural and social developments in Australia, with emphasis on the Australian-Italian relationship
 (i) \$370 an issue (includes distribution); \$350 an issue for translation

Fact Sheets (Italian)

- (a) NA
- (b) AIS Rome
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 4.6% of one officer's time
- (d) Six a year
- (e) Studio Italiano Pubblica Relazioni; Depends on subject (100 to 100,000)
- (f) Total print run; To interested inquirers
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Rome
- (h) To provide factual, up-to-date information on various aspects of Australia
- (i) \$1,200 per annum; \$1,500 per annum

Current Reports/Special Reports (Italian)

- (a) NA
- (b) AIS Rome
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 4% of one officer's time
- (d) Two to three a year
- (e) Studio Italiano Pubblica Relazioni; 50 to 100 copies initially
- (f) 50 to 100; To interested inquirers
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Rome
- (h) To provide current information on specific Australian topics
- (i) \$550 per annum; \$1,275 per annum

Weekly Newsletter

- (a) 1960s
- (b) AIS Singapore
- (c) Three; Equivalent to 16% of one officer's time
- (d) Weekly
- (e) Printed at High Commission; 550
- (f) 550; Ministry, senior officials, media, tertiary institutions, private organisations with Australian interests
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Singapore
- (h) To provide information on Australian developments not covered by local media or other means and publicise local initiatives by the High Commission
- (i) Charge to Common Services; \$255 an issue

Australia Handbook (Various languages)

- (a) 1950s
- (b) AIS The Hague
- (c) Two; NA
- (d) As required
- (e) Drukkerij Verweij, B.V., Mijdrecht; As required
- (f) As required; Distributed through Australian missions to government officials, media, business and other interested inquirers
- (g) First Secretary (Information) The Hague
- (h) To provide basic, factual information on Australia
- (i) Not printed since 1982-83; NA

Australia in Brief (Arabic, French, Spanish, German, Italian)

- (a) NA
- (b) AIS The Hague
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 50% of one officer's time
- (d) As required
- (e) Drukkerij Verweij, B.V., Mijdrecht; Averaging 20,000 per language
- (f) 20,000; Distributed through Australian missions to government officials, media, business, schools and other inquirers
- (g) First Secretary (Information) The Hague
- (h) To provide basic, factual information on Australia in the local language

- (i) \$59,000 for 1984-85; \$16,000 for 1984-85

Wallsheets (Arabic, French, German, Italian, Spanish, English)

- (a) NA
- (b) AIS The Hague
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 50% of one officer's time
- (d) As required
- (e) Drukkerij Verweij, B.V., Mijdrecht; Averaging 17,500 per language
- (f) 17,500; Distributed through Australian missions to interested inquirers
- (g) First Secretary (Information) The Hague
- (h) To provide general information on Australia
- (i) \$31,800; \$16,000 for 1984-85

Australia-Japan Newsletters (Go-Nichi Tsushin) (Japanese)

- (a) 1967
- (b) AIS Tokyo
- (c) Four; Equivalent to 20% of one officer's time
- (d) Fortnightly
- (e) Shumposha Printing Company; 3,300
- (f) 3,300; To media, political leaders, government officials, trading companies, academics, transport companies, banks, finance houses, and other interested contacts
- (g) First Secretary (Information) Tokyo
- (h) To present factual and interesting material on Australia
- (i) \$1,400 per issue; \$6,400 per annum

Background Papers (Japanese)

- (a) 1983
- (b) AIS Tokyo
- (c) Three; Equivalent to 9% of one officer's time
- (d) Weekly
- (e) Printed in Embassy; 48
- (f) 48; Editorial writers and commentators in major media and to selected officials in Japanese ministry, some academics and embassy officials
- (g) Counsellor (Information) Tokyo
- (h) To give Japanese media and others a feel for what are the major issues in the relationship, as viewed from an Australian perspective
- (i) \$60 per issue; \$2,800 per annum

Australia-Japan Handbook (Go-Nichi Kankei) (Japanese)

- (a) 1980
- (b) AIS Tokyo
- (c) Four; Equivalent to 19% of one officer's time
- (d) As required
- (e) Shumposha; 10,000
- (f) 10,000; Distributed to inquirers through the embassy, the Osaka Consulate-General, ATC, AJF, etc.
- (g) Counsellor (Information) Tokyo
- (h) To show Japanese audiences the size, importance and value of the Australia-Japan relationship
- (i) \$15,200 per issue; \$6,000 per issue

Australia Handbook (Japanese)

- (a) 1970s
- (b) AIS Tokyo
- (c) Four; Equivalent to 14% of one officer's time
- (d) As required

- (e) Shumposha; 5,000
 - (f) 5,000; Distributed through the embassy, Osaka Consulate-General, Trade Office, ATC, AJF, to media and other contacts
 - (g) First Secretary (information) Tokyo
 - (h) To provide basic information on Australia in the Japanese language to government, business, media, students and other interested inquirers
 - (i) \$7,200 per issue; \$4,500 per issue
- Film Australia Catalogue (Japanese and English)

- (a) 1978
- (b) AIS Tokyo
- (c) Three; Equivalent to 9 per cent of one officer's time
- (d) When resources are available
- (e) Shumposha; 5,000
- (f) 5,000; To all municipal, university and high school libraries, sister city and Australia-Japan societies, film-related companies
- (g) First Secretary (Information), Tokyo
- (h) To provide interested contracts with a current list of available films
- (i) \$5,000 per issue; \$2,900 per issue

Fact Sheets (Japanese)

- (a) NA
- (b) AIS Tokyo
- (c) Two; Equivalent to 7 per cent of one officer's time
- (d) Averages four to six each year
- (e) Keinan, Shumposha or in-house; Varies from 1,000 to 5,000
- (f) According to print run; To the media and other interested inquirers through Australian offices in Japan
- (g) First Secretary (Information), Tokyo
- (h) To provide specialist information in the Japanese language on topics of interest
- (i) Average about \$1,200 per fact sheet; \$2,200 per annum

Australia News

- (a) 1982
- (b) AIS Washington
- (c) Four; Equivalent to 20 per cent of one officer's time
- (d) Fortnightly
- (e) Exspeedite Printing, Silver Spring, Maryland; 8,500
- (f) 8,500; All Members of Congress, Administration officials, media representatives, universities, think tanks, libraries
- (g) Counsellor (Information), Washington
- (h) To promote awareness and understanding of Australian policies and to present Australia in terms of set information objectives
- (i) \$1,350 per issue; \$1,000 per issue

Australia-US Relations

- (a) 1980
- (b) AIS Washington
- (c) Three; Equivalent to 5 per cent of one officer's time
- (d) As required
- (e) Exspeedite Printing; 4,000
- (f) 4,000; To important contacts in government, business and the media
- (g) Counsellor (Information), Washington
- (h) To promote awareness and understanding of Australian policies and important aspects of the bilateral relationship
- (i) \$5,200 per issue; \$1,600 per issue

South Pacific Radio Australia News

- (a) 1982
 - (b) AIS Wellington
 - (c) Two; Equivalent to 6 per cent of two officers' time
 - (d) Weekly
 - (e) Printed at High Commission; 30
 - (f) 30; Media, MPs, officials, foreign missions
 - (g) First Secretary (Information), Wellington
 - (h) To emphasise Australia's interest and awareness in the region and Australian economic, trade, cultural and scientific achievement
 - (i) Charge to Common Services; \$3,000 per annum
- Australia
- (a) 1985
 - (b) AIS Wellington
 - (c) Two; Equivalent to 1.5 per cent of one officer's time
 - (d) As required
 - (e) Capital Office Supplies; 1,000 (next print run to be increased)
 - (f) 1,000; To interested inquirers through the High Commission, the Consulate-General, Auckland, and the Australian Tourist Commission
 - (g) First Secretary (Information), Wellington
 - (h) To provide ready reference answers to common questions from New Zealanders interested in Australia
 - (i) \$520 per issue; \$480 per annum

AUSTRALIAN TOURIST COMMISSION (ATC)

The ATC publishes a wide range of directly market related publications, as approved by Commissioners as a corporate board. They include travel planners, industry newsletters, trade manuals (for use at promotional events), where appropriate in foreign languages. Updating is at regular intervals according to the need and currency of information contained in each publication. Generally this would be annually or bi-annually. Print-runs accord with market demand. Requirements for all other associated aspects in the production of ATC publications are reviewed annually.

To extract the detail sought in Part 2 would require an unreasonable commitment of resources.

Department of Employment and Industrial Relations: Computer Equipment

(Question No. 1492)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 20 August 1985:

(1) What brands of computer or ADP hardware are in use in the Minister's Department and each authority for which the Minister is responsible.

(2) For each major system (a) what is its principal function, (b) when was it installed, (c) what was the hardware cost, (d) what is its anticipated life and (e) what action is being taken in relation to its replacement.

(3) Is any major system shared with any other user; if so, who and for what main purpose.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

- (1) Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (DEIR):
Facom, Digital, Wang, IBM, Sigma Data;

National Occupation Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC):
Hewlett Packard;

Trade Union Training Authority (TUTA):
Wang, IBM;

Office of the Industrial Registrar (OIR):
Digital.

(2) Job Bank

- (a) Computerised on-line job vacancy recording and distribution system linking Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) outlets in metropolitan and major provincial centres;
(b) 1983;
(c) \$12,692,599 (includes FACOM M200 mainframe plus displays, printers etc., in all on-line CES offices);
(d) 10 years (mainframe);
(e) The Department is currently preparing replacement policy guidelines for all equipment.

Job Seeker (currently under development)

- (a) Decentralised computer records system for storage and updating of CES job seeker records;
(b) 1985;
(c) \$5.49m;
(d) 10 years;
(e) The Department is currently preparing replacement policy guidelines for all equipment.

Note: The figures relating to the Job Seeker System refer to the Facom M180, which meets some of the development and initial operational needs of the system, and to payments made and to be made for microcomputers to implement the system in CES offices.

NOHSC

- (a) To establish information technology needs and provide immediate capability for operation;
(b) 1985;
(c) \$558,874;
(d) 10 years;
(e) The Department is currently preparing replacement policy guidelines for all equipment.

TUTA

- (a) Four mainframe applications: library, student statistics, finance, and assets register;
(b) Progressively since 1982;

PROPORTION OF ROADS EXPENDITURE PROVIDED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Year	State								Australia*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1975-76	27.2	32.5	40.4	49.8	42.4	55.2			37.5
1976-77	27.0	28.1	37.1	41.3	34.3	47.6			34.5
1977-78	25.3	28.1	37.0	41.1	33.5	38.7			33.2
1978-79	24.8	28.2	39.6	36.9	32.8	31.6			30.8
1979-80	27.4	27.7	34.3	36.5	34.0	33.3	36.3		31.8

- (c) \$169,779;
(d) 5 years;
(e) The Department is currently preparing replacement policy guidelines for all equipment.

OIR

- (a) Maintenance of text of Federal awards, Rules of registered organisations and Decisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Preparation of awards, decisions and orders for the Commission;
(b) 1984;
(c) \$493,000;
(d) At least 5 years;
(e) The Department is currently preparing replacement policy guidelines for all equipment.

- (3) No.

Road Construction

(Question No. 1622)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 10 September 1985:

(1) What was the estimated national expenditure for road construction and maintenance in each of the last 20 years.

(2) What percentage of expenditure was provided by the (a) Federal, (b) State and (c) Local Governments for each of these years for (i) Australia and (ii) each State.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Since 1975-76 the figures of national expenditure on road construction and maintenance have been:

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Year	Expenditure	\$m
1975-76		1376.5
1976-77		1498.5
1977-78		1684.1
1978-79		1797.0
1979-80		1889.8
1980-81		2196.6
1981-82		2412.3
1982-83		2785.0
1983-84		3244.0

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) The proportion of expenditure provided by the Federal Government in each State, the Northern Territory and for Australia as a whole is detailed below:

Year	State								Australia*
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Australia*	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1980-81	24.3	27.2	34.2	37.4	33.2	40.6	37.8		30.2
1981-82	24.0	26.9	32.8	36.8	33.7	45.3	36.2		29.8
1982-83	25.6	26.6	33.1	37.5	33.3	48.8	45.3		31.0
1983-84	33.6	31.3	39.8	46.6	40.2	43.5	42.2		36.9

* Includes Federal spending in the Australian Capital Territory, and in Northern Territory until 1978-79.

(2) (b) (i) and (ii) The proportion of expenditure provided by State Governments in each State, the Northern Territory and for Australia is detailed below:

PROPORTION OF ROADS EXPENDITURE PROVIDED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Year	State								Australia*
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Australia*	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1975-76	31.1	40.2	26.8	27.3	30.6	20.6			30.3
1976-77	34.0	42.1	34.6	35.0	38.0	32.0			34.9
1977-78	37.0	44.4	34.5	34.7	34.4	37.0			36.3
1978-79	36.0	41.9	32.3	37.8	36.1	41.5			37.9
1979-80	44.4	39.5	33.9	42.3	34.5	42.1	59.9		40.1
1980-81	40.8	36.7	40.0	41.2	34.6	38.1	60.7		38.4
1981-82	36.4	38.6	40.4	38.5	32.7	34.7	59.6		37.8
1982-83	34.9	37.5	34.2	39.5	32.0	33.3	47.6		35.5
1983-84	33.9	35.8	28.6	33.4	30.2	38.6	49.6		33.3

* Does not include Australian Capital Territory, or Northern Territory before 1979-80.

(2) (c) (i) and (ii) The proportion of expenditure provided by Local Governments in each State, the Northern Territory and for Australia is detailed below:

PROPORTION OF ROADS EXPENDITURE PROVIDED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Year	State								Australia*
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Australia*	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1975-76	41.7	27.2	32.8	22.9	27.0	24.3	7.2		32.2
1976-77	39.0	29.8	28.3	23.6	27.6	20.4	9.6		30.6
1977-78	37.7	28.1	28.5	24.2	32.0	24.3	9.5		30.5
1978-79	39.2	29.9	28.1	25.3	31.1	27.0	1.6		31.3
1979-80	28.2	32.8	31.8	21.3	31.5	24.6	3.8		28.1
1980-81	34.9	36.0	31.8	21.4	32.2	21.3	1.3		31.4
1981-82	39.6	34.5	26.8	24.7	33.6	20.0	4.2		32.4
1982-83	39.5	35.9	32.7	23.3	34.7	17.9	7.1		33.5
1983-84	32.6	32.8	31.6	20.0	29.7	17.9	8.2		29.8

Note: The figures for years earlier than 1975-76 can be found in the Bureau of Transport Economics (BTE) Information Paper 3, *Australian Road Financing Statistics 1970-71 to 1979-80*, and in BTE Information Paper 11, *Australian Road Financing Statistics 1972-73 to 1981-82*.

Wage Discounting and Taxation

(Question No. 1991)

Dr Watson asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 8 October 1985:

(1) Following the agreement between the ACTU and the Government on wages discounting and taxation, will those indirect taxes which increase automatically because they are tied to the CPI be discounted in April 1986 (a) by the full effect of the devaluation in the dollar on the CPI, (b) by the agreed 2 per cent that wages will be discounted or (c) not at all.

(2) Will Australians be facing a real increase in taxation between April and September 1986 if indirect

taxes increase because of automatic indexing and this increase is not discounted for the effect on the CPI of the devaluation of the dollar.

(3) Does the tax cut reported as \$5 per week for average income earners to take effect in September 1986 recompense taxpayers for both the 2 per cent wage discount and the effect of increased indirect taxes; if so, what is the breakup of the \$5 into compensation for the effect of the wages discounting and the effect of the increase in indirect taxes.

Mr Keating—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) (a) No.

- (b) No.
- (c) The indexation of excise rates in line with movements in the CPI will not be discounted for the effects of the depreciation of the Australian dollar. The purpose of indexing certain excise rates is to maintain the real value of the impost. The real value of wages will be maintained by a reduction in income tax rates sufficient to compensate employees for the 2 per cent wage increase that they will forgo in the April 1986 wage case.

(2) No. The six-monthly indexation of excise rates each 1 February and 1 August is designed to maintain, not increase, the real value of excise rates.

(3) No. As noted in the answer to question (1), the tax cut is structured to compensate employees for the 2 per cent discount of the wage increase.

Sick Leave, Overtime and Compensation in Commonwealth Employment

(Question No. 2145-2172)

Mr Blunt asked all Ministers, upon notice, on 11 October 1985:

(1) What are the leave provisions for employees of the Minister's Department and each authority for which the Minister is responsible.

(2) What were the average number of (a) sick days taken and (b) overtime hours claimed by employees in (i) 1983-84 and (ii) 1984-85.

(3) How many worker's compensation claims were made per 100 employees in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(4) What was the average value of the claims.

Mr Willis—As indicated above the honourable member asked identical questions of all Ministers. The Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters has provided the following answer on behalf of all Ministers, with their concurrence:

(1)-(4) The statistics sought by the honourable member are not maintained in the form requested and I am not prepared to authorise the considerable expenditure that would be required to satisfy the honourable member's detailed request.

The following information on leave provisions is provided, however, and the honourable member may also wish to consult the annual report of the Commissioner for Employees Compensation.

Sick leave entitlements in the Australian Public Service (APS) are prescribed, in respect of officers, by Public Service Arbitrator's Determination No. 119 of 1951 and, in respect of temporary employees, by the General Conditions of Service Australian Government Employment Award 1985.

Sick leave credits of two weeks on full pay and two weeks on half pay accrue to officers on appointment to the APS and on the completion of each twelve months' service. Sick leave accrues cumulatively during the officer's period of service but no payment is made for unused credits on retirement. Staff are eligible to be considered for up to five days' sick leave absence with-

out production of a medical certificate in any year (of which only three days may be consecutive). Otherwise all sick leave absences must be covered by a medical certificate.

Staff temporarily employed in the APS accrue, after two months' employment, and entitlement to one day's paid sick leave for each month of employment up to a maximum entitlement of five days. If they continue to be employed for more than a year, temporary employees have the same entitlements as those prescribed for officers.

Permanent officers and temporary employees are able to take unpaid sick leave.

Similar provisions apply to staff of statutory authorities employed under the *Public Service Act 1922* or where conditions of service are subject to Public Service Board approval. Leave provisions applying to employment in other statutory authorities are set out in the legislation creating those authorities or are determined by awards of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Disciplining Licensed Pilots

(Question No. 2193)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 14 October 1985:

(1) What are the procedures for disciplining a licensed pilot.

(2) When were the procedures (a) introduced and (b) last reviewed.

(3) What standard of proof is required and what ability does the pilot have to challenge the evidence and appeal against any decisions handed down.

(4) Who makes the final decision to remove a pilot's licence.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The Secretary to the Department of Aviation has power under the Air Navigation Regulations to vary, suspend or cancel a pilot's licence in the interests of safety.

When the Secretary has reason to believe that this action is necessary he or his delegate must first lay before that person in writing the full particulars of the matter and invite him/her to show cause why the licence should not be varied, suspended or cancelled. Upon receipt of this evidence or after the elapse of a reasonable period of time, the Secretary or his delegate may, after considering all of the evidence before him, make up his mind to vary, suspend or cancel the licence. During this procedure the licence may be suspended, pending investigation, for 28 days or until the pilot responds to the "show cause" letter.

The Secretary also has power under the Regulations to initiate prosecution action against persons for offences against the Regulations.

(2) (a) and (b) These provisions have generally been applicable since the Regulations came into operation on 10 August 1947. The procedures for administration of the provisions were last amended in 1982.

(3) The Secretary or his delegate may vary, suspend or cancel a pilot's licence where an investigation has

been carried out and he is satisfied that grounds exist to warrant the action, in that the pilot:

- (a) has contravened or failed to comply with a provision of the Act or Regulations;
- (b) fails to satisfy or to continue to satisfy any requirement prescribed by, or specified under, these Regulations in relation to the obtaining or holding of such a licence or certificate;
- (c) has failed in his or her duty with respect to any matter affecting the safe or efficient navigation of an aircraft;
- (d) is not a fit and proper person to have the responsibilities and exercise and perform the functions and duties of a holder of such a licence or certificate; or
- (e) has contravened or failed to comply with, a direction or instruction with respect to a matter affecting the safe navigation and operation of an aircraft, being a direction or instruction that is contained in Air Navigation Orders.

In these cases there is no formal standard of proof applicable, however a person aggrieved by such a decision may have the decision reviewed by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. As a matter of practice, the Tribunal requires any matters alleged against a pilot to be proved according to the balance of probabilities.

The Secretary or his delegate may also suspend a pilot's licence for a nominal period of 28 days to facilitate investigation where he has reason to think that there may exist facts or circumstances that would justify the variation, suspension or cancellation of a licence on a ground as specified above. This is a precautionary measure in the interests of public safety rather than disciplinary action. An exercise of this power therefore does not require determination of the evidence to any standard of proof. However, in accordance with normal legal principles, a suspension pending investigation must be based on reasonable grounds. A pilot may contest the legality of such a suspension in the Federal Court.

The Secretary or his delegate may also suspend a pilot's licence while the holder is required to undergo a medical or other examination to ensure his/her continued fitness to hold a licence. This again is a precautionary measure in the interests of public safety rather than disciplinary action.

In cases involving prosecution for breaches of air navigation legislation, the person concerned has recourse to all the applicable processes of law, since prosecution generally occurs in State Courts in the same manner as comparable offences.

(4) The final decision to cancel a pilot's licence may only be taken by the Secretary, the two Deputy Secretaries and the First Assistant Secretary, Flight Standards Division.

The final decision to suspend a pilot's licence for a specified period for safety reasons may be taken, in addition to those listed above, by the Regional Directors of the five Regional offices of my Department.

The decision to suspend a pilot's licence pending investigation or for the purpose of ensuring his continued fitness to hold a licence may also be taken by the Assistant Regional Director and the Superintendent,

Flying Operations, in the Flight Standards Branch of each Region and their equivalents in Central Office.

Helicopters: Taxiing Regulations

(Question No. 2197)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 14 October 1985:

(1) What are the taxiing regulations for helicopters proceeding to take-off from airports in Australia.

(2) Are these similar to the requirements for fixed wing aircraft.

(3) Is he able to say which other countries (a) have similar requirements and (b) do not require, or prohibit taxiing by helicopters at airports.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Helicopters are required to be manoeuvred from the parking area to a place from which a departure can be initiated without conflicting with or constituting a hazard to other aircraft taking off or landing at the aerodrome.

The honourable member may recall that in my answer to a somewhat similar question he asked on 21 March 1985 I pointed out that helicopters normally take-off either from the active runway or a discrete helicopter take-off and landing area.

(2) These requirements are similar to those requirements for fixed wing aircraft to the extent that helicopters must air or ground taxi from the apron or parking area to these take-off areas in much the same manner as a fixed wing aircraft. This does not mean, however, that air taxiing helicopters are necessarily constrained to operate over aeroplane taxiways or taxi areas.

(3) The Australian requirements are, in general, consistent with the practices adopted by other countries for the ground movement and operation of helicopters at aerodromes. My Department is not aware of any country which adopts practices which are substantially different from those used in Australia.

While it is obviously desirable to minimise the air taxiing of helicopters on aerodromes not only in the interests of expediency but also to restrict the effect of rotor downwash, it is clearly impracticable to avoid or prohibit such operations altogether. My Department is not aware of any country which has adopted such a prohibition.

Industrial Disputes

(Question No. 2287)

Mr Hawker asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

How many industrial disputes have occurred on the waterfront and in maritime industries since 1 January 1984, which have prevented or delayed the export of (a) wheat, (b) wool, (c) dairy products, (d) sugar, (e) beef, (f) lamb, (g) mutton, (h) live sheep, (i) timber products and (j) other products.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The Australian Bureau of Statistics does not compile statistics on industrial disputes in the detail requested by the honourable member. However, statistics are available on the number of industrial disputes in the water transport and stevedoring industries from 1 January 1984 to 31 July 1985, and the number of working days lost as a result. These figures are as follows:

Year	Number of industrial disputes	Working days lost ('000)
1976	181	75.5
1977	141	52.8
1978	188	131.2
1979	125	123.3
1980	167	85.1
1981	171	90.9
1982	118	32.5
1984	93	23.1
1985 (up to 31.7.85)	62	23.8
Total (1.1.84-31.7.85)	155	46.2

This is a vast improvement in the situation experienced under the Fraser Government when during the seven year period 1976 to 1982 the average annual working days lost in the maritime and stevedoring industries were 84.4. The yearly figures are shown in the table below. Clearly the Government's industrial relations policies, underpinned by the Accord, have had an enormous impact on improving Australia's economic and industrial relations climate, leading to the lowest level of overall industrial disputation in the past seventeen years.

Australian Civil Aircraft: Explosion Suppression System (Question No. 2294)

Mr MacKellar asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 12 November 1985:

(1) Is he able to say whether the US Air Force announced in January 1981 that a series of comprehensive tests carried out over a 3 year period showed that a Canadian-developed explosion suppression system (EXPLOSAFE) for aircraft fuel tanks can effectively prevent explosion in the event of combat gunfire penetration or other ignition sources.

(2) Have any investigations been made by his Department into the suitability of the EXPLOSAFE system for Australian civil aircraft: if so, what were the results.

(3) If no investigations have been carried out, will he instruct his Department to (a) obtain a copy of the report produced by the Airforce Wright Aeronautical Laboratories, Ohio (AFWAL-TR-80-2043) as a matter of urgency and (b) report whether the incorporation of the EXPLOSAFE system in Australian light aircraft could substantially reduce deaths in aircraft accidents.

(4) Will he discuss with the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce the possibility of the manufacture in Australia of the aluminium foil which is the cornerstone of the EXPLOSAFE system, with a view to it being nominated as a product suitable for earning export revenue for Australia under the Offsets Program.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes.

(2) and (3) (a) Detailed investigations into the suitability of the EXPLOSAFE system in Australian civil aircraft have not been carried out. However the Report AFWAL-TR-80-2043 has been studied by my Department. The Report shows that the performance of the EXPLOSAFE system is advantageous in the military context of suppressing explosion as a result of gunfire and other penetrating ignition sources.

It does not address suitability with respect to the post crash fire, which more commonly arises from fuel tank rupture as a result of ground impact forces. In these circumstances the aluminium foil, which operates to suppress explosion by rapidly dispensing heat in the case of penetrating gunfire, would be of little benefit.

(3) (b) A study of the statistics of Australian light aeroplane accidents over the last 10 years indicates that the use of this or other crash resistant fuel systems would not have substantially reduced the number of deaths. The vast majority of fatalities in this area are associated with ground impact forces or are of such a scale that fuel tank inhibition would be of little benefit.

In accidents where ground impact may be survivable, such as in low flying agricultural operations, fuel tank inhibitors would be of some value. I understand such systems are available commercially in some aircraft but it is not proposed to make these systems mandatory.

(4) My Department will continually review the question of flying safety in Australia and this will include the use of such systems as the EXPLOSAFE system. However, at this stage, it is doubtful that such a system is warranted in the civil field. In view of the potential relevance in the military field I propose to refer the matter to my colleague the Minister for Defence for consideration in that context and particularly with respect to its relevance for Australia under the Offsets Program.

New South Wales Community Youth Support Scheme Centres (Question No. 2407)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 13 November 1985:

(1) What are the locations of the Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) centres operating in NSW.

(2) What amount was granted to each centre for (a) the funding period commencing November 1985 and (b) the previous funding period.

(3) How many individuals have registered with each CYSS centre in the year to 31 October 1985.

(4) How many project officers are employed by each CYSS centre.

(5) What courses have been run by each CYSS centre in the year to 31 October 1985.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) to (4) The information sought is contained in the following table. It should be noted that individuals are

not required to formally register with a CYSS centre in order to participate; however, actual attendance figures have been provided.

(5) Each CYSS centre organises and conducts its own courses dependent upon the needs of participants, the expertise of the project officers involved and the availability of alternative courses in the locality. Conse-

quently, there is an extensive range of courses available. To provide specific details of the courses conducted by each CYSS centre would require a substantial commitment of resources to collect and present in a comparable format. In the circumstances I am not prepared to request the considerable time and resources which would be involved in order to draw together the information the honourable member has requested.

COMMUNITY YOUTH SUPPORT SCHEME
Operations in New South Wales

Project name and address	Grants		Individuals attending in 1984-85	Project officers employed as at 1.11.1985
	1.11.1984 to 31.10.1985	1.11.1985 to 31.10.1986		
Albury/Wodonga, 476 David Street, Albury, N.S.W. 2640 . . .	\$100,000	\$107,000	608	2 (F/T) 1 (P/T)
Armidale, 121 Taylor Street, Armidale, N.S.W. 2350 . . .	74,050	79,240	2,618	1 (F/T) 1 (P/T)
Auburn, 11 Macquarie Street, Auburn, N.S.W. 2144 . . .	100,000	107,000	773	3 (F/T)
Bankstown, 194 Chapel Road, Bankstown, N.S.W. 2200 . . .	72,000	77,000	*179	2 (F/T)
Bathurst, 25 Rankin Street, Bathurst, N.S.W. 2795 . . .	85,180	92,000	656	2 (F/T)
Bega, 83 Upper Street, Bega, N.S.W. 2550	82,280	92,000	853	1 (F/T) 2 (P/T)
Bellingen, Memorial Hall, Hyde Street, Bellingen, N.S.W. 4524	72,000	77,000	2,206	3 (F/T)
Bondi, 30 Ebley Street, Bondi Junction, N.S.W. 2022 . . .	112,650	120,540	2,167	3 (F/T)
Bourke, 71A Mitchell Street, Bourke, N.S.W. 2840 . . .	72,000	92,000	1,044	3 (F/T)
Brewarrina, 95A Bathurst Street, Brewarrina, N.S.W. 2839	72,000	77,000	880	2 (F/T)
Broken Hill, Cnr Oxide and Thomas Streets, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880	72,000	92,000	432	2 (F/T)
Brookvale (Northern Beaches), 521 Pittwater Road, Brookvale, N.S.W. 2100	100,000	107,000	856	2 (F/T) 1 (P/T)
Budgewoi, Mackenzie Reserve, Cnr Lake and Woomla Streets, Budgewoi, N.S.W. 2263	80,100	85,710	1,265	2 (F/T)
Burwood, 18 Burleigh Street, Burwood, N.S.W. 2134 . . .	72,000	77,000	4,534	2 (F/T)
Byron Bay, Childe Street, Byron Bay, N.S.W.	72,000	77,000	307	3 (F/T)
Camden, Old PMG Depot, 22 Mitchell Street, Camden, N.S.W. 2570	72,000	77,000	1,061	2 (F/T)
Campbelltown, Unit 1, 49 Blaxland Road, Campbelltown, N.S.W. 2560	100,000	107,000	795	2 (F/T)
Canterbury, 134 Croydon Street, Lakemba, N.S.W. 2195	102,120	109,270	583	2 (F/T)
Caringbah, 21 Mansfield Avenue, Caringbah, N.S.W. 2229	72,000	92,000	1,233	2 (F/T)
Cessnock, 6 Vincent Street, Cessnock, N.S.W. 2325 . . .	72,000	92,000	752	1 (F/T) 1 (P/T)
Charlestown, Pacific Highway, Charlestown, N.S.W. 2290	112,650	120,540	2,046	2 (F/T) 1 (P/T)
Chatswood, 40 Devonshire Street, Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067 . . .	100,000	107,000	1,456	3 (F/T)
Coffs Harbour, 28B Vernon Street, Coffs Harbour, N.S.W. 2450	100,000	107,000	2,404	1 (F/T) 3 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Cooma, 59 Bombala Street, Cooma, N.S.W. 2360	72,000	77,000	531	2 (P/T) 2 (F/T)
Coonamble, 3 Tooloon Street, Coonamble, N.S.W. 2829 . .	72,000	77,000	1130	1 (P/T) 2 (F/T)
Dapto, 31 Osborne Street, Dapto, N.S.W. 2530	100,000	107,000	543	2 (P/T)
Darlinghurst, 183-185 Campbell Street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010	100,000	107,000	6874	3 (F/T) 1 (P/T)
Deniliquin, 375 Wood Street, Deniliquin, N.S.W. 2710 . .	72,000	77,000	395	2 (F/T) 2 (F/T)
Dubbo, 201 Brisbane Street, Dubbo, N.S.W. 2830	87,600	93,740	1022	2 (P/T)
The Entrance, Memorial Youth Club	100,000	107,000	4049	2 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Epping, 2 Cambridge Street, Epping, N.S.W. 2121	72,000	77,000	1149	3 (P/T)
Fairfield, 27 Macquarie Street, Fairfield, N.S.W. 2165 . .	112,650	120,540	3643	3 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Forbes, 134 Lachlan Street, Forbes, N.S.W. 2871	72,000	92,000	947	1 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Forster, 10 Breckenridge Street, Forster, N.S.W. 2428 . .	72,000	92,000	600	2 (P/T)
Eastlakes/Belmont, 35 Alick Street, Belmont, N.S.W. 2280	100,000	107,000	2136	3 (F/T) 2 (F/T)
Glen Innes, 181 Bourke Street, Glen Innes, N.S.W. 2370	72,000	92,000	1633	1 (P/T)

Project name and address	Grants		Individuals attending in 1984-85	Project officers employed as at 1.11.1985
	1.11.1984 to 31.10.1985	1.11.1985 to 31.10.1986		
Gloucester, Cnr Church and Onslow Streets, Gloucester, N.S.W. 2422.	\$ 72,000	\$ 77,000	1416	1 (F/T) 1 (P/T)
Goodooga, Memorial Hall, Adams Street, Goodooga, N.S.W. 2838	44,000	47,000	502	2 (F/T)
Gosford, cnr Gertrude and Beane Streets, Gosford, N.S.W. 2250	100,000	107,000	2852	3 (F/T)
Goulburn, 1st Floor, 198 Auburn Street, Goulburn, N.S.W. 2580	72,000	92,000	1149	2 (F/T)
Grafton, 3 King Street, Grafton, N.S.W. 2640	72,000	92,000	892	2 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Griffith, 46-52 Olympic Street, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680	72,000	92,000	640	1 (P/T)
Cooks Hill/Hamilton YMCA, 24 Dawson Street, Cooks Hill, N.S.W. 2300	72,000	77,000	2162	2 (P/T) 2 (F/T)
Holbrook, 93 Albury Street, Holbrook, N.S.W. 2644	72,000	92,000	407	1 (P/T) 2 (F/T)
Hornsby, 5 Jersey Street, Hornsby, N.S.W. 2077	100,000	107,000	2375	2 (P/T)
Hurstville, 46 Treacy Street, Hurstville, N.S.W. 220	72,000	92,000	1443	2 (F/T)
Ingleburn, Suite 2, 23 Oxford Street, Ingleburn, N.S.W. 2565	72,000	92,000	745	2 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Inverell, 230 Byron Street, Inverell, N.S.W. 2360	72,960	107,000	1485	1 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Kempsey, 15-17 River Street, Kempsey, N.S.W. 2440	100,000	107,000	1237	2 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Kyogle, 29 Summerland Way, Kyogle, N.S.W. 2474	72,000	77,000	978	1 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Leeton, 21 Palm Avenue, Leeton, N.S.W. 2705	72,000	77,000	511	1 (P/T)
Lightning Ridge, 19 Opal Street, Lightning Ridge, N.S.W. 2834	72,000	77,000	875	2 (F/T) 2 (F/T)
Lismore, 16 King Lane, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480	72,000	92,000	990	1 (P/T)
Liverpool, 2nd Floor, 230 Macquarie Street, Liverpool, N.S.W. 2170	100,000	107,000	1917	2 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Maitland, 69 Bulwer Street, Maitland, N.S.W. 2320	72,000	92,000	641	2 (P/T)
Matraville, 494 Bunnerong Road, Matraville, N.S.W. 2036	72,000	77,000	1153	3 (P/T)
Moree, 365 Gosport Street, Moree, N.S.W. 2400	72,000	77,000	303	3 (F/T) 2 (F/T)
Mudgee, 127 Horatio, Mudgee N.S.W. 2850.	100,000	107,000	724	1 (P/T)
Murwillumbah, 1 Nullum Street, Murwillumbah, N.S.W. 2484	72,000	92,000	1143	3 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
(Narooma) Moruya, 45 Queen Street, Moruya, N.S.W. 2537	72,000	77,000	655	2 (P/T)
Narramine, 6 Trangie Road, Narramine, N.S.W. 2821	72,000	77,000	554	2 (F/T)
Nelson Bay, Little Beach Hall, Little Beach, Nelson Bay N.S.W. 2315.	72,000	92,000	905	2 (F/T)
Newcastle, Stevenson Place, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle N.S.W. 2300.	143,020	153,040	2859	4 (F/T)
North Wollongong, 331 Main Road, Thirroul, N.S.W. 2515	72,000	77,000	835	2 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Nowra, 7 Berry Street, Nowra, N.S.W. 2540	100,000	107,000	1126	2 (P/T)
Orange, 146 March Street, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	100,000	107,000	1420	2 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Panania, 188 Tower Street, Panania, N.S.W. 2213	73,330	107,000	2107	1 (P/T)
Parkes, 41 Currajong Street, Parkes, N.S.W. 2870.	72,000	92,000	653	2 (F/T)
Parramatta, 18 Sorrell Street, North Parramatta, N.S.W. 2151	112,650	120,540	1447	2 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Penrith, 164 Lethbridge Street, Penrith, N.S.W. 2750	100,000	107,000	2285	2 (P/T)

Project name and address	Grants		Individuals attending in 1984-85	Project officers employed as at 1:11.1985
	1.11.1984 to 31.10.1985	1.11.1985 to 31.10.1986		
Marrickville (Petersham) 344A Illawarra Road, Marrickville, N.S.W. 2204	\$100,000	\$107,000	794	3 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Port Macquarie, 73 Lord Street, Port Macquarie, N.S.W. 2444	72,000	77,000	926	1 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Redfern, Cnr George and Phillip Streets, Redfern, N.S.W. 2016	100,000	107,000		1 (F/T) 2 (P/T)
Richmond (Hawkesbury) 23 Bosworth Street, Richmond, N.S.W. 2753	100,000	107,000	602	3 (F/T) 2 (F/T)
Rockdale/Kogarah, 45 Princes Highway, Kogarah, N.S.W. 2217	100,000	107,000	589	1 (P/T) 2 (F/T)
Mt Druitt, Unit 2, Lot 12, Stout Road, Mt Druitt, N.S.W. 2770	100,000	107,000	1290	1 (P/T) 2 (F/T)
Rozelle, 754 Darling Street, Rozelle, N.S.W. 2039	100,000	107,000		2 (F/T)
Ryde, Youth Club, Cnr Argyle Street and Blaxland Road, Ryde, N.S.W. 2112	72,000	77,000	885	2 (F/T)
Seven Hills (Blacktown) 170 Main Street, Blacktown, N.S.W. 2148	100,000	107,000	813	3 (F/T) 2 (F/T) 2 (F/T)
Springwood, 17 Raymond Road, Springwood, N.S.W. 2777	100,000	92,400	1893	
St Marys, 2 Carinya Street, St Marys, N.S.W. 2760	72,000	77,000	2487	1 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Sutherland, 61 East Parade, Sutherland, N.S.W. 2232	76,230	107,000	790	2 (F/T)
Tamworth, 242 Marius Street, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340	100,000	107,000	1973	3 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Taree, 2 Stokes Avenue, Taree, N.S.W. 2430	100,000	107,000	894	2 (P/T) 1 (F/T)
Toronto/West Lakes, 201 Brighton Avenue, Toronto, N.S.W. 2283	72,000	92,000	1074	1 (P/T)
Urana, CWA Rooms, William Street, Urana, N.S.W. 2645	44,000	47,000	134	1 (F/T)
Wagga Wagga, 57 Trail Street, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650	100,000	107,000	3148	3 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Walgett, 15 Euroka Street, Walgett, N.S.W. 2832	72,000	77,000	518	2 (F/T)
Wallsend, 30 Tyrrell Street, Wallsend, N.S.W. 2287	100,000	107,000	1817	2 (F/T)
Warrilla, Cnr Queen and Booth Streets, Warrilla, N.S.W. 2528	106,960	114,450	1216	4 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Wellington, 64 Maughan Street, Wellington, N.S.W. 2820	72,000	77,000	640	1 (P/T)
Wollongong, 25 Stewart Street, Wollongong East, N.S.W. 2513	112,650	120,540	1177	3 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Wollongong South, 36 Wentworth Street, Port Kembla, N.S.W. 2505	72,000	92,000	493	3 (P/T)
Woy Woy, 3 Fassifern Street, Ettalong, N.S.W. 2257	81,190	107,000	2426	2 (F/T) 1 (F/T)
Young, Cnr Gordon and Campbell Streets, Young, N.S.W. 2594	72,000	77,000	541	2 (P/T)

* Bankstown project only commenced operations in May 1985.

**Grants to Australian Capital Territory Organisations: Department of Employment and Industrial Relations
(Question No. 2504)**

Mr Ruddock asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 18 November 1985:

(1) Does the Minister's Department, or any statutory authority responsible to the Minister, provide grants to organisations operating in the ACT.

(2) Do such grants have a requirement that any organisation so funded be registered under the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance 1953; if so, what steps are taken by the Minister's Department to ensure

that the funded organisation has complied with the Ordinance before any grant is made.

(3) Does the Minister's Department or statutory authority carry out a search of the register at the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission.

(4) If the search discloses a failure to comply with the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance, what steps are taken to ensure that the matter is remedied by those responsible for administration of the Ordinance, or the incorporated association.

(5) Have all incorporated associations within the ACT funded by the Minister's Department or statutory authority complied with the Ordinance requirements for lodging particulars of financial affairs and balance sheets annually.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes. Grants are provided to organisations operating in the ACT under the Community Employment Program (CEP), the Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS), the Community Youth Special Projects (CYSP), the Skills in Demand Program (SID), the Industry Training Services Program (ITS) and the Australian Traineeship System (ATS).

(2) Grants provided under the following programs require registration under the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance 1953 and the following steps are taken to ensure compliance:

CEP: an organisation's Certificate of Incorporation is sighted during the project application process.

CYSS: incorporation has only been a condition of grant from 1 November 1985, and existing projects have been given until 31 October 1986 to comply. Proceedings for confirming compliance have not yet been developed.

CYSP: one project is funded in the ACT. Its Memorandum and Articles of Association have been examined and indicate incorporation under Section 16 (3) of the Companies Act 1961 (NSW as amended), as a Company Limited by Guarantee and an Association Not for Gain. Its registration number is 140680 (NSW Corporate Affairs Commission).

Grants provided under the following programs do not require registration under the ACT Associations Incorporation Ordinance 1953:

SID and ITS: grants have been provided only to the ACT Tourism Industry Training Committee under these programs.

ATS: the only grant provided to date is to the Canberra College of Technical and Further Education.

(3) In respect of the CEP a search of the register of the ACT Corporate Affairs Commission is undertaken for organisations applying for grants who are unable to provide evidence of incorporation.

Searches are not carried out for any of the other above-mentioned programs.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) CEP: as funding is only provided to discrete projects with a maximum duration of between 3 and 12 months, organisations' records are not investigated in this respect.

CYSS and CYSP: Yes.

SID, ITS and ATS: Not applicable.

Petitions: Department of Employment and Industrial Relations

(Question No. 2532)

Mr Leo McLeay asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

What is the procedure used in the Minister's office to respond to petitions referred by the House of Representatives.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

As the honourable member is aware, the Parliament is the primary venue for the consideration of petitions. Petitions which pertain to matters coming within my portfolio are referred to me for information. My office staff then refer such petitions to my Department for consideration of any relevant policy issues.

Petitions: Department of Trade

(Question No. 2539)

Mr Leo McLeay asked the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

What is the procedure used in the Minister's office to respond to petitions referred by the House of Representatives.

Mr Dawkins—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Petitions relevant to my portfolio are noted in my office and monitored for appropriate action. Ministerial replies are generally restricted to individual representations.

National Productivity Case

(Question No. 2571)

Mr Burr asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 19 November 1985:

(1) In supporting the ACTU National Productivity Case in July 1986 for a 3% payment by way of an occupational superannuation scheme, does the Government plan to have the payment staggered over 2 financial years.

(2) If the payment is to be made in the first half of 1986-87, what will be the inflationary effects on the Budget.

Mr Keating—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) The agreement between the Government and the ACTU announced on 4 September 1985 proposes that the cost impact on new or improved occupational superannuation benefits, except in very isolated circumstances, not occur before 1 July 1986. It is intended that arrangements would be progressively implemented over the two years to mid-1988 as negotiations between trade unions and employers are completed on an industry by industry, occupation or, in certain circumstances, company by company basis. The Government will conduct further discussions with employer groups and the ACTU regarding the orderly implementation of the productivity decision in a manner consistent with the 2 year agreement.

(2) As indicated in (1), it is not intended that full implementation will occur in the first half of 1986-87.

Commonwealth Employment Service Offices in Casey

(Question No. 2574)

Mr Halverson asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

(1) How many Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) offices were operating in the Electoral Division

of Casey on 1 November 1985 and where was each office located.

(2) How many personnel were employed and what was the salary level of each employee in each office at (a) 1 June 1985 and (b) 1 November 1985.

(3) What was the estimated number of unemployed (a) men and (b) women of (i) 16 to 25 years, (ii) 26 to 35 years, (iii) 36 to 45 years, (iv) 46 to 55 years and (v) 56 to 65 years located within the region of each office as at (A) 1 November 1984, (B) 1 May 1985, (C) 1 August 1985 and (D) 1 November 1985.

(4) How many people registered as unemployed at (a) 1 January 1984 and (b) 1 January 1985 in each category listed have not been permanently employed since that date.

(5) How many people registered as unemployed at 1 January 1985 in each category have since been permanently employed.

(6) How many people registered as unemployed at 1 January 1984 in each category have subsequently been employed for a period exceeding 3 months but are again registered as unemployed and (a) what was the average length of their period of employment and (b) how many of the positions were directly created through Community Employment Program (CEP) funded projects.

(7) How many people in each category registered as unemployed since 1 January 1985 and subsequently placed by the CES into CEP funded employment have not re-registered as unemployed.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) There are four offices of the CES operating within the electoral division of Casey. They are at Box Hill, Lilydale, Montmorency and Ringwood.

(2) (a) As at 1 June 1985, the following staff were employed in each office:

	Clerical Administrative				Clerical Assistant				Typist	Totals
	Class 8	Class 7	Class 6	Class 5	Class 4	Class 1	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	
Box Hill	1	..	1	5	12	1	1	1	1	1 24
Lilydale	1	1	3	8	1	..	1	1	1	16
Montmorency	1	1	3	6	1	..	1	1	1	14
Ringwood	1	..	1	5	12	..	1	3	1	24

(b) As for (2) (a) above.

The salary ranges of these positions as at 1 June 1985 and 1 November 1985 were:

		1 June 1985	1 November 1985
Clerical Administration, Class 8.		\$ 30,452–31,646	\$ 31,609–32,849
Clerical Administration, Class 7.		27,555–29,100	28,602–30,206
Clerical Administration, Class 6.		25,088–26,680	26,041–27,694
Clerical Administration, Class 5.		22,533–24,339	23,389–25,264
Clerical Administration, Class 4.		20,033–21,839	20,794–22,669
Clerical Administration, Class 1.		8,487–16,646	8,810–17,279
Clerical Assistant, Class 4.		16,180–16,863	16,795–17,504
Clerical Assistant, Class 3.		14,828–15,817	15,391–16,418
Clerical Assistant, Class 2.		13,882–14,499	14,410–15,050
Typist		6,847–14,564	7,107–15,117

(3) Statistics are not compiled in the precise age groupings as sought by the honourable member; nor are they recorded by the exact dates requested. However, the following statistics taken from the quarterly publi-

cation *Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics*, issued by my Department, may be of interest to the honourable member.

Unemployed Awaiting Placement

As at:	30 Sept. 1984			31 March 1985			30 June 1985			30 September 1985		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Box Hill												
15-19 years	391	315	706	767	733	1,500	516	449	965	511	383	894
20-24	552	308	860	666	565	1,231	600	411	1,011	678	407	1,085
25-44	628	234	862	848	347	1,195	783	292	1,075	796	281	1,077
45+	368	84	452	348	90	438	331	111	442	410	93	503
Lilydale												
15-19	317	279	596	504	434	938	396	362	758	220	269	489
20-24	361	201	562	410	278	688	376	240	616	265	204	469
25-44	658	246	904	597	327	924	738	300	1,038	556	278	834
45+	345	50	395	340	57	397	344	58	402	286	53	339

Unemployed Awaiting Placement

As at:	30 Sept. 1984			31 March 1985			30 June 1985			30 September 1985		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Montmorency												
15-19	409	359	768	507	421	928	369	311	680	245	199	444
20-24	413	258	671	362	244	606	325	194	519	284	166	450
25-44	697	261	958	569	241	810	540	739	1,439	163	602	
45+	254	56	310	223	49	272	206	48	254	163	33	196
Ringwood												
15-19	508	369	877	743	738	1,481	588	572	1,160	522	492	1,014
20-24	531	356	887	665	493	1,158	720	460	1,180	666	445	1,111
25-44	708	248	956	783	355	1,138	719	312	1,031	609	310	919
45+	395	108	503	398	102	500	371	111	482	309	109	418

Note: While CES figures are a useful indicator of trends in the labour market, particularly at a regional and local level, the data presented are subject to major qualifications as indicators of overall movements in the labour market. The Australian Bureau of Statistics provides the official figures for employment and unemployment.

(4) to (7) It is not possible to provide the statistics sought by the honourable member as they are not recorded.

Norforce Operations

(Question No. 2597)

Mr Everingham asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 20 November 1985:

(1) Is NORFORCE being (a) hindered, (b) inhibited, (c) restricted or (d) delayed in its operations by (i) the Aboriginal Land Rights Act or (ii) the activities of or lack of assistance or co-operation of any Aboriginal Land Council.

(2) Will the RAAF base being developed at Tindal, N.T. be operated in cooperation with US defence personnel.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) NORFORCE is not being hindered, inhibited, restricted or delayed in its operations by the Aboriginal Land Rights Act or the activities or lack of assistance or cooperation of any Aboriginal Land Council.

The experience of the Headquarters of the 7th Military District in Darwin is that Land Councils and the Sacred Sites Authorities have gone out of their way to facilitate Defence entry.

Administrative procedures are, however, time-consuming and experience has proved that eight weeks is the minimum time required for entry clearances.

NORFORCE flexibility has been affected to some degree because vehicle numbers and the names of all personnel must be provided at the time that application is made for entry. Because of the nature of Army Reserve service it is not always possible to provide names of personnel at such long notice.

While Defence entry has been refused by non-Aboriginal landowners, all requests for entry to Aboriginal land have been met within the administrative constraints that exist.

(2) The RAAF base being developed at Tindal, NT, will not be operated in cooperation with US defence personnel.

Air Traffic Control Towers

(Question No. 2655)

Mr Lloyd asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 21 November 1985:

(1) What was the expenditure on the construction of air traffic control towers at each airport in Australia in (a) 1983-84 and (b) 1984-85.

(2) What is the estimated expenditure in 1985-86.

(3) What amounts has been expended on ancillary buildings such as houses in each of those years.

(4) Which of these facilities were unoccupied or unused at 20 November 1985 and when where they completed.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Expenditure on the construction of air traffic control towers in Australia not including control towers at Perth and Brisbane which are both part of major redevelopment programs, was as follows:

		\$
1983/84	Gove	10,000
	Maroochydore	401,000
	Melbourne	139,000
1984/85	Coffs Harbour	407,000
	Wagga Wagga	515,000
	Gove	1,061,000
	Maroochydore	23,000

(2) Estimated expenditure on the construction of control towers during 1985/86 is as follows:

	\$
Coffs Harbour	759,000
Wagga Wagga	474,000
Gove	5,000
Karratha (permanent)	220,000

(3) Expenditure on construction of housing associated with control towers during the years 1983/84 to 1985/86 is estimated as follows:

	\$
1983/84	Nil
1984/85	Nil
1985/86	Gove 540,000

(4) Of control towers listed above, the following were unoccupied at 20 November 1985:

Coffs Harbour	\$ (not yet complete)
Wagga Wagga	(not yet complete)
Gove	(not yet complete)
Karratha (permanent)	(not yet complete)

Department of Foreign Affairs: Staffing of Policy Sections

(Question No. 2662)

Mr Downter asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 21 November 1985:

(1) What proportion of the Minister's Department in Australia are employed in policy-making Divisions.

(2) What are the main policy sections and branches of the Minister's Department.

(3) How many staff are employed in each of those policy sections and branches.

Mr Hayden—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) All Divisions in the Department have policy making responsibilities.

(2) and (3)

Branches (includes Sections)	Staff Numbers
Executive Secretariat	11
International Security and Policy	
Planning	12
Programming.	13
Disarmament and Arms Control	7
Nuclear Policy	10
Peace and Disarmament	9
South East Asia	20
Pacific	16
International Organisations and Humanitarian Affairs.	16
Africa, South Asia and Middle East	14
Treaties and Sea Law	11
Economic Organisations	7
Economic Relations	13
General Economic	11
Americas	9
Europe	9
North Asia	12
International Law	1
Antarctic, Refugees and Asylum	13
Consular and Passports	
Consular Policy Section	6
Passport Policy Section	3

Helicopter Noise

(Question No. 2680)

Mr Maher asked the Minister for Aviation, upon notice, on 25 November 1985:

(1) At what height do helicopters normally fly above home unit blocks in the Drummoyne, Chiswick and Abbotsford area, New South Wales.

(2) What levels of noise are generated by helicopters passing over this area.

Mr Peter Morris—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Helicopters operating over populated areas including those containing home unit blocks in the Drummoyne, Chiswick and Abbotsford area are required to fly at no less than 1000 feet above mean sea level.

Helicopters flying along the line of the Parramatta River in the Helicopter Transit Lane adjacent to Drummoyne, Chiswick and Abbotsford are required to fly at 500 feet above mean sea level.

(2) Helicopter noise levels have been extensively measured by the United States Federal Aviation Administration. The readings at ground level during overflights by two of the most common helicopter types used in Australia were:

a Bell 47G with an airspeed of 75 knots registered 82.8 decibels at 500 feet and 77.6 decibels at 1000 feet;

a Bell 206L with an airspeed of 114.3 knots registered 81.6 decibels at 500 feet and 76.6 decibels at 1000 feet.

International Subscriber Dialling from Public Telephones: Electoral Division of Lowe

(Question No. 2769)

Mr Maher asked the Minister for Communications, upon notice, on 27 November 1985:

What is the location of each public telephone equipped for making ISD calls within the Electoral Division of Lowe.

Mr Duffy—The answer to the honourable member's question, based on advice from the Australian Telecommunications Commission, is as follows:

There are fifteen public telephones in the Electoral Division of Lowe with ISD access and they are situated at the following locations:

Two at Post Office, Drummoyne—202 Victoria Road.

One at Cnr Thompson and Broughton Streets, Drummoyne.

One at Cnr Wilsley Street and St Georges Crescent, Drummoyne.

Two at Ashfield Railway Station, South Side.

One at Cnr Rawson and Ramsay Street, Haberfield.

Eight at Post Office, Strathfield—41 The Boulevard.

Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders: Employment Opportunities

(Question No. 2812)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Territories, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What action has been taken by the Minister's Department since March 1983 to ensure that career opportunities for Aborigines and Islanders are increased to a level not less than the ratio of the Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islander population to the non-aboriginal population.

(2) How many Aboriginal and Islander employees were employed in the Minister's Department at (a) 30 November 1985 and (b) 31 March 1983.

Mr Scholes—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) My Department maintains a continuing awareness of and interest in the concerns of Aboriginal and Islander people. Their career opportunities have been increased by the following methods:

- (i) Creating Equal Employment Opportunity Programs especially for this group. These Programs aim to increase the number of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders permanently employed at all levels throughout my Department.
- (ii) Encouraging general recruitment of this group as well as additional recruitment through the Public Service Board's Aboriginal Clerks and Clerical Assistants Program.
- (iii) Participating in the Public Service Board's Staff Sponsorship Program, e.g. two (2) Clerical Assistants from my Department have been sponsored by the Department to attend Tranby Aboriginal College, Sydney and have successfully completed a twelve (12) months Business Studies Course. One of these students is expected to return to the College in 1986 to attain qualifications necessary for entrance to tertiary institutions.
- (iv) Participating in the Training for Aboriginals Program (TAPS—was NESPA) and Community Employment Program (CEP). Where possible TAPS participants are employed for at least twelve (12) months in order to gain worthwhile experience. At least three (3) of the trainees have completed apprenticeships and others have been employed permanently by my Department.

(2) (a) At 30 November 1985 my Department employed sixty eight (68) Aboriginal staff (including TAPS participants)—the majority being located in Canberra. This figure represents 1.7 per cent of my Department's workforce. It is above the target level of 1.1 per cent set by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs in May 1984 for the employment of Aboriginals in Commonwealth Departments and Authorities.

(b) At 31 March 1983 my Department employed twenty three (23) Aboriginal staff. Most of these were located in Jervis Bay.

It is expected that more Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders will be employed within my Department as opportunities permit.

Domestic Air Travel: Department of Employment and Industrial Relations

(Question No. 2821)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on (a) TAA and Air Queensland, (b) Ansett

and its airline subsidiaries, (c) East-West Airlines, (d) commuter aircraft and (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Based on information available to date in the 1985–86 financial year, the percentages are:

- (a) 45.6%
- (b) 41.7%
- (c) 3.8%
- (d) 8.2%
- (e) .7%.

Domestic Air Travel: Department of Finance

(Question No. 2824)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister representing the Minister for Finance, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What percentage of domestic air travel undertaken by representatives of the Minister's Department is undertaken on:

- (a) TAA and Air Queensland;
- (b) Ansett and its airline subsidiaries;
- (c) East-West Airlines;
- (d) commuter aircraft; and
- (e) charter aircraft.

Mr Hurford—The Minister for Finance has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

For the purposes of this answer, representatives of the Minister's Department are assumed to be officers of the Department of Finance, the Office of the Superannuation Fund Investment Trust (OSFIT) and the Australian Government Retirement Benefits Office (AGRBO). The percentages of costs of domestic air travel undertaken by these officers during 1984–85 were as follows:

- (a) Department of Finance 52.7%, OSFIT 50.3%, AGRBO 72.5%
- (b) Department of Finance 46.7%, OSFIT 49.0%, AGRBO 27.5%
- (c) Department of Finance 0.6%, OSFIT 0.7%, AGRBO 0
- (d) Nil
- (e) Nil.

Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations: Government Funding

(Question No. 2850)

Mr Tickner asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Was funding provided to the Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations in each year since 1981–82; if so, what amounts.

(2) What is the estimated amount of funding for 1985–86.

Mr Lionel Bowen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Funding has been provided to the Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations since 1981–82. The amounts given have been:

1981–82—\$100 000
1982–83—\$100 000
1983–84—\$120 000
1984–85—\$170 000.

(2) The amount of funding which has been provided for 1985–86 is \$170 000.

Public Interest Consumer Groups: Government Funding

(Question No. 2851)

Mr Tickner asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What was the amount of funding to public interest consumer groups in each year since 1978–79.

(2) What is the estimated amount of funding in 1985–86.

(3) What groups received funds in each of those years.

Mr Lionel Bowen—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1), (2) and (3) The only consumer group that has been given funding is the Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations (AFCO). Amounts given have been:

1978–79—\$ 85 000
1979–80—\$ 91 000
1980–81—\$100 000
1981–82—\$100 000
1982–83—\$100 000
1983–84—\$120 000
1984–85—\$170 000
1985–86—\$170 000.

Community Employment Program: Electoral Division of Hughes

(Question No. 2875)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What sums have been spent on community employment programs in the Electoral Division of Hughes since 1 March 1984.

(2) What is the level of unemployment in the Electoral Division of Hughes (a) for under 18 year olds, (b) over 18 year olds and (c) for the total population, as at 27 November 1985.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) CEP expenditure figures are unavailable in the form requested by the honourable member as a variety of sponsors contribute their own funds to total project costs. However, from 1 March 1984 to 6 December

1985, \$4,709,806 of CEP funds were approved towards meeting total project costs of \$6,231,986 in the federal electorate of Hughes.

(2) Official unemployment statistics are not collected by Electoral Divisions.

Proposed Australian Labour Office

(Question No. 2876)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

What action has been taken to prepare for the establishment of an Australian Labour Office for the purpose of developing a comprehensive and integrated work force strategy which would have the responsibility for such matters as (a) gathering detailed labour market data, (b) undertaking labour market forecasting, (c) advising on the development of labour market programs with a particular emphasis on employment problems of disadvantaged groups and regions and (d) co-ordinating the implementation of such programs.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

Consideration of the establishment of an Australian Labour Office was deferred until the Government had received the report of the Kirby Inquiry into Labour Market Programs. That Report recommended the establishment of a new National Council for Training and Employment. However the public response to that Report, including by the National Labour Consultative Council, highlighted the need to investigate further the advisory and administrative structures relating to employment and training policy and programs. Accordingly I established a tripartite committee to further review these matters as a matter of urgency and its report will be considered shortly.

Working Hours in Government Employment

(Question No. 2878)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Does a uniform standard working week exist in government employment; if not, what areas of employment diverge from the 36 hour 45 minutes norm.

(2) Has divergence from the norm increased or decreased since March 1983.

(3) Which Commonwealth departments and authorities have not adopted a system of flexible hours (i.e. 'flex-time').

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Standard working hours of $36\frac{3}{4}$ hours per week apply to all the clerical administrative areas of employment under the Public Service Act.

Other Commonwealth statutes and various awards of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission provide for a range of standard hours between $36\frac{3}{4}$ and 40 hours per week. The areas of employment where standard hours are other than $36\frac{3}{4}$ are mainly confined to Australian Government manufacturing establishments

and the provision of skilled trade and related services within Commonwealth employment.

It is Government policy that the standard working week of employees on 40 hours be reduced to 38 hours. The Government requires such reductions in the standard working week to be negotiated in accordance with the Wage Fixing Principles of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Accordingly, Departments and other Commonwealth employing authorities must reach agreement with relevant unions to ensure that a 38 hour week is introduced with minimal cost through the application of agreed cost offsets. Such agreements are ratified by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission prior to implementation. At the present time, only a very few areas still work a 40 hour week and negotiations are proceeding in all these areas.

(2) The working week of 36½ hours for white collar employees has not changed since March 1983. Since that date, as stated above, a 38 hour week for other employees has been progressively introduced into Australian Government employment in accordance with Government policy. This is consistent with the introduction of a 38 hour working week as an Australian community standard.

(3) Systems of flexible working hours are available in all Australian Government Departments of State. Under the Public Service Board guidelines, shiftworkers and employees in those areas where 38 or 40 hours weeks are worked are not included in such schemes. As the application of flexible working hours, within the accepted Government guidelines, is the responsibility of individual authorities, no central register of authorities' systems is maintained.

Authorities are encouraged to develop and introduce systems along equivalent lines to those in the Australian Public Service where such systems are consistent with their own management requirements and staff needs. It is understood that most Commonwealth authorities, covering the bulk of staff employed outside the Australian Public Service, make flextime available to their staff.

Industrial Democracy

(Question No. 2879)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Does the Government fund any programs which are designed to encourage the introduction of industrial democracy in the private sector.

(2) If so, do these programs provide funds and personnel to advisory services or training/promotional activities.

(3) Does the Commonwealth also provide cost subsidisation for such schemes.

(4) What will be the sums expended on such programs in 1985-86.

(5) Did the Government enact legislation in 1984 making it mandatory for Commonwealth departments (including the Parliamentary Departments) and some Statutory Authorities to develop, in consultation with relevant staff organisations, industrial democracy plans.

(6) If so, were plans to be lodged with the Public Service Board or the relevant employing authority by 1 October 1985.

(7) Did all departments and authorities comply with these requirements; if not, which departments and authorities did not comply and were any departments or authorities still to comply as at 15 November 1985.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Yes, there are four such programs. They are:
the Industrial Democracy/Employee Participation Cost Subsidisation Program

the Industrial Democracy/Employee Participation Research Grants Scheme

the Industrial Democracy/Employee Participation Resource Persons Development Program

the Industrial Democracy/Employee Participation Advisors Scheme. (This Scheme will commence in February/March 1986).

All of these programs have been developed in close consultation with the National Labour Consultative Council's Committee on Employee Participation.

(2) The services provided under each program reflect the aims of the particular program.

Under the Cost Subsidisation Program, full or partial funding up to \$50,000 is provided for consultancy fees, training expenses and other costs associated with approved projects which run over a twelve-month period.

Under the Research Grants Scheme, total or partial funding up to \$20,000 is provided for research studies which contribute to the solution of practical problems experienced in the implementation of participative practices.

Under the Resource Person Development Program, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) is funded to conduct semester length courses for people directly involved in planning or implementing various forms of employee participation or industrial democracy within organisations.

Under the Advisor Scheme, a subsidy of \$28,000 per year will be available over a three year period to assist selected employer and union bodies to employ an 'adviser' to assist with employee participation/industrial democracy policy development and to provide advice and assistance to affiliates concerning employee participation or industrial democracy projects.

(3) Yes. An information kit on these programs has been made available to the honourable member. The kit provides full details of funding arrangements.

(4) Expenditure on these programs in 1985-86 will be:

Cost Subsidisation Program—\$750,000

Research Grants Scheme—\$200,000

Resource Persons Development Program—\$105,000

Expenditure on the Advisors Scheme during 1985-86 is difficult to estimate, as the Scheme is still being established. However, expenditure is expected to be in the vicinity of \$56,000 (calculated on the basis of the first two quarterly payments made for four advisors).

(5) Yes.

(6) Yes, unless a department comes into operation after the commencement of the section, in which case the department is required to submit an industrial democracy plan to the Public Service Board within 12 months of coming into existence.

(7) Most of those departments and authorities which were required to submit industrial democracy plans to the Public Service Board by October 1985 did so. As at 15 November 1985 the following agencies had not submitted plans: Department of Transport, Australian Electoral Commission, Australian War Memorial, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Museum of Australia, National Crime Authority and Special Broadcasting Service. All of those agencies have indicated to the Board that progress is being made towards the completion of their plans.

International Labour Organisation Conventions (Question No. 2880)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Does the Commonwealth Government first obtain the agreement of all State Governments before proceeding to ratify International Labour Organisation Conventions.

(2) Is he able to say which International Labour Organisation Conventions to which Australia is a party have been breached by Queensland industrial legislation.

(3) If so, when did Australia become a party to any convention which was so breached.

(4) Was ratification of any of the conventions referred to in part (2) supported by the Queensland Government.

(5) Who was the Prime Minister at the time that Australia became a party to conventions referred to in part (4).

(6) Which Federal Government Ministers and Opposition spokesman have attended International Labour Organisation conferences in Geneva and spoken in support of any of the ILO Conventions which have been breached by Queensland industrial legislation since 1970.

(7) In what years has the Opposition in the Federal Parliament declined to send a representative to the International Labour Organisation Conference in Geneva since 1970.

Mr Willis — The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Generally yes. *

(2) As I advised the Parliament on 23 April 1985, there is no doubt on the part of the Government that Queensland industrial legislation is in breach of the following ILO Conventions: No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930; No. 105, Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957; No. 87, Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948 and No. 98, Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, 1949.

(3) Australia ratified Convention No. 29 on 2 January 1932, No. 105 on 7 June 1960, No. 87 on 28 February 1973 and No. 98 on 28 February 1973.

(4) Advice that the Queensland Government agreed to the ratification of the 4 Conventions was dated as follows:

No. 29: (No details available); No. 105: 23 April 1958; No. 87: 26 March 1971; No. 98: 26 March 1971.

(5) No. 29: J. A. Lyons; No. 105: R. G. Menzies; No. 87: E. G. Whitlam; No. 98: E. G. Whitlam.

(6) The following Federal Ministers and Opposition Members have attended annual International Labour Conferences in Geneva since 1970:

Federal Minister	Opposition Spokesman
1970 B. Snedden	*
1971 P. Lynch	*
1972 P. Lynch	*
1973 C. Cameron	*
1974 —	*
1975 —	A. Street
1976 —	
1977 A. Street	R. Willis
1978 A. Street	M. Young
1979 A. Street	M. Young
1980 —	
1981 R. Viner	R. Hawke
1982 R. Hunt	R. Hawke
1983 R. Willis	I. Macphee
1984 R. Willis	I. Macphee
1985 R. Willis	

* In 1973 it was agreed in principle that the Opposition Spokesman on labour matters should attend the International Labour Conference. The first visit took place in June 1975.

Ministers have spoken in support of the 4 Conventions on the following occasions: Mr Cameron in 1973, when he advised that Australia had ratified Conventions No. 87 and 98; Mr Viner in 1981, who referred to the importance of Conventions concerning freedom of association (Conventions No. 87 and 98) and freedom from forced labour (Conventions No. 29 and 105); and Mr Hunt in 1982, who spoke of Conventions No. 87 and 98 as going "to the very heart of the ILO". As well, in 1983 I spoke in support of human rights Conventions which include the 4 Conventions, the subject of this question.

It should be noted that Opposition spokesman attend the Conference as observers only and do not take part in the Plenary debate.

(7) 1985.

Chemicals: Licensing

(Question No. 2881)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Does the Commonwealth Government maintain a licensing system for new chemicals which are involved in interstate or overseas trade or commerce, or which are used in Government employment.

(2) If not, will the Commonwealth develop such a system.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) No.

(2) A notification and assessment scheme requiring importers and manufacturers to notify their intention to introduce new industrial chemicals, and provide prescribed information concerning the properties of, and potential effects of exposure to such chemicals, is being developed presently by the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment, but will be operated by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, which has been established within my portfolio.

The scheme is being designed to complement existing Commonwealth/State arrangements for the registration and clearance of drugs for human therapeutic use, food additives, agricultural chemicals and veterinary drugs. It will come into effect following enactment of the necessary Commonwealth legislation, the features of which are presently the subject of discussion between representatives of Federal and State authorities, industry and unions.

Australian Economy: Foreign Ownership and Control

(Question No. 2883)

Mr Tickner asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

Is the information gathered by the Foreign Investment Review Board and the Bureau of Statistics concerning trends in foreign ownership and control in Australia supplied to (a) relevant Australian trade unions, (b) Australian companies, (c) consumer groups and research organisations such as the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and (d) international trade union organisations.

Mr Keating—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publishes statistics on the subject of foreign ownership and control of certain sectors of the Australian economy from time to time. They are forwarded to organisations which are on the ABS's mailing list or otherwise request copies. Statistical data collected by the Foreign Investment Review Board are published in the Board's Annual Report and are similarly available to any organisation that requests a copy.

Public Service Act, Section 66

(Question No. 2889)

Mr Tickner asked the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) When did the Commonwealth last take action under section 66 of the Public Service Act 1922.

(2) Will section 66 of the Public Service Act 1922 be abolished or substantially amended.

Mr Willis—The Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters has provided the following answer to the honourable member's question:

(1) No action has ever been taken under section 66 of the Public Service Act.

(2) Repeal or amendment of section 66 will be considered by the Government in its examination of the Report of the Hancock Committee of Review of Industrial Relations Law and Systems, which recommended that section 66 be repealed.

Sport and Recreation: Government Expenditure

(Question No. 2969)

Mr Tickner asked the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) What was government expenditure on sport and recreation programs in 1982-83?

(2) What was the increase in real terms in 1985-86 over 1982-83?

Mr John Brown—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) Government expenditure on sport and recreation programs in 1982-83 under the portfolio responsible for sport and recreation was \$14,542,960.

(2) On the basis of estimated expenditure on sport and recreation programs under my portfolio in 1985-86 of \$31.934 million (excluding Departmental salaries and payments in the nature of salaries) and using the implicit non-farm product price deflator for 1982-85, the increase in real terms in 1985-86 over 1982-83 is 72.47 per cent.

Needs of the Unemployed

(Question No. 3081)

Mr Blunt asked the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Has the Minister's Department any evidence suggesting that older, unemployed people have different needs and requirements to other unemployed groups in the community; if so, what is the evidence.

(2) Has the Minister's Department undertaken any special studies or investigations into the special needs of other groups of unemployed people, such as women, Aboriginals or young people.

Mr Willis—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) A major research project on the labour market situation of older persons undertaken by my Department's Bureau of Labour Market Research indicated that older unemployed people differ from other unemployed in having longer average duration of unemployment and in comprising a greater proportion of the hidden unemployed, i.e. having withdrawn involuntarily from the workforce or feeling discouraged from attempting to enter the workforce. (Bureau of Labour Market Research (BLMR): *Retired, Unemployed or at Risk; Changes in the Australian Labour Market for Older Workers*, AGPS, Canberra, 1983). Among factors responsible for this are older workers' concentration in areas of low growth, lower adaptability to technical change and lower geographic mobility.

(2) Special studies of other groups of unemployed are undertaken as part of the research activities of the BLMR, research sponsored by my Department and reviews of employment and training programs. Reports arising from these activities include:

Women in the Labour Force. The Proceedings of a Conference, (BLMR, AGPS, Canberra, 1984).

Youth Employment Matters, (BLMR, AGPS, Canberra, 1985).

Youth Wages, Employment and the Labour Force, (BLMR, AGPS, Canberra, 1983).

Report of the Committee of Review of Aboriginal Employment and Training Programs (AGPS, Canberra, 1985).

Army School of Health, Healesville, Victoria

(Question No. 3107)

Mr Halverson asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 29 November 1985:

(1) Will the Army School of Health, Healesville, Victoria be re-located to Portsea, Victoria; if so, when.

(2) What future use is planned for (a) the site and (b) the buildings occupied by the Army School of Health at Healesville.

(3) How many (a) single and (b) married Army personnel stationed at Healesville will be required to re-locate to Portsea.

(4) How many (a) single and (b) married civilians directly employed at the Army School of Health will be affected by the re-location to Portsea.

(5) What provision has been made for local re-employment of civilians dependent on the Army School of Health, Healesville, for their employment.

(6) Have any investigations been undertaken to determine the short and long term effects of the re-location of the Army School of Health on (a) direct and indirect employment opportunities and (b) the viability of existing and future small businesses within

the local Healesville area; if so, what were their outcomes and conclusions.

Mr Beazley—The answer to the honourable member's question is as follows:

(1) On 7 November 1985 I announced that the School of Army Health would transfer from Healesville into the buildings currently used by the Army's Officer Cadet School at Portsea after the Officer Cadet School moves to Canberra at the end of 1985. The School of Army Health relocation is scheduled for February-March 1986.

(2) The site and the buildings at Healesville will be declared surplus to Defence requirements and handed over to the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services for disposal.

(3) On current planning 24 Single and 28 Married Army personnel will be relocated to Portsea from Healesville.

(4) There are 22 civilian staff at Healesville. Four of the 22 are employed on a limited tenure basis as temporary employees and will cease their employment on completion of their period of tenure. Of the 18 civilian staff who will be affected by the relocation of the School of Army Health to Portsea 3 are single, 13 married and 2 have not identified their marital status.

(5) There are no other Defence establishments in the immediate Healesville area and consequently local re-employment is not available. However, those civilian staff with CE(RR) Act coverage who wish to be relocated with the School will be transferred to Portsea; those who decline transfer will be offered redeployment, initially within other areas of the Department, but failing that to positions with other Government Departments.

(6) The decision to move the School of Army Health from Healesville to Portsea was taken primarily on the grounds of effective use of Defence resources and functional efficiency in Defence activities. While consideration was given to the consequences for the two communities involved, in circumstances of one or other of the Defence establishments having to close, there was no overriding community reason which could have affected a decision being made on the above grounds.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hansard

1986

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT (THIRD PERIOD)

Pursuant to the Resolution of the House of Representatives passed on 29 November 1985, the House of Representatives met on Tuesday, 11 February 1986, at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, 11 February 1986

for Curtin do take the chair of this House as Speaker.

Mr Rocher—I advise the House that I accept the nomination.

The Clerk—Is there any further proposal?

The time for further proposals having expired—

Mr CHARLES (Isaacs) (2.03)—It is with great honour that I rise to nominate the honourable member for Henty (Mrs Child) for the position of Speaker. The honourable member for Henty has earned the great respect of everyone in this House since she was first elected to the Parliament. That election was the 1974 Federal election. Indeed, through that election Joan Child became the first Australian Labor Party woman to be elected to the House of Representatives. Until that time the seat of Henty had been held by the Liberal Party. In fact, Mr Max Fox, until his defeat in 1974, had held the seat for some 19 years. So one can see that to win Henty in the first place was in itself no mean feat.

Joan lost in the 1975 landslide against the Whitlam Government. However, not to be denied, she stood again in 1977 and 1980 when she won back the seat of Henty. She has, of course, won the seat twice more since then. It is indeed a mark of the great respect Joan's constituents have for her that she has swung Henty from a 9.4 per cent Liberal majority in the early 1970s to a 7.3 per cent majority for herself and the Labor Party today. Starting in 1972, therefore, Joan Child has fought the last seven successive Federal elections. However, notwithstanding what I have already said, it is Joan Child the woman,

RESIGNATION OF MR SPEAKER

The Clerk—I have to announce that the following communication from His Excellency the Governor-General has been received:

I desire to inform the House of Representatives that I have received a letter dated 20 December 1985 from the Hon. Dr Henry Alfred Jenkins, MP, tendering his resignation as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that I have accepted his resignation. Accordingly, I invite the House to elect a new Speaker.

Ninian Stephen, Governor-General.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The Clerk—The next business of the House is the election of Speaker.

Mr CHARLES (Isaacs)—I have the great honour and privilege of nominating the honourable member for Henty (Mrs Child) for the position of Speaker of the House. I move:

That the honourable member for Henty do take the chair of this House as Speaker.

Mrs Kelly—I second that nomination.

Mrs Child—I inform the House that I accept the nomination.

The Clerk—Is there any further proposal?

Mr N. A. BROWN (Menzies)—I nominate the honourable member for Curtin (Mr Rocher) as Speaker. I move:

That the honourable member for Curtin do take the chair of this House as Speaker.

Mr Sinclair—It is with great pleasure that I second the motion that the honourable member

Joan Child a community worker over a lifetime and above all Joan Child the person who is respected by everyone who comes into contact with her.

Since her return to Melbourne from Tasmania in the mid-1960s after the tragic death of her husband, Hal, Joan has not only brought up five rather large sons whom, I may add, hover around rather menacingly if anyone dares to be nasty to their mother, but also she has been involved in many community activities, helping many individuals and families through the health or social security system or some other community assistance. It is this great work over more than two decades that has made Joan a household name in the south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne and it has also been the hallmark of a person concerned for others. Her compassion for her fellow human beings is unsurpassed.

However, Joan has also earned great respect for her hard work, reliability and diligence in her electorate and in the Parliament. Her tough-minded attitude on issues in which she genuinely believes has been a thorn in the side of many Ministers of governments of both persuasions over the last decade or so. It is, sir, precisely because of Joan's sure-mindedness and toughness when needs be and the respect that she has earned from everyone in this Parliament—I repeat 'earned', because it is not lightly given—that have led to her great success as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees during the last two years and I am sure will continue into the position of Speaker of the House.

If I may, I would like to tell a little story before resuming my seat. Whilst enjoying a cup of tea and a friendly chat with Joan recently, which we are prone to do from time to time, I asked her whether, if I nominated her, I would receive any special privileges such as being able to interject more than usual. She leant across the table and in a very polite fashion—I think she has done this also to the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke)—and in a very firm manner said: 'David, if you put one foot out of place, you will be the first one to go out the door'. As most honourable members would know, her interests are many and varied. They include her love for sport and leisure activities such as Australian Rules football, in respect of which she is a fanatical Hawthorn supporter. She is also a devoted cricket lover. I am sure that, if asked, Joan could give the Australian team a few helpful hints on how to win back the ashes next year.

All in all, sir, I am sure that all honourable members can see that her many interests, which

range right across the spectrum from her devotion to her family, her leisure activities, to her involvement in many major issues of significant economic importance in this country, including the very important subject of education on which she is one of the foremost experts in this Parliament, her compassion and concern for others and the respect she has earned in this Parliament as a member and as a Deputy Speaker in the last two years, makes the honourable member for Henty, Mrs Joan Child, the ideal choice for the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr N. A. BROWN (Menzies) (2.07)—Mr Clerk, I have much pleasure in nominating the honourable member for Curtin, Mr Rocher, as Speaker of this House. Mr Rocher was elected to the Senate for Western Australia in 1977. He has served there and in this House since then with very great distinction. He has had long experience on the committees of both Houses of the Parliament and that experience equips him perfectly well to take the high office of Speaker of this House. But he has other qualities in addition. Mr Speaker Snedden said once that the desirable qualities of Speaker—and we can check these off against the honourable member—were integrity, and he has that, judgment, common sense, patience, tact, a sense of humour, self-confidence, presence of mind and, most importantly, firmness tempered with kindness. Allan Rocher has all of those qualities in abundance. He will be a good Speaker of this House.

Two other things must be said. The first is that Mrs Child has achieved a rare distinction. She was the only candidate for the Government Party's nomination for Speaker and she was elected unanimously. It should be said that any member who obtains the unanimous support of his or her party for election to high office must have the universal respect of that party. We appreciate and understand that. However, secondly, it must be said that whoever is elected as Speaker has the responsibility of upholding the rights of private members of this House. The test of that responsibility comes most sharply, we would suggest, at Question Time. We say that because during the last session of Parliament we were subjected to a series of long-winded sermons and lectures by Ministers under the guise of answering questions. The worst offender, of course, was the one who is already mumbling here now, namely, the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke). His answers frequently went for 15 minutes or more. We know that the Prime Minister is a comparative newcomer to the Parliament and has not yet adapted to its conven-

tions and practices. However, he should have learned by now.

The Speaker, of course, is limited by the fact that there is no standing order which gives him power to require a Minister to conclude his answer to a question. But Mr Pettifer, who edited the *House of Representatives Practice*, has told us that the Speaker may exercise persuasion, may emphasise the need for answers to be brief and may also draw Ministers' attention to the fact that they can always make a statement after Question Time to avoid a lengthy answer.

I ask honourable members opposite to stop mumbling for a minute and to listen. They might learn something and be better informed, even if no wiser. It should be of just as much concern to Government members as it is to Opposition members that the number of questions we are now able to ask is rapidly shrinking. In the last three years of the Fraser Government an average of 805 questions without notice were asked per year. In the three years of the Hawke Government, the figure has dropped from 805 questions per year to 607. That is a drop of 200 questions which were not able to be asked because of speeches made by Ministers under the guise of answering questions. Opposition members are concerned about this. We suggest that Government members should be equally concerned.

In the same period the number of questions has dropped from 15 a day to 11, despite the fact that we now have an expanded Parliament and more members trying to ask questions. The view of the Opposition is that this simply has to stop. Members on the Government and the Opposition sides have a right to ask questions, and Ministers have an obligation to ensure that their answers are brief to enable as many questions as possible to be asked.

The operation of this Parliament depends upon give and take. There must be common sense and fairness in Question Time. We ask Ministers, especially the Prime Minister, to show more of that commodity than we saw in the last session. Finally, we must say that if we do not see an improvement Ministers will simply have to learn the hard way. Co-operation is a two-way process. If we do not get co-operation from Ministers at Question Time, we will use every tactic open to an Opposition—let me remind honourable members opposite that there are plenty of them—to ensure that we do get a fair go. We have no doubt that Mr Rocher will show this concern for Government members, as he will for Oppo-

sition members. I am sure that Mrs Child would want to do the same for both sides of the House, but to do that she would need the co-operation of the front bench—all of the Ministers. We hope and trust that, whoever is elected speaker, that co-operation will be forthcoming. For the same reasons I have stated, I urge honourable members to vote for Mr Rocher.

Mrs KELLY (Canberra) (2.13)—After the gracious speech of the honourable member for Menzies (Mr N. A. Brown), I am privileged to second the nomination of the honourable member for Henty (Mrs Child) for the position of Speaker. This is indeed an historic occasion for this Parliament and for Australia, because it is the first time in Australia's history that a woman has had the opportunity to take the position of Speaker in the Federal Parliament.

Making history is not new for Joan Child. In 1974, when she was elected to this Parliament, she was the first Australian Labor Party woman ever to sit in this chamber. Joan has always shied away from being stereotyped as the woman in the House. She made it clear when she was elected in 1974 that she was a politician who happened to be a woman. Inside and outside this chamber she has clearly shown an understanding of and support for the disadvantaged, the unemployed, the aged and the handicapped.

When Joan is elected Speaker she will set a great example for the women of Australia. She has demonstrated that a woman from a very ordinary background, but with special qualities, can succeed. I challenge anyone in this House to name a person who has greater determination and single-mindedness than Joan Child. When she was widowed with five sons to bring up she made sure that their living standards were not disadvantaged because she was a widow. She made sure that they did not suffer any stigma as second-class citizens just because she did not have a husband. She set out determinedly to prove that a woman alone in the world could survive.

She fought for three years to win the seat of Henty in 1974, and when she lost it in 1975 she worked assiduously for five years to win it back in 1980. In an interview in 1975 she stated determinedly 'Henty is my seat and I am going to win it back' and that she did.

As Chairman of Committees Joan Child has demonstrated the same determination to get on top of the job and perform it with dignity and firmness. In the Australian Labor Party Federal Caucus there are no special favours because one is a woman. Joan has today received the nomi-

nation of the Australian Labor Party because she deserves it. Never underestimate Joan Child; she is a very formidable woman. She may smile benignly from the chair and demonstrate a lively sense of humour, but she has had years of experience in managing a family of males with firmness and with love. There is no doubt she will demonstrate that same firmness and balance in her new role. Joan is immensely loyal to her friends, but one has to earn that loyalty. There is no doubt that if one is her enemy one will know it. I think there are a few who could testify to that.

I recall the early days of the sitting of the 1980 Parliament, when I was sitting next to Joan on the Opposition benches. I was a new recruit, and on the first day of sitting Charlie Jones, who had served long in this Parliament, came in and looked across the bench and saw that he had to sit next to Joan. He said at top note: 'It is bad enough having you sheilas here, but I have to sit next to one of you'. I was slightly taken aback by that. However, it did not ruffle Joan. She simply turned around and said: 'Sit down, Charles, and be quiet'. Of course, Charles meekly obliged, and he did not complain again.

Joan Child will make at least one major change in this House. In February 1981, at the end of Question Time the honourable member for Henty asked the then Speaker whether he would cease referring to members as honourable gentlemen. 'It is starting to get a bit embarrassing', she told the House. The Speaker acknowledged the error, apologised, and a minute later asked honourable gentlemen to resume their seats. Madam Speaker, I am sure, will never make that mistake. Today is not just a proud day for Joan's five sons and their families, who are here; it is a proud day for the Australian Labor Party and all her colleagues. She does us great credit by being our nominee for Speaker.

Mr SINCLAIR (New England—Leader of the National Party of Australia)—Mr Clerk, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I second the nomination of Mr Allan Charles Rocher, the honourable member for Curtin, as Speaker of the Parliament. I think we all need to understand that since the election of the Hawke Government the standards of this Parliament have declined significantly. There has been a constant attempt by members of the Government to denigrate the institution of Parliament. One need only look around at the standard of dress that so many members of the Australian Labor Party affect; to listen to the debate in this House and to the responses during Question Time by the

man who very temporarily sits on the benches as Prime Minister; to see the degree to which he portrays an arrogance that shows little respect for the institution that is the Australian Parliament; to see the extent to which individual Ministers during Question Time are quite prepared not to do as they should—that is, to make parliamentary statements on matters of policy—but respond to Dorothy Dix questions, to know the degree to which this institution has been affected by the election of the Australian Labor Party.

This election of Speaker is therefore particularly important. It is important not just for the quality of Parliament but also for the confidence of the electorate at large in this place as an institution. Honourable members will recall an article by Milton Cockburn in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Tuesday, 8 October, only last year. In that article Mr Cockburn referred to the complaint that Parliament is a declining institution, and he quoted statistics from the latest annual report of the Department of the House of Representatives to prove that that was so. Honourable members might recall that the former Clerk of this Parliament, Mr Pettifer, in his *House of Representatives Practice* noted the attributes required of a person who is to be elected as Speaker of this place. He said:

One of the hallmarks of good Speakership is the requirement for a high degree of impartiality in the execution of the duties.

He refers to May's *Parliamentary Practice* when he states:

Confidence in the impartiality of the Speaker is an indispensable condition of the successful working of procedure, and many conventions exist which have as their object not only to ensure the impartiality of the Speaker but also to ensure that his impartiality is generally recognised.

Mr Pettifer continues:

The Speaker shows impartiality in the Chamber above all else.

That, I believe, is one of the attitudes we must look for in the person we are about to elect as Speaker. We respect Mrs Child as an individual and as a member. We respect her contribution as a parliamentarian. We compliment her on the fact that she is the first lady member to have been elected Chairman of Committees of this place. But, if one looks at the qualities required to dispense impartiality, one can only express regret with regard to an article in this morning's *Age* by Richard Guilliatt which states:

Mrs Child does not share this reforming zeal.

So be it. But she does say that she intends to attend party meetings and she does intend not

to be an independent Speaker because, she says, there is no such animal. I put to Mrs Child that, while we respect very much the contribution she has made as a member and while we believe that she has so many admirable qualities, it is important that, having assumed the mantle of Speaker—inevitably, the numbers will give her that responsibility—she should consider the admonition that is quoted not only by Mr Pettifer in his *House of Representatives Practice* but also in May's *Parliamentary Practice*, which is ultimately binding in the application of the rules of this place. There is also the fact that the Standing Orders not only of this Parliament but also of the United Kingdom House of Commons and others, such as the House of Commons in Canada, give to the person who is Speaker a measure of independence that requires that speakers on this side of the House, be it in Question Time, private members' time or any of the other procedures of the Parliament, be given at least equal and fair consideration. We will be looking forward to that being exercised by the person who is elected Speaker.

I believe that Allan Rocher, above all, is the person who has those qualities. He has been a senator. My colleague the Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party has referred very fittingly to the description given by Speaker Snedden of the obligations of a Speaker. Mr Rocher enjoys them all. I therefore put to members of the Parliament that, in spite of party loyalties, it would be well for them to consider the necessity to ensure that there is impartiality and that we lift the standards of this Parliament. I submit to honourable members that the honourable member for Curtin is the one to whom the vote should be given and we look forward to all members of the House endorsing him as their choice.

Mr DONALD CAMERON (Moreton) (2.23)—I believe that the honourable member for Curtin (Mr Rocher) has qualities deserving of the position of Speaker because he, at least, will be a lasting Speaker. If we look at what has occurred over the last three years, we see that the intimidation of the previous Speaker by the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) caused him to give the job away early. All members of this House will recall time and again the Prime Minister turning the ring on his finger, looking to the sky, almost demanding of the previous Speaker that he start to throw out members on this side of the House. I believe that Dr Jenkins made the decision that he would not put up with that intimidation and that it would be in the interests of the Parliament for him to accept the offer of a job in Madrid so that he would not follow

down the same road taken by Jim Cope many years ago when he was summarily dismissed because he did not follow the dictates of the Government of the time.

I believe that Mr Rocher is a man of strength, a man who will not be intimidated—this is not meant as a complete reflection on the honourable member for Henty (Mrs Child)—a man who will say to the Prime Minister: 'Be seated, because we have reached a stage when the number of questions has been reduced over the last three years and the standards of the Parliament are slipping away because of the way in which you expect me to act as though I were an instrument of Papa Doc or Baby Doc in Haiti'. That is the way the Prime Minister expects this Parliament to be run and that is why I am proposing that Mr Rocher, who is a man of strength, integrity and dignity—the word 'strength' should be underlined three or four times—is the person most suitable to take the job.

However, if he does not get the job I would like Mrs Child to understand that my contribution is not meant to be inflammatory and cause her to look upon me in an unfavourable way. In conclusion, I have a very high regard for the now departed from this place Dr Harry Jenkins. I am just sorry that he had to opt to get out because he could not stand the pressure of the Prime Minister.

The Clerk—In accordance with the Standing Orders, the bells will be rung and a ballot taken.

The bells having been rung and a ballot having been taken—

The Clerk—The result of the ballot is: Mrs Child, 78 votes; Mr Rocher, 64 votes. Mrs Child is declared elected.

Madam SPEAKER (Hon. Joan Child)—I wish to express my grateful thanks for the high honour the House has been pleased to confer upon me.

Madam Speaker having seated herself in the chair—

Mr HAWKE (Wills—Prime Minister)—Madam Speaker, all of us here today have been privileged to be part of history because we have participated in and been witness to this historic election of the first woman Speaker of this great House. Madam Speaker, it is both a great personal achievement and a strongly symbolic one. It is richly deserved. I assure you that you have the unqualified congratulations of the Government and, I know, of this House. For you, Madam Speaker, it is another step and indeed a highlight in a distinguished career which, as pre-

vious speakers have said, has seen you elected as the first Labor woman member of this House, the first woman Chairman of Committees and then ultimately, today, the first woman Speaker of the House.

Madam Speaker, your new position reflects the esteem in which you are held by this House and is a measure of your integrity, ability and character. May I say that that is particularly reflected in the fact that in what is a tough sort of political apparatus on both this and the other side of this House you received the unanimous endorsement of your party. That speaks so highly of your character. There will be little doubt, if any, to any person in this House who knows you that you will discharge your duties with dignity and impartiality. It is a matter of pride on this side of the House that the last three years in this country have seen a considerable improvement in the recognition of the skills, abilities and aspirations of Australian women. Your election is a symbol of that recognition.

Madam Speaker, as one who counts himself as a personal friend of yours of many years standing, I regard today's events as a just reward not only for your diligence, hard work and fair-mindedness but also for the great qualities of a human being that you have brought to this House. It must be a matter of great pride to you that those five sons whom you have brought up are here today to witness this great event. I know that your life has not always been easy and I have no doubt that at times your role as Speaker will also be difficult. Nevertheless, may I assure you that you will at all times carry with you the best wishes of this House and our deep respect. We wish you well.

Madam SPEAKER—I thank you.

Mr HAWKE—Madam Speaker, may I have your indulgence at this point to take this opportunity to pay a very brief tribute to the work of your predecessor, Harry Jenkins Senior?

Madam SPEAKER—Yes, please proceed.

Mr HAWKE—Of course, I dismiss the fanciful nonsense that comes, as we expect, from the honourable member for Moreton (Mr Donald Cameron). Harry Jenkins was a distinguished Speaker of this House. He was, without question, fair to both sides. There is no doubt that he preferred to settle any disputes that arose in our proceedings by the quick quip rather than by formality. He was respected by both sides of this House. Harry Jenkins had a long service in this Parliament after, as we all know, previous service in the Victorian Parliament. In his service

in this House he not only brought great credit to this institution but also served the electors of Scullin well over all of that period. As he departed this place over the Christmas break, all of us did not have the opportunity to wish him a formal farewell. I wish now to place on record the gratitude of this side of the House for the role he played.

Mr HOWARD (Bennelong—Leader of the Opposition)—Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Opposition, I would like to associate this side of the House with the words of congratulation that have been offered to you by the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke). Despite the partisan nature of the ballot, I think I can say without equivocation that the pleasure of the historic nature of your election as the first woman Speaker of the House of Representative is shared equally on both sides of the House. It is a remarkable tribute to your career, courage, determination and hard work that, according to the political principles in which you believe, you have been able to battle your way to a position where you have been unanimously chosen by the Australian Labor Party as its nominee for the position of Speaker.

You are a person well liked on both sides of the House. There have been occasions in the past when there have been inevitable disagreements with your rulings as Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker. But I know that you enjoy a considerable degree of respect and regard on our side of the House and we look forward to your period as Speaker of the House as being one marked by fairness, impartiality and a commitment to the parliamentary institution which, with all its faults and with all its detractors, is still the principal forum in which our democratic process is played out. While you maintain those principles you will have the great good will and the great support on our side of the House.

I would like particularly to say to you, as the Prime Minister did, that it must be a great source of satisfaction to you personally to have all of the members of your family here today witnessing this very remarkable time in your career. So we wish you well. We look forward to your stewardship. We will follow it with great interest. We will give very great attention to your rulings. We know that you will take on board the very cogent arguments that were addressed by my colleague, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Mr N. A. Brown). The importance of this chamber as a debating place in which members on both sides of the House, not only those on the front bench, have the oppor-

tunity to have their say and to have their rights respected is something that all of us should very jealously guard. You assume the position as the first woman ever to become Speaker of the House of Representatives with the good wishes and the good will of the Opposition.

I also join with the Prime Minister in wishing your predecessor, Dr Jenkins, well. Although what he will be doing is not officially announced, I wish him an interesting period ahead. Rumour hath it that he may be taking up some position. If that is true, he goes with the very good wishes of the Opposition. We had some differences, and I certainly do not want to get into a debate about that now. Harry Jenkins is no longer a member of the House, but I know that all members of the Opposition wish him and his wife the best of health, the best of good fortune and a very enjoyable period whatever may be their lot.

Mr SINCLAIR (New England—Leader of the National Party of Australia)—Madam Speaker, on behalf of members of the National Party of Australia, I, too, would like to extend our congratulations to you on the high office which you have assumed today. This is the first time that anyone in this Parliament has had the opportunity to address a Madam Speaker. It is an occasion which adds dignity and honour to this chamber and to the parliamentary institution. As I said when seconding the nomination of Mr Rocher, we regard you highly as a member of this chamber. We look forward to continuing that respect in relation to the decisions and rulings that you will give as a result of the authority that you exercise as the Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives.

You now occupy a lonely position. It is one that calls on one's reserves of energy and strength. It calls for qualities which are really quite different from those which are used in the normal function that each of us plays as a member of this Parliament. You certainly have shown determination and strength in your assumption of this office, in your performance in this House, and in your representation of your electorate. I wish you well. I know that today your sons will be as proud of your achievement, as, I have little doubt, you have been of theirs. I wish you well in the exercise of your office.

On a personal level but, no doubt, on behalf of all members of this House, I extend my sympathy to Mr Rocher, the unsuccessful candidate today, following the tragic death of his wife only a fortnight ago as a result of an illness.

With regard to the former Speaker, Dr Harry Jenkins, and Wendy, his wife, I join with the remarks of the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Howard). Harry was a long time and distinguished parliamentarian in the Victorian Legislative Assembly and, subsequently, here. As Speaker we did not always see eye to eye with him, but Harry made a very important contribution towards establishing and maintaining the standards which are an important part of a democracy. For all that he may or may not take up another office, I know that, whatever he does, he will do it with distinction. I believe that in the past he has represented his country in an excellent fashion. To him and his wife, I wish long life and every success in whatever responsibilities he may be called on to bear. I know that all members of the House share these wishes with me.

Mr ROCHER (Curtin)—In 1837, shortly after Disraeli was elected for the first time to the British House of Commons, he described to his sister Sarah Speaker Abercromby's re-election. He said:

Shaw-Lefebre proposed, and Strutt of Derby seconded, Abercromby. Both were brief, the first commonplace, the second commonplace and coarse; all was tame. Peel said a little, very well. Then Abercromby, who looked like an old laundress, mumbled and moaned some dullness, and was then carried to the Chair and said a little more amid a faint, dull cheer.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to note that your accession to the Speakership has been far more agreeable to this House than apparently was Abercromby's accession in Disraeli's eyes. Even the honourable member for Isaacs (Mr Charles) and the honourable member for Canberra (Mrs Kelly), who moved and seconded your nomination, may have done somewhat better than Shaw-Lefebre and Strutt of Derby.

There are some dangers as well as duties and responsibilities that go with your high office, Madam Speaker. You may not know that Speaker Bussy, the last Speaker under Richard II, was one of the first to deem it his duty to serve only the King and to keep the Commons subservient. His loyalty was to the King and not to the Commons, but he paid for it because, when Henry IV deposed Richard, Speaker Bussy was beheaded without trial. I suspect, however, that any difficulties you may have will be of the type referred to by Speaker Selwyn Lloyd, who said in defence of holders of the Speaker's office:

Behaviour is under close scrutiny and subject to constant criticism. If he is too authoritative, he is likely to be called arrogant. If he lets the House discipline itself

or fails to do so himself, he is called weak. He can never do exactly right.

Had Speaker Peel been around he may have advised you that without the support of the House a Speaker can do nothing; with that support there is little she cannot do.

As for my unsuccessful candidacy, I am reminded of the story about Churchill's defeat at the hands of Attlee immediately after World War II. An Eastern European gentleman, whose name I cannot remember, asked whether Churchill would be shot for losing. I can say only that I do not know what my colleagues have in mind. Madam Speaker, my association with you over recent years, as one of your Deputy Chairmen of Committees and as a fellow delegate on a parliamentary delegation, leads me to believe that you will earn the goodwill and respect of the Opposition in your new high office. I offer congratulations to you personally and to your colleagues on their choice.

Mr CHARLES (Isaacs)—I do not wish to add much to what I have already said in presenting your nomination to the House, Madam Speaker. However, I would like to add that everything I did say was genuinely put before the House. It is a great day for the Parliament, in particular, every one on this side of the House. It is a great day for the people of Australia, especially for the people of the south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne where you are held in such high regard and respected so much. Congratulations, Madam Speaker. I am sure you will have a very successful and long life as Speaker of the House.

Madam SPEAKER—Thank you very much.

Mr SCHOLES (Corio—Minister for Territories)—I will not detain the House for long. Madam Speaker, I want to congratulate you on achieving the office of Speaker. You are only the fourth woman ever to have been elected to this place. You are now the Speaker and I believe that as Speaker you will exercise all of the necessary qualities of that office.

In concluding, I would like to congratulate and thank Dr Harry Jenkins for the service he gave to the House. He is present in the gallery. I think that is appropriate. It is always sad that an honourable member who has left after long service is usually out of the chamber and therefore cannot be given what I feel are the necessary eulogies.

Madam SPEAKER—May I again thank the House for the high honour it has accorded me in electing me to this position. I thank particu-

larly my mover, David Charles, and my seconder, Ros Kelly, both good and close friends of mine. I appreciate their words, and every one was true. I also thank the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) who, as he said, has been a friend of long standing, for the words he had to say. I was particularly pleased to hear what he had to say about the position of women both within the Parliament and within the community.

I thank the Leader of the Opposition, John Howard. We have known each other for quite a long time. We came into Parliament together in 1974. However, he withstood the 1975 challenge and I did not. I have had a respect for and friendship with the Leader of the Opposition. I know the words he said were sincere and I thank him for them.

I thank also the Leader of the National Party of Australia (Mr Sinclair) for his comments. I thank the honourable member for Curtin (Mr Rocher) for his comments. I thank the honourable member for Maranoa (Mr Ian Cameron) for the flowers. I am sure that the honourable member for Maranoa has achieved another first because I doubt whether any other Speaker, except back in the early days when they carried their herbs, has been given a bunch of flowers on attaining this office. I suppose the honourable member will bring me an apple next time.

If I may, with the indulgence of the House I also thank Dr Jenkins, the previous Speaker, for a tremendous amount of assistance which he has given me in my term as Deputy Speaker. At the same time I thank the honourable member for Wide Bay (Mr Millar) who also has, when I have asked him for his advice, always given wisdom.

Having said that, I would like also to reply to a few things said during the speeches. Firstly I say to the Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Mr M. A. Brown) that when he is getting irate about the length of time it takes for Ministers to answer questions he should remember that the remedy for this of course is in the hands of honourable members; it is not in the hands of the Chair. If the honourable member is so concerned about it he should put up a minute to the Standing Orders Committee and have the Standing Orders altered. If the House wants to say that Ministers may have one minute, two minutes, or three minutes in which to answer questions, so be it. There are limitations on the powers given to the Chair. I have read practices, principles and so forth. Sometimes persuasion does not work. I have noticed that that is the case in regard to both sides of the House. The

only standing order that the House has given to the Speaker is that the answer be relevant. So, honourable members should not look to the Speaker when they want to stop Ministers speaking; they should look to themselves and alter the Standing Orders to suit themselves.

The powers given to the Chair by the Standing Orders for dealing with disorderly conduct are rarely invoked. This is a testimony to the tolerance and respect for the institution held by my predecessors. Those are Harry Jenkins's words, but I say them too. He added—and I add—that there are absolute limits to the tolerance that can be offered. Honourable members should remember that point. The House itself determines its Standing Orders and its practice and the Speaker has the responsibility of ensuring that they are complied with. But this is a two-way street and it is the responsibility of all members of this House to keep order because it is they who give the Standing Orders to me. If honourable members have this deep respect for the institution of Parliament—and I was delighted to hear the Leader of the National Party, the Leader of the Opposition, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and the Prime Minister unanimous in their respect for the House—they, too, will look to the Standing Orders of this House and they, together with me, will ensure that, as the Leader of the National Party said, we lift the standards of parliament. It is in all of our hands, not just mine.

Finally, I say to the Leader of the National Party that no one who comes into this House is independent. We all have an allegiance to a political party. Being impartial and fair is a quite different thing. The Chair intends to ensure that the House belongs to all members, not just to a few. I believe that this House belongs to the members of this House of the Parliament. I do not believe that they get a fair enough go to speak in it. But while I am sitting in the chair I will endeavour to insist on fairness. A degree of latitude traditionally has been afforded to party leaders because of the positions they hold. But with that, I remind them, comes a corresponding responsibility. Once again I say that I am delighted to have been elected to this high office and I hope that I can serve this House and the members of this House with integrity and impartiality. If any member would like to speak to me, my door is always open.

HOURS OF SITTING

Madam SPEAKER—While we are gathered together—we do not get together a great deal—may I make a brief announcement concerning

the hours of sitting today in light of the unavailability of meals in the refreshment rooms. I understand that it will suit the convenience of both sides of the House if this sitting concludes no later than 7.30 p.m.

PRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Mr HAWKE (Wills—Prime Minister)—Madam Speaker, I have ascertained that it will be His Excellency the Governor-General's pleasure to receive you in the Library of the Parliament in a few moments.

Madam SPEAKER—I thank the Prime Minister. I invite honourable members to accompany me to the Library where they may, if they so wish, be introduced to His Excellency.

Madam Speaker and honourable members proceeded to the Library, and, having returned—

Madam SPEAKER—I have to report that, accompanied by honourable members, I proceeded to the Library of the Parliament and presented myself to His Excellency the Governor-General as the choice of the House as its Speaker, and that His Excellency was kind enough to congratulate me.

AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTER OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Madam SPEAKER—His Excellency also presented to me an authority to administer to members the oath or affirmation of allegiance. I now lay the authority on the table.

DIVISION OF SCULLIN

Madam SPEAKER—I formally inform the House that on 20 December 1985 the Governor-General received a letter from the Hon. Dr Henry Alfred Jenkins resigning his seat as member for the electoral division of Scullin. His Excellency issued a writ on 3 January 1986 for the election of a member to serve for the electoral division of Scullin in the State of Victoria to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr Jenkins. The dates in connection with the by-election were fixed as follows: For the close of the rolls, Friday, 10 January 1986; for nomination, Wednesday, 15 January 1986; for taking the poll in the event of the election being contested, Saturday, 8 February 1986; for the return of the writ, on or before 28 March 1986. I have now received the return of the writ for the election of a member to serve for the electoral division of Scullin. By the endorsement on the writ it is certified that Harry Jenkins has been elected.

MEMBER SWORN

Mr Harry Jenkins made and subscribed the oath of allegiance as member for the division of Scullin, Victoria.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES

Madam SPEAKER—In view of my election as Speaker, a vacancy now exists for the position of Chairman of Committees of this House. The next business is the appointment of the Chairman of Committees.

Mr PUNCH (Barton)—Madam Speaker, may I at the outset add my congratulations to you on being elected Speaker of this House and particularly on being the first woman Speaker of this House; might I say, an extremely popular result. It is an honour for me to nominate my friend the honourable member for Grayndler (Mr Leo McLeay) for the position of Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees this afternoon. I move:

That the honourable member for Grayndler, Mr Leo McLeay, be appointed Chairman of Committees of this House.

Mr Cunningham—I second the nomination of the honourable member for Grayndler.

Mr SINCLAIR (New England—Leader of the National Party of Australia)—I nominate Clarence Millar, the honourable member for Wide Bay, as Chairman of Committees. I move:

That the honourable member for Wide Bay, Mr Millar, be appointed Chairman of Committees of this House.

Mr N. A. Brown—I second the nomination, Madam Speaker.

Madam SPEAKER—Is there any further nomination? The time allowed for nominations has expired.

Mr PUNCH (Barton) (3.29)—As I said, it is an honour for me to nominate my friend the honourable member for Grayndler (Mr Leo McLeay). It is my very strong belief that since his election to the House of Representatives in 1979 the honourable member has maintained a record of involvement and achievement in the activities and life of the Parliament which makes him an eminently suitable choice as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. The honourable member for Grayndler has been a member of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Expenditure since September 1979, including periods as Deputy Chairman between 1981 and 1983 and Chairman since 1983. Under his chairmanship, the House of Representatives

Expenditure Committee has undoubtedly grown in both stature and involvement. He has been a member of the Procedure Committee of the House of Representatives since its inception. In addition, he is currently a member of the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and the Joint Committee on the New Parliament House. He also served on the Joint House Committee.

That this is an outstanding record of involvement in the activities of the Parliament is unquestionable. That the honourable member's record is one of achievement is also unquestionable and can, I think, be no better displayed than by the example of the report of the Expenditure Committee entitled 'In a Home or at Home', which was the product of his active stewardship and which today is acclaimed by experts across this country as a landmark in the evolution of care for the aged. Indeed, it was of itself a catalyst for many of the Government's present policies on extending care to the aged.

The election of the honourable member for Grayndler as the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees would be a milestone along that path of interest, involvement and achievement in the activities and life of the Parliament and specifically the House of Representatives. It would be an honour for the people he represents in the inner western suburbs of Sydney. It is indeed a very long way from his first job many years ago as a telegram boy at the Marrickville post office that today he is offering himself to his colleagues for election to this important position. I trust that honourable members will recognise the qualities and abilities of the honourable member for Grayndler and elect him as the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the House of Representatives.

Mr SINCLAIR (New England—Leader of the National Party of Australia) (3.32)—It is with a great deal of pleasure that I nominate Clarrie Millar, the honourable member for Wide Bay, to be Chairman of Committees of this Parliament. As we all know, Clarrie won the respect of people from both sides of this House for the manner in which in the past he exercised the responsibility of the position for which I now nominate him. He has been the member for Wide Bay for many years and he has been an incumbent of the position of Deputy Speaker for five years. Over that time both sides of the House found him to be a man who exercised the responsibilities with considerable distinction and absolute impartiality.

As I endeavoured to identify during the earlier discussion regarding the nominations for your

position, Madam Speaker, there are a number of responsibilities which it is essential are exercised by those who sit in the Speaker's chair. These apply equally to the person who is the Chairman of Committees as they do to the person who happens to be Speaker. Certainly, Clarrie Millar has shown to all honourable members his ability to exercise those responsibilities. I think it is worth noting that comments from both sides of the House have paid tribute to the way in which he has exercised those necessary judgments that being Chairman of Committees requires. For example, the Deputy Prime Minister (Mr Lionel Bowen) has said of Mr Millar:

Millar is a gentleman and he is a credit to the Parliament. I don't agree with his politics, but he's a man you would never disagree with personally.

Charles Connelly, the President of the Small Business Association, which is quite outside the Parliament, said of Clarrie Millar:

Clarrie Millar is a man of integrity and intelligence. I would like to see him in the Prime Minister's seat.

This afternoon we are not talking about him being Prime Minister; we are quite content to have him appointed as Chairman of Committees. Perhaps of even more relevance in this debate are some comments which appeared in the *Chronicle*, which happens to be published in the electorate of Wide Bay. I am sure that the honourable member for Barton (Mr Punch) will be interested to know that under the heading 'Punchlines' there was an anecdote about the honourable member for Wide Bay. It is interesting that you, Madam Speaker, are quoted. Apparently on an occasion in the House you said that Mr Millar had 'justifiably earned the respect of members on both sides of the House'. The Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) is quoted as saying that Mr Millar had 'earned both the respect and the affection of all people in the House'. Your predecessor, Madam Speaker, said that he believed that Mr Millar 'set a wonderful example for future chairmen of committees'. It is worth noting that in ending 'Punchlines' Mr Kev Pearson, the correspondent concerned, said:

Those who know our local Member for Wide Bay, Clarrie Millar, would not be surprised by the tributes. As politicians go, he is a true straight-shooter.

We know him to be a straight-shooter and a good fellow. We do know that he has exercised and would exercise these responsibilities in a very proper way.

There is one other aspect of the responsibilities of the Chairman of Committees to which I wish to advert briefly. I think that in the past there have been far more opportunities for de-

bate at the Committee stage of Bills before the chamber. We all recall that when Speaker Scholes was in the chair a committee of this Parliament looked at the possible extension of the role of committees of the House. I know that at the moment the House of Representatives Committee on Procedure is considering some aspects of the general deliberations of this Parliament. I put to that Committee, to the House, and to whoever is to be elected as Chairman of Committees, that it could well be that the Committee stage of this chamber needs review. I believe that the person who is to be Chairman of Committees has a unique responsibility in that role. Of course, it is under your overall responsibility, Madam Speaker, but the Chairman of Committees does exercise the presidential responsibility at that time when the chamber is not in plenary session but is looking at the details of legislation before it. It is a stage which in the past has been more significant than it is at this time. If any of us are concerned about the freedoms of Parliament, the responsibilities of Parliament, and the ways in which we can implement the views of our constituents, then the Committee stage is an appropriate opportunity to show our concern. It is on that basis, and knowing Mr Millar's own concern in that area and the very high measure of respect that he enjoys from both sides of the House, that it is with a great deal of pleasure that I nominate him to be Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr CUNNINGHAM (McMillan) (3.38)—Madam Speaker, before speaking to the motion to appoint the honourable member for Grayndler (Mr Leo McLeay), may I first of all congratulate you on your election to your position and also on the work you did in the position we are discussing at present. In speaking to the motion that the honourable member for Grayndler be appointed Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker of the House, I am sure that after the remarks by the honourable member for Barton (Mr Punch) every member of the House will be fully aware of the work that Leo has done over many years since his election to the Parliament in 1979. He has worked very hard on many committees of this Parliament, and he has had a lot of experience as a member of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Procedure.

The Leader of the National Party of Australia (Mr Sinclair), who has just spoken for the Opposition, mentioned the procedures of the House. I am sure that in the position for which the honourable member for Grayndler has been

nominated nobody will be more familiar with the workings of this House because he has had a great deal of experience in that area in the Procedure Committee. The honourable member for Barton spoke of the background of the honourable member for Grayndler as a member of other committees. I am sure that that experience will also stand him in good stead for the position. We have talked today about fairness and impartiality. We have talked about whether people in these sorts of positions, particularly the Speaker's position, should be independent. I believe that everybody who is elected to a position of such importance in this Parliament will show the impartiality and fairness that is expected. I am sure that Leo McLeay will carry out those duties as well as anybody else has ever done. I am sure that in following our present Speaker into that position he will show the same skills in the job and the same impartiality and will carry out his responsibilities on behalf of the Parliament with complete fairness. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination.

Mr N. A. BROWN (Menzies) (3.39)—Madam Speaker, at the outset may I congratulate you on your election to your high office and wish you well in the discharge of your duties. I suppose, by way of an insurance policy, I should congratulate the honourable member for Grayndler (Mr Leo McLeay) on receiving the endorsement of his Party as a candidate for this also very high office and office of considerable significance in the workings of the Parliament. Finally, because I was involved in the by-election for Scullin, may I also congratulate the newly elected member for Scullin. He had a close shave, but he got here and that is what counts. The swing in Scullin was larger in the areas where I campaigned! It is with very much pleasure that I second the nomination of the honourable member for Wide Bay. He has had a long and distinguished career in this Parliament. He has considerable experience in the workings of this Parliament. Indeed, he has made the Parliament his life. Not only has he served on committees and been Chairman of Committees but also has he in fact been an Acting Speaker. Everyone agrees that he has discharged his duties with great dignity and credit to himself and this Parliament. It may not be widely known, but in fact, if I remember correctly, he invented standing order 303. His use of that standing order when in the chair indicates his firmness—a firmness which we expect from occupants of the chair—that has been matched only by his fairness and politeness to all sides of the Parliament. We, whether on the Government side or

the Opposition side of the Parliament, can rest assured that our privileges and rights as members of this Parliament will be preserved, protected and enhanced if the honourable member for Wide Bay is elected Chairman of Committees. I therefore urge honourable members to support the honourable member for Wide Bay.

Madam SPEAKER—In accordance with the Standing Orders, the bells will be rung for three minutes and a ballot taken.

The bells having been rung and a ballot having been taken—

Madam SPEAKER—Order! The result of the election for Chairman of Committees is: Mr Leo McLeay, 78 votes; Mr Millar, 64 votes.

Mr HAWKE (Wills—Prime Minister)—I take this opportunity to congratulate the honourable member for Grayndler, Leo McLeay, on his election to the important position of Chairman of Committees. I think it is well understood that the honourable member for Grayndler will bring to this position very solid experience gained in this House and on its committees. I have no doubt at all, as I am sure all honourable members have no doubt, that he will undertake his duties with diligence and equanimity. This side takes pleasure in Leo's election to this position, and we wish him well in the days ahead.

I know that Leo will not object in any sense if I add in my congratulations to him observations on Clarrie Millar of the same sort that I made on a previous occasion. I know that Clarrie will not take the vote as any adverse reflection upon him, because I have no difficulty whatsoever in associating myself, in all respects, with the adulatory comments that were properly made about him by the Leader of his Party. He richly deserved them. As I have said before, he still has our respect and our affection.

Mr Young—But not the numbers.

Mr HAWKE—But, as the Leader of the House says, not the numbers.

Mr HOWARD (Bennelong—Leader of the Opposition)—On behalf of the Opposition, I also wish to offer congratulations to the honourable member for Grayndler (Mr Leo McLeay) on being elected Chairman of Committees and to associate myself with the spirit of the words just uttered by the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) about the honourable member for Wide Bay (Mr Millar). If I read my papers correctly this morning, I know that the honourable member for Grayndler will not take the 78 votes that he received in this ballot as 'the unanimous endorsement' of him but as the choice by the

Australian Labor Party as related to the Speaker. In offering him congratulations, I say that we will follow with great interest his rulings and activities as Chairman of Committees. We wish him well.

On behalf of the Opposition, I take the opportunity to thank both Allan Rocher, the honourable member for Curtin, and Clarrie Millar for submitting themselves, on behalf of the Opposition, as nominees for the positions of Speaker and Chairman of Committees. Both honourable members enjoy the regard, support and respect of the members of the joint Opposition parties. In the nature of things, they were doomed to be unsuccessful today, but we certainly wish both of them well for the future.

Mr SINCLAIR (New England—Leader of the National Party of Australia)—I would like to join in the congratulations of the honourable member for Grayndler (Mr Leo McLeay). He certainly managed to get the numbers right both in Caucus and in the House. For that achievement in this House of numbers I give him due credit. His predecessor as honourable member for Grayndler was a fairly redoubtable personality in this House. We remarked on the occasion of the honourable member's election that we looked forward to big things from him as the previous member's successor. I am not too sure, however, that I would wish him to exercise his discretion in the Parliament in the way the former member for Grayndler did as Leader of the House. Indeed, were he to do so, we would have every reason to complain about the way in which he performed as Chairman of Committees. We wish the honourable member well. His is an important responsibility. We shall be observing his performance with a considerable amount of interest. No doubt from time to time one may or may not have some cause to make comment on it.

As I have not had the opportunity already, could I also congratulate the newly elected honourable member for Scullin (Mr Jenkins) and say that I hope that he also achieves the same distinction in this House as his father did before him.

Mr MILLAR (Wide Bay)—Madam Speaker, with the indulgence of the House for a brief moment, may I congratulate my parliamentary colleague and friend the honourable member for Grayndler (Mr Leo McLeay) on his election to the position of Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker. He will no doubt find it as challenging as those who have gone before him have found it challenging. Madam Speaker, as

you can vouch, he will find it singularly unique. It has been accurately described as the hottest and loneliest seat in Australia. It is not always hot but when it is it is indescribably hot. It is always lonely. The honourable member will find in that singularly unique situation more challenges than he would imagine in prospect. Indeed, if I may offer one observation about the incumbency of the chair, it is an experience which every honourable member of this place should enjoy for the mutual profit of honourable members and the House. I do indeed wish the honourable member for Grayndler well and trust that the House prospers from his attention to his responsibilities.

Mr LEO MCLEAY (Grayndler)—I thank you, Madam Speaker and honourable members. At the outset I congratulate you, Madam Speaker, on your election as Speaker of the House of Representatives and the history that you have made here today. I am reminded of what a friend of mine said to me on the phone the other night. He said: 'Don't get too worried, Leo. You can make a little bit of history because remember that on Tuesday you will be the first male Deputy Speaker elected to serve under a female Speaker'. Madam Speaker, the history books will remember you. I thank also the mover and seconder of my nomination for their kind words.

Dr Klugman—And the returning officer.

Mr LEO MCLEAY—The honourable member for Prospect has reminded me that I should thank the Caucus returning officer, which I do. I checked his vote today; I never had a chance to check it the other day. While I was sitting here listening to other members congratulate you, Madam Speaker, I was reminded of another forum in which I have sat in a meeting context. The people who, in my view, have been extremely good in the chair in this House are you, Madam Speaker, the honourable member for Wide Bay (Mr Millar) and Dr Jenkins. I think that those three are excellent examples for me to follow. Of course, I then had cause to think of the other meeting forum in which I operated before I came here. I refer to the annual conferences of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labor Party over which my great friend the Treasurer, Mr Paul Keating, and Mr John Ducker presided. I can assure honourable members that I will be taking my example in this forum from the three whom I mentioned rather than the Treasurer and John Ducker.

Madam Speaker, I noted that in your acceptance speech you also reminded members that they should not try your patience. I guess I also

should put on a caveat and say that if honourable members try my patience too much I will take a leaf out of Keating's and Ducker's book rather than out of yours, Jenkins's and Millar's.

I thank the House very much for the honour it has given to me today. I can assure honourable members that I will do my best to be fair, firm and impartial. Madam Speaker, I would like to echo what you said, that one can still be party political but be impartial. I shall do my very best to follow in the footsteps of those people who have done an excellent job as my forebears.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES WILLIAM DAVIDSON

Mr HAWKE (Wills—Prime Minister)—I move:

That this House—

- (1) expresses its deep regret at the death on 29 November 1985 of the Hon. Sir Charles Davidson, KBE, a member of the House of Representatives for the Division of Capricornia from 1946 to 1949 and the Division of Dawson from 1949 to 1963;
- (2) places on record its appreciation of his long and meritorious public service, and
- (3) tenders its profound sympathy to his widow and the members of his family in their bereavement.

Sir Charles Davidson was born in 1897. He served in two world wars and was made a Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1945, having been mentioned twice in dispatches. Sir Charles was a dairy farmer by occupation and a sugar cane farmer before entering Parliament. He was elected for the Country Party to the House of Representatives in 1946 for the Queensland seat of Capricornia. Following a redistribution he was elected member for Dawson in 1949. He was Country Party Whip from 1950 to 1956 before being promoted to the positions of Minister for the Navy, which he held from 1956 to 1958, and Postmaster-General, which he held from 1956 to 1963. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1964. Sir Charles was a long-standing and respected member of the House of Representatives and of the Parliament. On behalf of the Government I extend to members of his family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr HOWARD (Bennelong—Leader of the Opposition)—The Opposition supports the motion of the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) to convey our condolences and to record the regards of the House for the contribution to the Parliament of the late Sir Charles Davidson. He left this Parliament in 1963. As such very few honourable members now in the Parliament would

have served with him. However, those who came into the Parliament after him and who would have followed politics would know of his great contribution to the affairs of the then Country Party, particularly in his native State of Queensland, the fact that he served with great distinction in both World War I and World War II and that he devoted considerable time in a voluntary capacity, to the work of the Asthma Foundation of Queensland, being President of that Foundation between 1964 and 1973. He continuously represented an area of Australia, namely the electorate of Capricornia, which has within it some of the more troubled rural industries at present, with very great success and very great distinction. I know that all members of the Liberal Party and particularly some of his former colleagues in the Country Party, now the National Party of Australia, join in expressing sadness at his death and conveying our sympathy and condolences to his family.

Mr SINCLAIR (New England—Leader of the National Party of Australia)—On behalf of members of the National Party of Australia I join in the condolence motion moved by the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Howard). Charlie Davidson, as both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition have said, rose to some considerable eminence in the ranks in the predecessor of the now National Party of Australia, the Country Party. He was a Queensland dairy farmer and subsequently a cane grower. He held high office in the cane growers' organisation and at the time of the consideration of British entry into the European Community contributed a great deal in debates on whether the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement should continue. I think it is of some interest that many of the problems that are today upon cane growers in Queensland would really not have occurred had Charlie Davidson and others of those days succeeded in achieving a continuation of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in spite of Britain entering the European Community.

Charlie Davidson was a Postmaster-General, a Minister for the Navy, a Whip for the then Country Party and, of course, a Deputy Leader of the Party. He was one of that generation of Australians who served their country in both World War I and World War II. In fact, he left his name on two particular ridges after campaigns in New Guinea in World War II and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel with the 42nd Battalion while serving in New Guinea. As the Prime Minister has said, he was awarded the Order of the British Empire, he was twice men-

tioned in despatches and, of course, he subsequently became a Knight of the British Empire. Charlie Davidson was an outstanding Queenslander. He represented that State very forcefully in this House. Those of us who knew him here and elsewhere regarded him not only as a good friend and a good mate but also as a great Australian. To Lady Davidson, their son and two daughters and other members of the family, on behalf of the Party, my wife and myself, I extend our deepest sympathy.

Mr CROSS (Brisbane)—I had the honour of representing the Speaker at the funeral of Sir Charles Davidson and I am one of the few people here who served in the House in his time. I remember that Reg O'Brien, the then member for Petrie, christened him 'Old Postie'—a name that was applied to him with great affection. I found him to be a most courteous man with a very broad knowledge of primary industry because he had a long term background in primary industry. I have seldom been more touched than I was at his funeral when the men of the 42nd Battalion, in which he served as an officer in the First World War and which he as lieutenant-colonel took to New Guinea in the Second World War, paid a very sincere tribute to him.

When I was elected to parliament it was the policy of the then Government to replace the Brisbane General Post Office with a new building. He was the first Minister that I, as the newly elected member for Brisbane, called on to make representations to retain that fine colonial building that nobody in his right mind today would suggest demolishing without incurring the wrath of the populace. I found him to be the very courteous, attentive man that we all knew him to be. It was an honour to serve with him and I share with other members regret at his passing and offer my sincere sympathy to Lady Davidson and his family.

Mr BRAITHWAITE (Dawson)—As the member for Dawson I would like to relate the feelings of the constituency that Sir Charles Davidson represented from its inception in 1949 and express the regrets of the people of Dawson, and my regrets, to Lady Davidson, her son and her two daughters. While Sir Charles Davidson served in this House he occupied the positions of Minister for the Navy and Postmaster-General, as it was then known. I note that during the valedictory on the night of his retirement Mr McEwen, later Sir John McEwen, had this to say about him—among quite a lot of other words—which I believe indicates the man that he was:

My deputy leader, the Postmaster-General, the Honourable Charles Davidson, has served this Parliament and our Government with ability, distinction and unchallenged integrity.

How many of us would like to leave this House on retirement with those words having been said about us? I would say that few of us could do so. That was the kind of man he was, not only in this Parliament but throughout Australia. In whatever position he served, he served in that manner.

The tributes that have been paid with regard to his service in this House are well known. But it is interesting to note that his total service was to the country of Australia, both in peacetime and wartime, and to this Parliament. Quite a few years ago I read a book entitled *S'pose I Die*—the story of Evelyn Maunsell, the mother of former Senator Maunsell, which was written by Hector Holthouse. Her experiences with regard to the young Charles Davidson—later Sir Charles Davidson—were rather interesting. At that time he was a dairy farmer on the Tablelands. She stated:

One day, plodding along the muddy track through our scrub, I met a bullock team pulling a wagon-load of logs and driven by a young man so spotless and clean in fresh trousers and Jackie Howe singlet that I stopped to talk to him. His name was Charlie Davidson, he was just back from the war, and was staying with his sister and brother-in-law and helping out by driving the bullock team.

I met him again several times after that . . .

He was always so neat and spotless that the name suited him. After rising to the rank of colonel in World War II he played a prominent part in the organisation of the Country Party, became Postmaster General, and now he is Sir Charles Davidson. But I shall always remember him the way I saw him that first day up at Malanda, spotlessly clean in the mud, and driving a team of bullocks.

I wonder how many times when he was a member he had to drive the bullocks in this House to try to get the direction right and the emphasis straight. That occurred just after the First World War when he went into primary industry. He not only served the constituency of Dawson but also was a cane farmer within it. He represented the sugar industry in many different ways, including in a secretarial form within his own cane growers organisation and for a time with the Australian Sugar Producers Association. While he was a member of this House he represented the interests of the sugar industry right down the line and was the best advocate for it.

He served the country people. It is interesting to note that he is given credit for the regionalisation of the Australian Broadcasting Commis-

sion, as it was then known, in Townsville and Rockhampton. It was a matter of some moment to me when those facilities were removed. They were instigated during Sir Charles's time. He certainly set a standard of performance within the electorate of Dawson that we have found very hard to follow. But I believe that George Shaw for a short time and Dr Rex Patterson for a period of 10 years showed that same example of service to the community as did Sir Charles. His war service was rather interesting. It has been noted that during his war service he had a hill and a ridge in New Guinea named after him. If one looks at the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 15 September 1956 one will see an article which mentions that during the biggest mail strike in Australia's history the posties in Sydney named a walkway between piled up bags of mail Davidson's Alley after him. He had a great capacity as a man. As I say, he served his country in many different ways. He set an example. He was probably able to do more in his 87 years than any of us would achieve in several lifetimes.

I would like also to mention the tribute of the ex-diggers from his battalion. I was moved by the comment by a sergeant, I believe, who served under him in New Guinea who simply said, as a final farewell to him at the grave, that Charlie Davidson had the capacity to make every soldier a hero. I believe that that was a fitting tribute to a man who led that battalion. For those of us who met him in civilian life and during his parliamentary career he was also the person who made each of us feel a little more important and, perhaps, prouder to be Australians.

Mr SLIPPER (Fisher)—I, along with my family, would like to be associated with the motion of condolence moved by the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) and supported by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Howard), the Leader of the National Party of Australia (Mr Sinclair) and other honourable members. Sir Charles Davidson, KBE, was a former Deputy Leader of the National Party under its previous name, a former Federal Minister and a former Federal member for Capricornia and Dawson. Although I never met Sir Charles, he was a lifelong friend of my grandfather, Mr D. A. (Archie) McIntyre, who is now 87 years of age and a strong National Party supporter. The association started when they sat beside each other in class at Townsville Grammar School in north Queensland during their period of attendance at that school in 1912 and 1913. It continued until Sir Charles's death on 29 November 1985. Coincidentally, the late Mr A. D. Hooper—grand-

father of my wife Lyn—who is in the gallery today—was also in the same class.

On many occasions Sir Charles visited my grandparents at their home in Mackay. He shared with them a love of fishing. In fact, like many of us here, he was very fond of Queensland mud crabs. I was speaking to my grandfather on the weekend and he told me that, when he visited Canberra in the 1950s, he was the guest of Sir Charles Davidson and former Prime Minister Sir Arthur Fadden. The latter he had come to know through their joint interest in Souths Football Club in Townsville.

Sir Charles was never lost for words. My grandfather once asked him how he managed the portfolio of Postmaster-General. Jokingly, the reply came back as quick as a flash: 'Just leave it to the bureaucracy'. Some people might be unkind enough to suggest that Sir Charles was a prophet. Mr Deputy Speaker, I join with other members in extending my condolence and sympathy to Lady Davidson and to members of her family.

Question resolved in the affirmative, honourable members standing in their places.

DEATH OF MR RAY WILLIAM THORBURN

Mr HAWKE (Wills—Prime Minister)—I move:

That this House expresses its deep regret at the death on 30 January 1986 of Mr Ray William Thorburn, a former member for the division of Cook from 1972 to 1975, places on record its appreciation of his long and meritorious public service, and tenders its profound sympathy to his wife and family.

Ray William Thorburn was born at Sutherland, New South Wales, on 15 November 1930 and was educated at Sydney Technical College. Ray had a strong interest in his community and local government throughout his life. In 1964 he was elected to the Sutherland Shire Council and remained a member until his election to this House in 1972. In his later years as a shire councillor he was President of the Sutherland Shire and an executive member of the Local Government Association of New South Wales. From my own experience, I can pay tribute to the intensity of the commitment of Ray Thorburn to that important tier of government—local government.

On his election to this House in December 1972, as part of the historic return of the Australian Labor Party to government, he brought to this place his strong concern for the role of local government in Australia and its relation-

ship to State and Federal government. He brought as well very real concerns for those he served and their problems. He was, in addition, a loyal member of the Australian Labor Party and its strong supporter. He held the position of Vice-President of the Cronulla Branch from 1956 until 1970.

Ray Thorburn's premature death on 30 January this year was a loss to his Party and to Australia. On behalf of the Government, I extend to his family—his wife, Joan, and his children, Peter and Ann—our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr HOWARD (Bennelong—Leader of the Opposition)—The Opposition supports the motion moved by the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke). I remember Ray Thorburn well, having served with him for a period of some 20 months between 1974 and when he left the Parliament in 1975. I certainly recall his very strong interest in local government and his very deep commitment to the civic and political affairs of the Sutherland area of Sydney, having served not only as President of the Sutherland Shire but also for a period of three years as the member for Cook. He also showed a very deep interest in the fortunes and activities of the Australian motor vehicle industry, having had a very considerable association with aspects of the motor manufacturing industry. His death at the comparatively early age of 55 was untimely. The Opposition, and in particular the many members on this side of the House who remember Ray as a member of the Parliament, extend their sympathies to his wife and children.

Mr LIONEL BOWEN (Kingsford-Smith—Attorney-General)—I join briefly in endorsing the remarks of previous speakers. Ray Thorburn was a great acquisition to the Australian Labor Party and made a very significant contribution to it in terms of local government, representing it here in the short period of the Whitlam years. His death was untimely. I am very mindful of the fact that during the many election campaigns in which he participated he always invited me and others to assist in trying to win a very difficult seat.

Subsequent to his retirement from politics he was kind enough to invite me to endeavour to assist him in establishing a business in which he hoped he and his family were going to enjoy some success. Due to ill health that was not the result he achieved, but from the point of view of the endeavour of the man to assist his family one could see the intensity he had exhibited here in earlier days. He was a quite outstanding Aus-

tralian and was very dedicated to the cause of the nation, very dedicated to the interests of the Labor Party, and particularly dedicated to his family. I regret that I was unable to attend his funeral because of other commitments. I take this opportunity of expressing my condolences to his widow and children.

Mr SINCLAIR (New England—Leader of the National Party of Australia)—Madam Speaker, on behalf of the members of the National Party, I join in the condolence motion and extend our sympathy to the widow of the late Ray Thorburn and to his children, Ann and Peter. Ray Thorburn was well known to those of us who were in the Parliament in the period between 1972 and 1975. He served outside this House in local government, where he won great respect in the St George and Sutherland areas. In an analysis of the 1974 campaign in the *Sydney Morning Herald* I was interested to note that he was known locally as Mr Nice Guy. He was certainly a very likeable man. He served the Australian Labor Party well. Those of us who knew him in this place regarded him as a pleasant member and a very pleasant companion. I am sure that all members share in extending our deepest regrets to his widow and to his children.

Mr DOBIE (Cook)—I rise to join in the tribute to my good friend Ray Thorburn, who died on 30 January at the early age of 55. Ray and I were opponents in five campaigns from 1972 through to 1980, Ray having beaten me to enter the House in 1972, while I returned in 1975 by defeating Ray. Such is the nature of politics in the Sutherland Shire that all the campaigning did not affect the close friendship that had developed from the days when Ray first became a councillor on the Sutherland Shire Council in 1964 and I became the Federal member for Hughes in 1966. Over many years we attended the same functions, performed similar duties together, and grew to know each other very well indeed. As with all his friends, I was shocked by his early death, though we had known he did not enjoy robust health for a long time and, in fact, had been in very poor health recently. I was most disappointed that I was in the Philippines for their election and was unable to attend the funeral and pay my last respects to a good friend who was a worthy opponent for many years. I do this today.

Ray Thorburn was a man of quiet and gentle disposition who represented the area in which he was born with an application and dedication which won him the respect, admiration and affection of all whom he served. Ray was a genu-

inely nice fellow and a fine man. Born in Sutherland and orphaned before the age of 12, there can be no doubting that Ray Thorburn overcame many disadvantages in his life. There can also be no doubting that Ray's greatest strength came from his charming and lovely wife Joan, whom he married romantically on Valentine's Day 1953, his son Peter and his daughter Ann.

The House has already heard of his role in the Federal Parliament and his importance as a councillor and as the President of the Sutherland Shire Council. Let me repeat that Ray dedicated himself to his onerous duties as a member of this Parliament and as Shire President, which duties he combined for over a year, without the slightest concern for his own welfare or health. He will be long remembered in the Sutherland Shire for the great contribution he made over the long period he served in public office.

It should be mentioned also that, Ray, in his retirement, was a director of the Sutherland Hospital Board for five years; a post from which, ironically, he was removed by his own Party in State politics. He and I had many a chuckle about the irony of this. He will be remembered also for the nine years he served as President of the Cronulla Labor and Workingmen's Club Ltd through a time of that club's great difficulties. I know he would not want me to mention the discussions we had, but this too was part of the man's great service to an isolated and insular part of Sydney which will remember him with great affection and respect.

To Ray's wife, Joan, daughter, Ann, son, Peter, daughter-in-law, Nadia, and his granddaughter, Candice, who arrived a week before he died—it was one of his great and last joys that he was able to nurse his first grandchild—Ray's passing has been the cause of much grief. I offer to his family my thoughts and prayers at this time of their loss and sadness.

Mr LEE (Dobell)—I wish to associate myself with the motion moved by the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke). Ray Thorburn served in the Australian Parliament as the member for Cook for three years, as previous speakers have mentioned. During that time he was not only my local member of parliament but also a fellow member of the Cronulla branch of the Australian Labor Party. Ray Thorburn served as a councillor of the Sutherland Shire Council. Even after his election to this chamber, he continued to fulfil his duties as a local councillor until he had served out the full three-year term to which he had been elected.

On the election of Arthur Gietzelt to the Senate in 1971, Ray Thorburn became the Shire President of the Sutherland Shire. As Shire President he was responsible for many local initiatives, including the development of the Sutherland Civic Centre and the expansion of the E. G. Waterhouse National Camellia Gardens at Caringbah. The first political rally I attended was held in 1972 at Miranda. The current Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) spoke most eloquently in support of Ray Thorburn's candidature for the seat of Cook. Ray Thorburn was recognised as a hard working and accessible local member. I believe his greatest achievement was his success in persuading the then Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam, in 1974 to purchase the Towra Point wetlands to ensure that this unique wildlife refuge on Botany Bay was preserved for all time.

Following victories in the 1972 and 1974 elections, Ray was unsuccessful in 1975. Despite a devastating political and personal loss and a great deal of anger and bitterness amongst his supporters, Ray Thorburn conceded defeat with dignity and honour at the Liberal Party of Australia's election night celebration. Ray Thorburn also served his local community as a member of the Sutherland Hospital Board, a member of the Miranda Co-operative and as the President of the Cronulla Labor Workingmen's Club Ltd. Ray Thorburn spoke at the first meeting which I attended of the Cronulla branch of the Australian Labor Party in October 1972. The last time I attended the Cronulla branch of the Labor Party was as a visitor in June last year, when Ray Thorburn played an active role in the debate on tax reform.

On behalf of all current and former members of the Cronulla branch of the Labor Party and all honourable members of this House I extend to his wife, Joan, and his children, Peter and Ann, my sincere condolences on the loss of an Australian who worked very hard for the Sutherland Shire throughout his public life.

Mr PUNCH (Barton)—I should also like to associate myself with the motion moved by the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke). The Prime Minister has already outlined extensively Ray Thorburn's very great political career, both in local government and too short a career in Federal Parliament. I think that Federal Parliament—with no disrespect to his Opposition candidate—would have been much the better for Ray being here longer. As the honourable member for Cook (Mr Dobie) mentioned, he did not enjoy good health for a number of years; albeit,

to the residents of the Sutherland Shire, Ray Thorburn's death was still a shock. It was certainly a sad loss. As several speakers have mentioned, he was always a very friendly, warm and genuine man and I am sure that is a feeling that is felt across political boundaries in the Sutherland Shire area.

Ray Thorburn was a very great servant of the Australian Labor Party and his loss to the Sutherland Shire, in particular, which borders my electorate of Barton, will be greatly felt. I join with other members in sending my condolences to his wife and family. I am sure that Ray Thorburn will be remembered by the Sutherland Shire and its residents for many years.

Mr TICKNER (Hughes)—I too seek to join with honourable members in supporting the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) in his condolence motion in respect of the late Ray Thorburn. I do not think that it is appropriate to go over many of the things that have been said already about Ray Thorburn. People have already spoken about his extensive involvement in local government and his parliamentary service, which ranged across a number of areas and included a very deep commitment to Aboriginal affairs. I would, however, without injecting any partisan note into this motion, seek to say briefly something about the philosophy which guided Ray Thorburn throughout his life. He was very much a political animal. He dedicated much of his life to service to the Australian Labor Party and the Australian people whom our Party seeks to serve. He was an avowed supporter of the democratic socialist traditions of the Labor Party. Whatever view honourable members might have about those principles, I hope that they would all recognise that he held those principles dearly and he worked conscientiously throughout his life to promote them. His commitment to a more just, humane and co-operative society, I believe, has been vindicated in part at least, by your election today, Madam Speaker, and I am sure that he would be very proud to see you occupy that position.

He was held in very high regard in the Sutherland Shire. That was borne out on the occasion of his funeral when people from all walks of life and all political persuasions so crowded out the church that it was simply impossible for all the people who sought to pay tribute to him to attend that service; such was Ray Thorburn and his respect throughout the Sutherland Shire. I join with honourable members in expressing my very deep condolences to his wife, Joan, his son, Peter, and daughter, Ann.

Question resolved in the affirmative, honourable members standing in their places.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Mr HAWKE (Wills—Prime Minister)—I inform the House of the following ministerial arrangements: The Minister for Trade (Mr Dawkins) is overseas on government business and will be absent from Australia until 16 February. He is visiting Europe and the United States for talks on trade matters and in particular the United States farm Bill. The Minister for Primary Industry (Mr Kerin) will act as the Minister for Trade until his return.

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

PETROL PRICES

Mr HOWARD—Will the Prime Minister honour the frequent promise of his Government to reduce the price of petrol in line with recent falls in world oil prices and allow all Australian motorists the benefit from the 7c a litre or \$3 a week reduction in petrol prices, or does the Prime Minister propose to cheat Australian motorists and other consumers out of those benefits?

Mr HAWKE—I suppose that when it comes to comments upon cheating, we have the benefit of listening to Australia's No. 1 cheat, in that he was—

Opposition members—Withdraw!

Mr HAWKE—No. I did not introduce the language, Madam Speaker.

Madam SPEAKER—Order! The Prime Minister will continue.

Mr HAWKE—All Australians will recall—

Mr Sinclair—On a point of order: Under our Standing Orders a personal reference against a member is a matter which the Speaker normally asks to be withdrawn. I suggest that the Prime Minister withdraw that personal imputation against the Leader of the Opposition.

Madam SPEAKER—I remind the Leader of the National Party that the phrase was first directed to the Prime Minister by the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr HAWKE—All Australians will recall that one of the first acts of the now Leader of the Opposition in his then capacity as Treasurer in 1978 was to rip back the handful of dollars, the tax deductions, that had been given in the pre-election situation. So when it comes to this matter—I will not use the word again—we are certainly listening to a master. The situation in regard to oil prices is quite clear. I have already

announced that the relevant Ministers will be meeting on this matter on Thursday of this week. There will be a Cabinet meeting on Friday, and our decision will be announced and that decision will take account of the best interests of all Australians.

SOCIAL SECURITY: PHONE-IN

Mr HAND—I congratulate you, Madam Speaker, and welcome the Chairman of Committees to this corner of the House. I refer the Minister for Social Security to the calls made during the parliamentary recess by the Opposition spokesman on social security for a ‘dob-in-a-dole-cheat’ phone-in, similar to Operation Noah which would be aimed at reducing social security fraud. Does the Government consider such a proposal would be effective? Would it be in the interests of Australian taxpayers and to the long term benefit of Australian social security pensioners and beneficiaries?

Mr HOWE—I have to say that my holiday at Mimosa Rocks was interrupted by the crackling of the transistor which indicated that even on New Year’s Day the Opposition spokesman was at work calling on a campaign against people receiving pensions and benefits. It is interesting to see that the honourable member for Richmond apparently believes that pensioners and the unemployed ought to be dealt with in a similar way to drug dealers. Indeed, that is typical, if I might say so, of the attitude of the Opposition. To the Opposition, people on social security are fair game to be victimised because they are old, sick or unemployed. The Opposition apparently sees some mileage in prancing around the country spouting fanciful figures concerning so-called social security overpayments. The Leader of the Opposition on the *Mark Day Show* last year said that on the basis of investigations made over the years we will probably be looking at 15 per cent of social welfare payments. The honourable member for Bradfield talked about overpayments representing \$300m a year. The reality is that as a result of a range of Government initiatives, net annual overpayments last financial year were less than \$20m. That is less than half of one per cent of a total bill of almost \$15 billion that we spend in the social security area. When we talk about the loss of money we should remember that at the end of the Fraser-Howard years the Joint Committee of Public Accounts found that almost \$3 billion was owed in tax. In 1984 the Public Accounts Committee said that the amount of tax outstanding was a matter of concern. At 30 June 1983 it was \$2,904m; 90 per cent of which was income

tax—\$2,604m. So when we talk about overpayments and when we run around the country talking vague figures we ought to remember that \$2.5 billion—nearly \$3 billion—was owing to the Australian Taxation Office when we came into power. It was that kind of stewardship which we saw.

We heard a great deal over the break about supporting parent benefits. We could pay for supporting parent benefits three times over if that kind of money had been collected under that previous administration. That is a subject that the Opposition is extraordinarily silent about when it talks about overpayments. I want to make a couple of quite serious points about this subject. When we talk about overpayments and about setting up some kind of campaign, let us get into our minds what has happened over the last decade in terms of the distribution of low income people. As a result of a range of policies there has been a vast concentration of low income people and pensioners in the western suburbs of Sydney and Melbourne, in high rise estates, in the inner urban areas and in areas like the Hunter and Wollongong. Across this country there are substantial areas of such very high concentration. Many of these people are living on common estates. This kind of call that was put out by the honourable member for Richmond—who perhaps ought to move around and look at some of these communities—is essentially setting neighbour against neighbour. It is setting up a scare campaign which would have a massive impact on the social fabric of these communities. It would victimise innocent people and waste their time and resources.

I refer to one example of what occurred under the kind of policies of the previous Government. It is an example which is a shame on any government and on the history of social security in this country. It is the example of the so-called Greek social security conspiracy case. The Greek communities of Melbourne and Sydney were victimised by the Government of the time and yet ultimately no one was convicted of any crime. That is what comes out of this kind of emotional approach to a subject that has to be put into proper perspective. Let me assure the House that the Government, where necessary and where possible, is committed to seeking to reduce overpayments to the smallest extent possible, but we will not achieve that goal by that kind of emotional suggestion made by the honourable member for Richmond that people ought to be dobbed in.

FUEL PRICES

Mr HUNT—My question is directed to the Prime Minister and relates to fuel pricing for farmers. Is the Prime Minister aware of the fact that the farmers are amongst the heaviest per capita users of fuel in the nation, using about two billion litres of fuel per annum? Is he also aware that if they receive the full benefit of the reduction in crude oil prices it will benefit the embattled farming sector to the extent of \$140m a year.

Mr Jacobi—What is your question?

Mr HUNT—The question is: Is he also aware that a full flow-on benefit would save the average wheat farm about \$1,700 per annum and sugar farmers about \$1,100 a year? Before taking a decision this week, to be announced on Friday, will the Prime Minister give an assurance that he will take the farming crisis into account to ensure that the farmers do receive the full benefit of the falling crude oil prices?

Mr HAWKE—I appreciate the question and the manner in which it was put by the Deputy Leader of the National Party because I know the reality of the concern for the constituency to which he refers. Firstly, he would be aware that in the last Budget, looking at the diesel fuel aspect of the cost component for farmers, we gave a rebate. I am not in any sense trying to say that that discharges the responsibility we have in the area the honourable gentleman is questioning me about. I am simply saying that it is indicative of the concern that we have about the problems in that area. In the considerations that we will be undertaking later this week the matters that the honourable gentleman refers to will be an important part. I go further than that and say that the Minister for Primary Industry will be bringing submissions to the Cabinet in the relatively near future taking into account the crisis considerations that the honourable gentleman has been referring to in his question. So it will be not only in the considerations this week but also in other considerations before the Cabinet in the near future that the problems of the rural industry in general will be taken into account, and part of those considerations will be the question of fuel costs.

PHILIPPINES

Mr LANGMORE—My question is directed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and relates to the Philippines election. I ask the Minister: What is the Government's response to the intensifying impasse in the Philippines in which Mrs Aquino claims to have won majority support

during the presidential elections but Mr Marcos refuses to concede defeat?

Mr Young—It is like Queensland.

Mr HAYDEN—At least in Queensland they pretend they have boundaries, first of all. Mr—Madam Speaker—

Madam SPEAKER—Madam, yes.

Mr HAYDEN—Or is it Speakerperson, to get the non-sexist terminology these days? In answer to the honourable member, it is a little early to make any definitive statement about the position on the part of this Government. The honourable member would have noted that other governments are adopting the same attitude by practice. The reason is simply that the count of the vote in the Philippines has not been concluded. As honourable members would be aware from newspaper reporting, under the Constitution the count has to be conducted in the National Assembly. Under the Constitution it is supposed to be completed within 15 days unless there are pressing reasons of national importance which justify its being extended. I would sincerely trust that that provision was not invoked because I think it would add to the suspicion and doubt which is manifest concerning this election.

The Government feels gravely disturbed at the accounts which have come forward about irregularities and fraud in connection with the conduct of this election. As soon as the vote is concluded and when substantial and substantiable reports on the conduct of the election by observers are available and have been studied, we will be in a position to make a considered statement, and that statement will form the basis of our attitude in the bilateral contact we have with the Philippines thereafter.

The things that disturb us are, for instance, a statement issued on 10 February by the joint leader of the international observer team organised by the United States Republican and Democratic parties institutes observing that polling and counting proceeded in some areas without incident. It noted, however, that irregularities and abuses had occurred. It referred, to be specific, to irregularities in polling procedures, such as improperly locked and sealed ballot boxes and election returns, the absence of voters' names on voting precinct roles, especially in Manila, and the ineffective application of measures to prevent multiple voting. The leaders referred also to abuses designed to affect the outcome of the vote, such as vote buying, intimidation, snatching of ballot boxes, tampered election returns and refusal of admission to polling places of observ-

ers from the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections, or NAMFREL. Officials of the independent NAMFREL have cited fraud in 56 of the country's 74 provinces. Senator Lugar, leader of the United States official observer team, has expressed concern about a deliberate delay in the publication of voting figures which could facilitate manipulation of the vote.

At a more immediate and domestic level, an Australian commercial television team from Channel 7 was interrupted at a polling place by a team of what were described as 'armed goons' who took away their television and sound recording equipment. One of these so described 'armed goons' held a gun, a cocked firearm, near the head of the cameraman and fired it, leaving the cameraman in an understandable state of stress and shock for some time after. I understand these 'goons' sought to tamper with the voting boxes at that ballot centre. We note with concern these reports of serious anomalies and fraud. As I said, we will carefully consider all the facts which become available to us.

Having said that, I think it is very important to put this on the record: The serious economic and social problems which afflict the Philippines are not going to be fixed up by an election, whatever its outcome. They will require the application of determined policies to bring about social and economic redistribution as a consequence of a wide-ranging program of reform. In turn, that will require determination on the part of whoever the authorities are to confront entrenched interests in that community, be they cronies or oligarchs, or the strong-armed goons who were described to the House by me a few seconds ago. Unless government is prepared to do that, I am afraid the prognosis for the social and political future of the Philippines is a very depressing one.

FUEL PRICES

Mr N. A. BROWN—My question is directed to the Prime Minister. In the light of the Prime Minister's answer to the Deputy Leader of the National Party of Australia, will he in his deliberations on Friday take into account—simply take it into account and consider it—an equally important matter, that is, the wages question facing farmers today? The Prime Minister would know without my telling him that this year there is to be a drop to 18 per cent of the average wage—and only that—in farmers' incomes. In view of the productivity case and the national wage case going on at the moment, will the Prime Minister in his Cabinet deliberations on Friday consider some way by which there can

be an exemption, either in whole or in part, from the effect on farmers of one or other of those two imminent economic consequences, and will he let us know the outcome of those deliberations?

Mr HAWKE—On the considerations which were before my Ministers on Thursday and the basis on which they will come to Cabinet on Friday, all those matters which are relevant to fixing the price of crude oil and petrol in this country will be taken into account. The Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party of Australia now goes to issues which are of importance to farmers—the level of wage rates and appropriate wages policies. We as a government will be considering and have considered the position that will be put before the national wage case hearing. That is where our position on wages policy will be put.

I do not wish to take up a great deal of time here because I am conscious of the desire for further questions to be asked, but I simply say this to the Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party: We are prepared to stand on our record in the area of wages policy, because that wages policy has produced the lowest level of industrial disputation in this country since 1969 and has produced record rates of employment growth. If at some point the Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party would like to have taken into account the judgments that are made by the business community generally in regard to our wages policies and those he has pedalled before the business community at the Business Council of Australia meeting, I am quite prepared to discuss that. He emerged out of that meeting without a feather to fly with. The meeting told him that he did not know what he was talking about. It told him that he was foolish. It told him that unless he got his game together he would never have any chance of forming another government in this country.

DEFENCE FORCE HOUSING

Mr LINDSAY—Is the Minister for Defence aware of newspaper reports quoting the Opposition spokesman on housing and construction, the honourable member for Deakin, condemning the Government's recently announced Defence Force housing scheme and advocating privatisation of Defence Force housing, with the alleged subsequent saving of \$120m in a full year? I ask the Minister to inform the House of the impact this example of the Opposition's privatisation policy would have on housing for defence personnel.

Mr BEAZLEY—I thank the honourable gentleman for his question and compliment him on the way in which over the last several months he has consistently represented to me the interests of his constituents who have a very direct concern with defence housing. On my visits to Townsville I have made sure that I have had the views of both the defence forces and their families put before me very firmly. Among the views they have put forward to me and to the housing task force we have had in operation, and also the views in that regard of the Returned Services League and the Armed Forces Federation of the Services, there has been a very firm presentation of cogent argument against the course of action suggested by the honourable member in that Press release. There are many very good reasons for that. One is the unique nature of service conditions, the circumstances in which service personnel are obliged to move around the country frequently because they get frequent postings. They find themselves in a position in which, if they are placed in an uncertain rental market, an uncertain environment, very grave inconvenience is caused to their families, on top of the inconveniences they already suffer from those frequent shifts and changes in their children's education experiences and the like. To impose on service personnel the additional burden of finding a house in what will often be an uncertain rental market and certainly a changing rental market from city to city will be a very considerable burden indeed.

Furthermore, operational questions are involved in the need to provide adequate housing. Those operational questions are related to a requirement to make absolutely certain that the armed forces are readily available in circumstances in which they may need to be deployed and are also readily available for the purposes of training. This would also be considerably affected by any proposition to move over to effectively a free market rental situation for the defence forces. Very considerable damage would be done to morale in the defence forces by pursuing the course of action now suggested by the Opposition.

As to the question of the \$120m savings that are proposed, I do not know exactly where those savings come from. If they include a saving, as suggested, in the area of Defence Force houses—our annual allocation for defence houses is upwards of \$60m—that explains about half of that figure. I can only assume that the other half of that figure denotes an intention on the part of the Opposition not only to throw the defence forces on to the private market but also an

intention to ensure that the defence forces pay something like market rental. The circumstances that would emerge from that would mean a very substantial diminution in service conditions. In the circumstances in which members of the defence forces now find themselves, in which there is a substantial concern among them regarding their conditions, they would be faced with an imposition which I think many of them could not bear.

The fact of the matter is that this Government is seriously considering the position of service personnel in many areas of service conditions, which is in marked contrast to the actions of our predecessors. I am not surprised that the Opposition wants to walk away from the question of an obligation in the public housing sector to the defence forces. After all, at the end of the 1970s the previous Government was spending about \$4m a year on Defence Force housing. It managed to get up to about \$16m a year. We have taken it to \$60m. Under the propositions which we are putting forward now upwards of \$700m will be spent over the next decade. That will ensure that members of the defence forces in the first place get the type of housing that they deserve, that they can experience the normal—as normal as possible—housing conditions of the rest of the community and are not treated as second rate citizens and are not at a severe disadvantage.

In addition, it is our intention—I state it here quite firmly—that we will not be moving to a situation of effectively imposing full market rental rates on service personnel, as apparently at least is implied in the positions being adopted by the Opposition. Our view is that that is a necessary and a just condition of service. Our concern is to ensure that service personnel will be effectively placed in the situation in which they are placed at the moment.

Of course from time to time there will be reviews of rent. Those reviews will take place—as was set up by the previous Government—on an annual basis in about April of each year. The types of adjustments which they will receive are the types of adjustment to which they have been used to this point.

We are not just mindlessly pursuing that policy. It was part of our decision that where there was a circumstance in which service personnel desired to be able to move into the private market that should be facilitated more than it had been in the past. It is possible that some savings will result from that.

I state quite clearly, because there has been a considerable amount of nervousness in the Services on the future of Defence Force housing, that we in this Government will not adopt the Opposition policy of privatisation in service housing. We will not adopt the policy of moving service personnel to effectively paying full market rental prices. Both those options would seriously damage the operational capabilities of the defence forces and would be a marked injustice on service personnel.

OIL PRICING

Mr CARLTON—Madam Speaker, may I begin by congratulating you on your election as Speaker. I ask your good friend the Prime Minister a question. I refer to the answer by Senator Button in the Senate today as to the Government's commitment to the income tax cuts announced in September last year. Senator Button said:

Of course, in the consideration of the oil price issue, the extent of the income tax cuts will have to be taken into account.

Does this mean that the Government's previously firm commitment to cuts in marginal income tax rates in September this year and July next year are now cast into doubt?

Mr HAWKE—No.

CHAMBERLAIN CASE

Mr DUNCAN—Did the Attorney-General see the editorial in this morning's *Sydney Morning Herald* suggesting that the judicial inquiry into the Chamberlain case be handed over by the Northern Territory Government to the Federal Government? What is the Government's attitude to this suggestion? In light of the widespread and justified concern over the Northern Territory Government's capacity to conduct an impartial inquiry, will the Attorney-General offer to make available a Federal judge to conduct the inquiry?

Mr LIONEL BOWEN—Madam Speaker, at the outset I congratulate you on your elevation to Speaker. In answer to the very important question raised by the honourable member for Makin, yes, I did see the editorial in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. I must say that it was more than fair comment as to the now very widespread concern across Australia as to what might have happened in the administration of justice in the Northern Territory, particularly in respect of this trial. It is well known that a family tragedy has occurred. Also it should be pointed out that in the administration of justice it is expected that there would not be an overzealous

zeal to obtain a prosecution if there were not sufficient evidence to warrant it. In fairness to the administration of justice, it is also very important that no unfair emphasis be placed on evidence which might be to the detriment of the accused.

As I understand the present situation, and rather surprisingly, the Attorney-General in the Northern Territory has announced, as a result of the finding of what is deemed to be a further piece of evidence, that the accused mother has been released and irrespective of the outcome of the inquiry which he proposes to institute no further action will be taken in respect of her alleged involvement in that tragedy.

I think that it is worth commenting now—the *Sydney Morning Herald* adverted to it—that there appears to be very strong evidence that the forensic tests that were carried out were not in accordance with established procedures and that was known to the prosecution. There is other evidence from forensic experts in Australia that the evidence given was not in accordance with what one would call scientific capacity or understanding of what should have happened in terms of undertaking those tests. That was not adverted to.

Further, when the inquiry was instituted, particularly involving the appropriate agents that were to be used in pursuing those tests—they came from Germany—the responsible scientist there was not consulted as to whether the tests carried out would be accepted as being proper evidence to justify what was led by the prosecution in endeavouring to obtain a prosecution.

Finally, there seems to be the further evidence that when there was a reassessment of that inquiry by the Solicitor-General in the Northern Territory it was not a fair reassessment because those matters were not brought into consideration.

Therefore, we have the position that forensic experts in Australia say that the evidence led was not in accordance with forensic skill or capacity, the further doubt that it was known allegedly to the Northern Territory that the tests carried out were not conducted in accordance with what the German authorities would have regarded as being suitable and, further, when the evidence could have been submitted to the appropriate German scientist concerned it was not submitted to him.

The allegation is that there has been an attempt to cover up the actions of the administrators of justice in the Northern Territory—actions

in endeavouring to obtain a conviction rather than looking at the fairness of the evidence that should have been presented to the jury. It is a matter of record that there is some comment from one member of the jury that the jury now feels that it might have had at least an opportunity to acquit the accused rather than otherwise. These are not new accusations; they are known to the Government of the Northern Territory. The significant thing that is very important is that the Northern Territory has a responsibility to do something about this matter pursuant to the Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act passed in 1978. The self-government Act of 1978 appoints the Administrator who is responsible for the maintenance of laws in the Northern Territory and the administration of justice. Also, he has the advice of an Executive Council, which is made up of appropriate Ministers to advise him whether justice has in fact been carried out because there is a responsibility there to maintain law and order and particularly the principles of justice. One of the matters of concern is why that has not been acted on before in view of the fact that it was known that there was evidence that obviously had not been led. It will obviously come out in the course of an inquiry.

I think what the honourable member has said today is most appropriate because what the *Sydney Morning Herald* has said adverts to the concern in Australia that perhaps a trial had taken place and the full facts had not been placed before the jury. There is serious concern whether there was not a personal involvement in an endeavour to get a prosecution rather than looking at it in terms of what evidence was available and the appropriate test.

Mr Cadman—Get to the point.

Mr LIONEL BOWEN—I will get to the point on this basis: The article said that it would be appropriate to have a fair, wide-ranging inquiry not only in respect of the evidence that was given and the availability of the evidence itself but also what might have been the actions of certain officers in the Northern Territory in pursuing the accused and what action they could have taken.

Mr Spender—Are you not prejudging the issue?

Mr LIONEL BOWEN—I am not prejudging it because we know now that the Attorney-General said that he does not intend to take any further action against the accused irrespective of what comes out of the inquiry. I am trying to make the point that the inquiry has to be wide-

ranging enough not only to look at the evidence or the lack of it but also to look at the actions of the individuals who were involved in producing that evidence. That is the important part. There is an obligation on the Northern Territory to have such an inquiry.

I also want to mention a notice of motion that was given to our Party yesterday by the honourable member for Charlton who adverted to all those facts. He has an obligation because, as honourable members know, one of his constituents happens to be Mr Chamberlain himself. Naturally we can understand the tragedy to this family. However, let me come to this point in respect of the administration of justice: I think it would be appropriate to have a judicial inquiry. I think it is important that it must be wide-ranging. The terms of reference must be such that they would not be limited only to the evidence introduced into the case. They also must be related to the conduct of the officers concerned. In that respect it would be appropriate for the inquiry to be taken by some judicial officer outside the Northern Territory. In that respect I would say that it would be quite appropriate—in fact I would welcome it—that there be a request from the Northern Territory to make available a Federal judge or some other appropriate person to conduct such an inquiry. I think it would be in accordance with the interests of the—

Mr N. A. Brown—Haven't you enough problems?

Mr LIONEL BOWEN—We have plenty of problems. However, it must be recognised that from the point of view of the administration of justice this is a major concern. The Territory has an obligation under the Act of independence to administer the laws.

Mr Tuckey—You have said that.

Mr LIONEL BOWEN—I have said it. The obligation now is to guarantee that the inquiry be far reaching, wide-ranging and impartial. The only way to achieve that would be by having an independent inquiry with somebody appointed from outside the Northern Territory with the capacity to examine all the evidence that is now available.

AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR

Mr HOWARD—My question is addressed to the Prime Minister. Does the honourable gentleman recall saying to the Sydney radio interviewer, Mike Carlton, on 24 January last, that the right level of the Australian dollar against the United States dollar was of the order of 72c

to 75c? In view of the fact that the Australian dollar has not reached 72c since August 1985, why has the Australian dollar not reached its right level, according to the Prime Minister's definition, over the last six months and when does he expect the right level to be reached?

Mr HAWKE—I recall an interview in which I indicated that a number of analysts and observers had thought that that sort of range may be an appropriate level. It is fair enough that those comments should be made. As to what is going to happen to the level of the Australian dollar in the immediate future, I am not going to comment. All I will say is that this Government will continue to administer the economic policy of this country in a way which will continue to give it what those in opposition were never able to do, that is, a rate of economic growth almost double the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development average. The OECD predicts an average of about less than 2½ per cent for 1986. The figure for Australia is 4½ per cent. We will have a situation in which Australia will be the only country in the OECD which will be reducing its unemployment level. That management of the Australian economy will be continued in a way which will be appropriate. In that context, those things over which we have control will be administered to achieve the results of maintaining steady economic growth at sustainable levels of inflation. There are some elements in regard to the operation of the Australian economy which are outside our control and it would be inappropriate in the light of that fact for me to suggest what the level will be in the near future.

CYCLONE WINIFRED

Mr GAYLER—My question is also directed to the Prime Minister. What action has the Federal Government taken to assist those affected by the widespread damage and human suffering caused by Cyclone Winifred in far north Queensland?

Mr HAWKE—I thank the honourable member for Leichhardt for his question. I am sure that I speak for all members of this House in conveying the sympathy of the Parliament to all those Australians in the region who suffered as a result of the impact of Cyclone Winifred which hit the north Queensland coastline on 1 February of this year. The severe damage associated with that cyclone extended from the north of Townsville to Cairns and west to the Atherton Tableland. There was very considerable damage. I will not go into all of it. However, some indication of the ferocity of the cyclone may be

gauged from the fact that 213 banana growers have lost all their crops. As honourable members will know, many sugar producers were very hard hit. Of course, the narrow economic base in the area affected means that unemployment is likely to be more pronounced than it would otherwise be.

We in the Government were deeply concerned about the impact of Cyclone Winifred. I asked the Minister for Primary Industry immediately to fly up there, which he did. I am indebted to him. The Minister was able to give me a direct firsthand report on the impact of the cyclone. We moved immediately as a government to extend aid under the Commonwealth-State natural disaster relief arrangements. Under those arrangements, Queensland meets the first \$10.48m of expenditure in 1985-86. As I understand it, Queensland has already spent more than that on natural disasters this year. Under the terms of the scheme that means that further payments will be shared equally by the Commonwealth and the Queensland governments for the next \$7.86m of assistance and thereafter the Commonwealth will fund the additional expenditure in terms of a ratio of 3 to 1. While talking about payments, we ensured that the Department of Social Security acted quickly so that it would be in a position to handle claims for assistance very expeditiously.

Following the report from the Minister for Primary Industry on the damage caused by the cyclone and discussions between Commonwealth and State officials, Cabinet has also agreed on the following additional measures: The possible diversion of employees on existing community employment program projects to assist with immediate clean up activities in the affected areas and the provision of funding to various local councils through the Commonwealth element of the CEP for a Cyclone Winifred special area rehabilitation program.

I am also pleased to say that through the Commonwealth local government development program we have made arrangements for Mr Duncan Beggs, the city engineer from Darwin, to assist the Johnstone and Cardwell shires organise clean-up and reconstruction work. Honourable members would appreciate that his experience in the aftermath of cyclones Tracy, Gretel and Max in northern Australia should be of particular value.

I say also that the Government has welcomed the establishment of a national appeal for victims of Cyclone Winifred, and donations of over \$2 to that appeal are an eligible tax deduction.

I think that honourable member will see that the Government expeditiously and with full understanding moved in its various arms of government to do everything that it could to assist. In the very first place, the full relevant services of the defence forces were made available. Following that, in the aftermath of the cyclone, we have taken the steps to which I have adverted. Further consultations will take place between officials of the Commonwealth and the Queensland Government. In the light of those discussions and when the full financial impact of the cyclone can be determined, the arrangements to which I have referred will flow through.

TAXATION: NEGATIVE GEARING

Mr CARLTON—Is the Treasurer aware that by simply refinancing a rental property acquired before 17 July 1985 that is not negatively geared the taxpayer may offset net income from that property against a loss on a negatively geared property acquired after 17 July 1985 and thus overcome the policy of the negative gearing announcement? Does this mean that the Government's negative gearing proposals will have little effect on wealthy taxpayers with a spread of rental properties while the small investor who buys a rental property as a retirement nest-egg will be severely affected?

Mr KEATING—I am sorry that I did not pick up all the threads of the argument.

Mr Carlton—I am quite happy to repeat the question.

Mr KEATING—It would be more appropriate to put the question on notice. If the point is that the refinancing of an existing mortgage means that in some way it would become a new financial obligation, that is not the case. If an existing mortgage is refinanced, it would stand as part of the debt. For instance, some people may enter into a negatively geared situation and have a three-year bill or bank bills which expire every 180 days, if they are rolled over.

Mr Carlton—That is not the point.

Mr KEATING—Would the honourable member repeat the question?

Madam SPEAKER—As the honourable member for Mackellar has the question written out, I suggest that he pass it across to the Treasurer.

Mr Carlton—I think that honourable members opposite might also like to hear it.

Madam SPEAKER—Go ahead.

Mr CARLTON—Is the Treasurer aware that by simply refinancing a rental property acquired

before 17 July 1985 that is not negatively geared but acquired before that cut-off date a taxpayer may offset net income from that property against a loss on a negatively geared property acquired after 17 July 1985 and thus overcome the policy of the negative gearing announcement?

Mr KEATING—I will just have to look at the implications of this question. I cannot give an answer off the top of my head, but I am happy to have a look at it.

AUSTRALIA CARD: SUBMISSION BY MR COSTIGAN

Dr KLUGMAN—Has the Minister for Health noted the submission by Mr Frank Costigan to the Joint Select Committee on an Australia Card? In view of Mr Costigan's previous behaviour in relation to illegal phone taps and the smearing of individuals, is this a spectacular conversion, or should he be nominated for the position of hypocrite of the year?

Dr BLEWETT—In replying to the question from the honourable member for Prospect, I must say that I have read some of the statements by Mr Costigan. Mr Costigan also appeared before the Caucus committee dealing with the Australia Card. So I have heard many of his views before. I have considerable puzzlement with regard to the position taken by Mr Costigan, because, in fact, his report to government and his stressing the need for identification of bank accounts and the ability to trace the money trail were a major factor in propelling the Government towards the solution of a whole range of these problems that has been adopted by proposing the introduction of the Australia Card. When Mr Costigan, under questioning by the Caucus committee, suggested some of the proposals that he has now made public, he was finally put in a position of agreeing that if one were to have a tax file number of a sufficient integrity it would have to be supported very much in the way we intend to support the Australia Card. I must say that Mr Costigan's contributions to this whole debate have been somewhat puzzling.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND JOINT COMMITTEES

Madam SPEAKER—Pursuant to the resolution of the House of Representatives on 11 October 1984, I present a report on the release of evidence and records of the House of Representatives and joint committees for the period 18 November 1981 to 10 February 1986.

AUSTRALIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION

Mr LIONEL BOWEN (Kingsford-Smith—Attorney-General)—For the information of honourable members, I present the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation report for 1984-85.

Mr YOUNG (Port Adelaide—Leader of the House)—I move:

That the House take note of the paper.

Madam Speaker, this is my first opportunity to speak this session. May I offer my congratulations to you as the newly elected Speaker.

Madam SPEAKER—Thank you.

Mr YOUNG—You and I came into the Parliament together. We have enjoyed great friendship over those 12 years.

Debate (on motion by **Mr N. A. Brown**) adjourned.

FEDERAL POLICE DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL

Mr LIONEL BOWEN (Kingsford-Smith—Attorney-General)—Pursuant to section 86 of the complaints (Australian Federal Police) Act 1981, I present the Federal Police Disciplinary Tribunal annual report for 1984-85.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW COUNCIL

Mr LIONEL BOWEN (Kingsford-Smith—Attorney-General)—Pursuant to section 58 of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975, I present the Administrative Review Council annual report for 1984-85.

SECURITY APPEALS TRIBUNAL

Mr LIONEL BOWEN (Kingsford-Smith—Attorney-General)—Pursuant to sub-section 83(1) of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979, I present the Security Appeals Tribunal annual report for 1984-85.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Mr LIONEL BOWEN (Kingsford-Smith—Attorney-General)—Pursuant to section 30 of the Human Rights Commission Act 1981, I present report No. 16 by the Human Rights Commission on freedom of expression and section 116 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942.

Motion (by **Mr Young**) proposed:

That the House take note of the paper.

Debate (on motion by **Mr N. A. Brown**) adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OMBUDSMAN AND DEFENCE FORCE OMBUDSMAN

Mr WILLIS (Gellibrand—Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations)—Pursuant to sub-section 19(1) and 19F(3) of the Ombudsman Act 1976, I present the Commonwealth Ombudsman and Defence Force Ombudsman annual report for 1984-85.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

Mr WILLIS (Gellibrand—Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations)—Pursuant to section 22 of the Public Service Act 1922, I present the Public Service Board annual report for 1984-85.

WHEAT RESEARCH ACT

Mr KERIN (Werriwa—Minister for Primary Industry)—Pursuant to section 18 of the Wheat Research Act 1957, I present the annual report on the operation of the Act for 1984-85. Copies of the report were posted to all honourable members during the parliamentary recess.

AUSTRALIAN HONEY BOARD

Mr KERIN (Werriwa—Minister for Primary Industry)—Pursuant to sub-section 30(3) of the Honey Act 1962, I present the Australian Honey Board annual report for 1984-85 together with the text of a statement relating to the report.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY

Mr KERIN (Werriwa—Minister for Primary Industry)—For the information of honourable members, I present the Department of Primary Industry annual report for 1984-85. Copies of the report were posted to all honourable members during the parliamentary recess.

AUSTRALIAN BICENTENNIAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Mr PETER MORRIS (Shortland—Minister for Transport and Minister for Aviation)—Madam Speaker, I congratulate you on your election to high office. I look forward to working with you. Pursuant to section 27 of the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Trust Fund Act 1982, I present the Australian Bicentennial road development program annual report for 1984-85.

Motion (by **Mr Young**) proposed:

That the House take note of the paper.

Debate (on motion by **Mr N. A. Brown**) adjourned.

TRANS AUSTRALIA AIRLINES

Mr PETER MORRIS (Shortland—Minister for Transport and Minister for Aviation)—Pursuant to section 40 of the Australian National Airlines Act 1945, I present the Trans Australia Airlines annual report for 1984-85.

Motion (by Mr Young) proposed:

That the House take note of the paper.

Debate (on motion by Mr N. A. Brown) adjourned.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (ALLIGATOR RIVERS REGION) ACT

Mr COHEN (Robertson—Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Environment)—Madam Speaker, first of all I congratulate you on your election. Pursuant to section 36 of the Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978, I present the annual report for 1984-85 of the Supervising Scientist for the Alligator Rivers Region.

Motion (by Mr Young) proposed:

That the House take note of the paper.

Debate (on motion by Mr N. A. Brown) adjourned.

AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN'S TELEVISION FOUNDATION

Mr COHEN (Robertson—Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment)—For the information of honourable members, I present the Australian Children's Television Foundation annual report for 1984-85.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE

Mr BARRY JONES (Lalor—Minister for Science)—Madam Speaker, I preface my remarks by congratulating you on your elevation to great heights. You have come a long way since the dieldren campaign. It seems like another era. For the information of honourable members, I present the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce annual report for 1984-85.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

Mr BARRY JONES (Lalor—Minister for Science)—For the information of honourable members, I present the Australian Industry and Technology Council annual summary of proceedings for 1984-85.

ROYAL COMMISSION INTO BRITISH NUCLEAR TESTS IN AUSTRALIA

Mr BARRY JONES (Lalor—Minister for Science)—For the information of honourable members, I present volumes 1 to 3 of the report of the Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia, together with the text of a statement by the Minister for Resources and Energy (Senator Gareth Evans) relating to the report. Copies of the report were posted to all honourable members during the parliamentary recess.

Motion (by Mr Young) proposed:

That the House take note of the paper.

Debate (on motion by Mr N. A. Brown) adjourned.

Pipeline Authority

Mr BARRY JONES (Lalor—Minister for Science)—Pursuant to section 45 of the Pipeline Authority Act 1973, I present the Pipeline Authority annual report for 1984-85.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority

Mr BARRY JONES (Lalor—Minister for Science)—Pursuant to section 32 of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1949, I present the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority annual report for 1984-85.

Australian Marine Sciences and Technologies Advisory Committee

Mr BARRY JONES (Lalor—Minister for Science)—For the information of honourable members, I present the Australian Marine Sciences and Technologies Advisory Committee annual report for 1984-85.

Office of Australian War Graves

Mr HOLDING (Melbourne Ports—Minister for Aboriginal Affairs)—Madam Speaker, may I first, on my own behalf and on behalf of my constituents, whom you served so well for a number of years in another capacity, say how delighted we all are with your elevation to the important office of Speaker. Pursuant to section 13 of the War Graves Act 1980, I present the Office of Australian War Graves annual report for 1984-85.

Defence Service Homes Corporation

Mr HOLDING (Melbourne Ports—Minister for Aboriginal Affairs)—Pursuant to section 58 of the Defence Service Homes Act, I present the

Defence Service Homes Corporation annual report for 1984-85.

REPATRIATION COMMISSION

Mr HOLDING (Melbourne Ports—Minister for Aboriginal Affairs)—Pursuant to section 122 of the Repatriation Act 1920, I present the Repatriation Commission annual report for 1984-85.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS

Mr BEALE (Deakin)—Madam Speaker, I add my congratulations on your election as Speaker today. I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Madam SPEAKER—Does the honourable member claim to have been misrepresented?

Mr BEALE—I do.

Madam SPEAKER—Please proceed.

Mr BEALE—The Minister for Defence (Mr Beazley) during his answer to a Dorothy Dix question today implied that I was advocating market rents for servicemen living in Defence Force houses. He has misrepresented me. At no time did I ever make such a statement. The whole question of the defence service home loans scheme was raised by the Treasurer (Mr Keating) in his May statement. It was the Treasurer who said that privatisation of the scheme would save the Government \$120m a year.

Madam SPEAKER—Order! The honourable member knows he may not debate his personal explanation. Once he has established how he has been personally misrepresented he will resume his seat.

Mr BEALE—The Minister for Defence said he did not know where the statement on the \$120m came from. I now tell the Minister, as I did during his answer, that it came from his colleague the Treasurer.

Madam SPEAKER—Order! The honourable member has now gone past the point where he has been misrepresented. He is now debating the issue.

Mr BEALE—Madam Speaker, may I conclude by saying that the Minister misrepresented me. He has no idea about the contents of the Treasurer's May statement.

Mr CONNOLLY (Bradfield)—Madam Speaker, may I also preface my remarks by congratulating you on your election as Speaker. I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Madam SPEAKER—Does the honourable member claim to have been misrepresented?

Mr CONNOLLY—Yes.

Madam SPEAKER—Please proceed.

Mr CONNOLLY—In an article in the *Australian Financial Review* of Friday, 31 January this year, Michael Byrnes, a journalist in Indonesia, reported on a visit by a delegation of members of the Parliamentary Liberal Party of Australia to Indonesia, including Irian Jaya. In his article he made a number of very important errors which I would like to clarify for the record. For example, he claimed that the delegation edged Australia into a new involvement in the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border problems. I emphasise that at no stage did the delegation, any member of it, or I as leader, express such a view. We did not, as was alleged, at any time speak of a direct involvement for Australia in the Papua New Guinea-West Irian border issue. In fact, we emphasised that the matter was entirely a bilateral issue between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea and that Australia had no direct interest other than an understandable desire to see stability in the region which includes our own common sea border.

In another part of the article he referred to a meeting which the delegation had with a number of people who had been sent back by Papua New Guinea across the border into Irian Jaya. He referred in the article to 'a private meeting requested by the MPs with the prisoners'. The fact of the matter is that at a dinner on the previous night I had inquired of the Governor of Irian Jaya whether he was holding persons in his gaols who were previously border crossers. He affirmed that they were and then said 'Would you like to see them? We have no secrets', or words to that effect. On the basis of that, of course, we accepted and on the following day a visit to the gaol was arranged. To suggest that we actually initiated a request to visit the gaol is completely false and only adds substance to his allegation made earlier that we were in fact forcing Australia into a closer relationship or closer involvement than had previously been the case.

Madam SPEAKER—The honourable member must realise that when he makes a personal explanation it is on his own behalf and not on behalf of a group.

Mr CONNOLLY—Furthermore, I am reported as follows:

Mr Connolly had been publicly pushing the message that Australia had an important and direct stake in the exodus of Irianese across the border into PNG and into Australian territory on Thursday Island.

As I stated earlier, the message I was putting over quite clearly was that, where there is a common border between Irian Jaya and Australia, of course we have a direct interest and a stake. Equally, we have an interest in the overall stability of the region. At no stage did I say that we were involved in any way with the Papua New Guinea-West Irian border.

AUSTRALIAN WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

Mr BARRY JONES (Lalor—Minister for Science)—For the information of honourable members, I present the minutes of the 1985 general meeting of the Australian Water Resources Council held in Darwin on 26 and 27 June 1985.

PETITIONS

The Clerk—Petitions have been lodged for presentation as follows and copies will be referred to the appropriate Ministers:

Koalas

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Parliament assembled.

The petition of concerned people respectfully showeth their desire to have the koala declared an endangered species and given the proper protection of the Commonwealth.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honourable House declare that the koala may not be exported from this country and that urgent re-vegetation of their habitats be carried out. Your petitioners also humbly pray that Commonwealth Government funds will be made available for research into the disease Chlamydia Psittaci which is killing the koala.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by **Mr Baldwin, Mr Free, Mr Humphreys, Mr Barry Jones, Mr Jull, Mr Langmore, Mr Lindsay, Mr Maher and Mr Moore.**

Petitions received.

National Flag

To the Honourable the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in the Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia showeth that whereas:

1. They are completely satisfied with the design of the existing Australian National Flag.

2. They are aware it properly reflects the immutable characteristics of Australia, namely:

(a) The Union Jack, itself the creation of three Christian Crosses, represents the Nation's historical origin and the source of its language and law;

(b) The Southern Cross on an azure blue background signifying its geographical location on this planet Earth;

(c) The large star depicting the advent of Federation in 1901.

3. They know the Flag has been a source of inspiration to generations of Australians in peace and war.

4. They recall that millions of native born Australians and newcomers to these shores from other parts of the world have become united under its proud symbolism.

5. They are certain that any change to the Flag will produce division in the Australian community.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable House will:

Propose and pass a motion that 'the existing Australian National Flag be changed only with the approval of the Nation as expressed in a Referendum'.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by **Mr Ewen Cameron, Mr Charles, Mr Peter Fisher, Mr Hawker, Mr McArthur, Ms Mayer and Mr O'Keefe.**

Petitions received.

National Flag

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of certain citizens of Australia respectfully showeth:

That the Australian flag symbolises the continuity between Australia's past, its present and the future;

That the presence of the Union Jack on the flag represents not a subservience to Britain, but a reminder of our inheritance of the fruits of hundreds of years of struggle for individual liberty against the forces of tyranny and oppression;

Nonetheless recognises the rights of Australians should they wish as a people to change the design of their flag.

Your petitioners humbly pray that no change be made to the Australian flag except with the consent of the people in a referendum. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by **Mr Ruddock.**

Petition received.

Common Law Rights

To the Honourable the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in the Parliament assembled. The petition of the undersigned shows:

That the Bill of Rights and the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Bill:

(1) Offer nothing more than is already available under Common Law,

(2) Deny some Human Rights and do not include others,

(3) Give dangerously wide powers to an unelected body, and

(4) Could cause far more damage than they could possibly cure.

Your petitioners request that the House of Representatives should:

Completely reject both the Bill of Rights and the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Bill.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
by **Mr Bilney, Mr Duncan, Mr Steele Hall, Mr Jacobi, Mr O'Neil and Mr Wilson.**

Petitions received.

Discrimination against Women

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives assembled: The Petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia respectfully sheweth:

That whereas the Commonwealth of Australia ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in 1983, the Government of Victoria in passing the Planning (Brothels) Act 1984 is in breach of Article 6 of the Convention which says that "States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women".

That the Victorian Planning (Brothels) Act 1984 provides legal authority to brothel operators to traffic in and exploit the prostitution of women and to live off the earnings of prostitutes.

That whereas the Federal Minister for Health has counselled citizens to shun promiscuity (The Australian 26/1/85) because of the serious and sometimes fatal health hazards, the operations of legalised brothels encourages promiscuity and the spread of diseases, including AIDS.

Your petitioners therefore pray:

That the Government of Australia having ratified the UN Convention on Women remain consistent in its obligations to uphold the Articles of the Convention and request the Victorian Government to immediately repeal the Planning (Brothels) Act 1984.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by **Mr Cunningham, Mr Hawker, Mr Lloyd, Mr McArthur and Mr O'Keefe.**

Petitions received.

Export of Live Sheep

To the Honourable the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of the undersigned citizens respectfully sheweth that:

According to the Senate Select Committee report one million sheep have died during export to the Middle East in the last 5 years. At least 2% die on each voyage, in addition to the large numbers which may die as a result of particularly adverse conditions, for example 40,000 due to fire, 15,000 due to cold at Portland and 15,000 recently due to humidity near Jeddah. Beyond the mortality figures, all sheep endure the stress of the voyage and the cruelty of halal slaughter (which has recently been banned in Britain).

Your petitioners most humbly pray that the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled should accept the findings of the Senate Select Committee. In particular:

- (1) to phase out the live sheep export trade over 5 years and to substitute for it a refrigerated sheep-meat trade,
- (2) in the interim, to give the Australian Agricultural Health and Quarantine Service responsibility for the welfare of export sheep in Australia, including the power to stop abuses,
- (3) in the interim, to implement the Senate Select Committee's recommendations regarding the improvement of current conditions and husbandry practices.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by **Mr Kerin, Mr Moore, Mr O'Neil and Mr White.**

Petitions received.

Slaughter of Wild Horses

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Parliament Assembled.

The petition of concerned people respectfully sheweth their desire to have the brumby declared a protected species.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House follow the example of President Nixon in the U.S.A. By declaring our wild horses protected from industry and discriminate slaughter.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
by **Mr Baldwin, Mr Langmore and Mr Lindsay.**

Petitions received.

Marine Band Radio Licence Fee

To the Honourable, the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, Parliament House, Canberra, ACT 2600.

The petition of certain citizens of Australia draws to the attention of the House:

That we, the undersigned, are greatly concerned by, and totally opposed to, paying a licence fee to operate a marine band radio which is carried in any craft, and which may be relied upon to summon assistance in emergency situations.

We wish you to rescind the Regulation under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905, which prescribes this fee.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Federal Commonwealth Government of Australia will protect us from payment of this fee, and your petitioners, as is duty bound, will ever pray.

by **Mr Blunt, Mr Cohen and Mr Dobie.**

Petitions received.

International Year of Repairing the Earth

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. This petition of concerned Australian citizens respectfully points out:

That, for our survival, an effective Worldpeace Initiative needs to be established to work towards mutual understanding, world disarmament, economic well-being for all and full employment. This Initiative will help to

ensure a sustainable society conserving natural resources, and revitalising soils essential for growing a plentiful and healthy food supply and tree cover for the needs of present and future generations. By working for these objectives, Australia can set an example for the rest of the world.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will:

- (1) Propose to the United Nations General Assembly that 1989 be declared International Year for Repairing the Earth.
- (2) Implement Action Programs Leading up to 1989 which will include:
 - (a) Actively supporting the International Year of Peace in 1986 by reallocating at least 10% of our military expenditure to fund environmental repair programs.
 - (b) Implementing National Recycling Programs to reuse water, and to compost into hygienic humus all presently wasted organic garbage and sewage-sludge mixed with fine ground powder from mineral-rich gravels and rocks, to use as a natural fertiliser in revitalising impoverished soils;
 - (c) Developing National Employment Programs giving priority to the planting and growing of healthy forests, food-producing trees and other crops and vegetation including environmentally sound use and reuse of water to assist the greening of Australia.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray,

by Mr Carlton, Mr Hand and Mr Lloyd.

Petitions received.

International Year for Repairing the Earth

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. This petition of concerned Australian citizens respectfully points out:

That, for our Survival, an effective Worldpeace initiative needs to be established which will work towards mutual understanding, World Disarmament, Economic well-being, maximum employment, utilising Natural Resources for Peaceful purposes, developing Healthy Soils and Growing a plentiful food supply and tree cover. By so doing, Australia can set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will:

- (1) Create an Australian Ministry for Peace specifically devoted to peace-building and the non-violent resolution of conflict;
- (2) Convene a national Summit for Survival to discuss the issues of world disarmament, security and national and international co-operation;
- (3) Fully support the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign by allocating the equivalent of at least 10% of the defence budget to fund peace activities;

- (4) Actively assist the International Year of Peace in 1986 by initiating programs for peace education and environmental repair;
- (5) Develop National Employment Programs to give priority to the planting and growing of forests, food-producing trees and other crops;
- (6) Implement National Recycling Programs to rescue water and to compost all presently wasted sewage-sludge and organic garbage into hygienic humus for use in rehabilitating impoverished soils;
- (7) Propose to the United Nations General Assembly that 1989 be declared International Year for Repairing the Earth.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will every pray.

by Mr Carlton.

Petition received.

Otway Forests, Victoria

To the Honourable the Speaker and the Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled: The petition of certain citizens of Australia shows

Woodchipping and clearfelling will destroy the Otway forests, water catchments and jobs in Tourism.

Your petitioners therefore pray that you will protect the Otway forests for the future and refuse any licence to export woodchips from the Otways.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Cohen, Mr Kerin and Mr Scholes.

Petitions received.

Nuclear Weapons Tests

To the Honourable the Speaker and the Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled; and, to the Australian Government.

This petition of concerned Australian citizens respectfully points out that a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapon tests in all environments for all time would be a vital first step towards:

inhibiting the addition of more and more sophisticated and destabilising nuclear weapons to the world's arsenals;

arresting the extension of the arms race to outer space; upholding the provisions of existing treaties and agreements.

Your petitioners humbly pray that:

- (1) The Australian Government-A) take new initiatives to encourage all member states of the United Nations—especially the Governments of nuclear weapon States—to conclude at an early stage a treaty banning all nuclear weapon tests in all environments for all time, B) call on all nuclear weapon States to declare an immediate moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests pending conclusion of a CTB.

- (2) All Federal members of Parliament and Senators make strong representations to the Australian Government to act towards these goals.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Baldwin and Mr Everingham.

Petitions received.

Wild Horses

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in the Parliament assembled.

The petition of concerned people respectfully showeth their desire to have the wild horses of Queensland and the Northern Territory declared a protected species.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House set aside a National Park for these horses and ensure that killing of feral animals be undertaken in a humane manner with proper legislation and enforcement.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
by **Mr Baldwin** and **Mr Lindsay**.

Petitions received.

Funding of Children's Services

To the Honourable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, the Petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth:

That the May expenditure savings which introduced funding cuts to children's services will cause hardship to many low and middle income earners. Families relying on these vital services will suffer, as will workers within the industry. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House fully restores all Federal funding to children's services in Australia.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
by **Mr Baldwin** and **Mr Maher**.

Petitions received.

Funding of Children's Services

To the Honourable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of we, the undersigned citizens of Australia, respectfully showeth our concern at the drastic and untimely reduction of funding to early childhood services in our State. Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable House will restore full funding to childrens services.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
by **Mr Dawkins** and **Mr O'Keefe**.

Petitions received.

Taxation: Private Health Insurance

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia respectfully sayeth:

That we the undersigned are totally opposed to any taxation change which involves a tax on Health Fund contributions or benefits.

That we are already required to pay a 1 per cent levy to partly finance the Medicare scheme and that we would regard any further taxation of our health insurance arrangements as unfair and unreasonable.

That therefore we urge the Government to ensure that there is no taxation on illness and no special

taxation on those who seek to insure themselves against the cost of private health care.

And your petitioners, as is duty bound, will ever pray.
by **Mr Humphreys** and **Mr Ruddock**.

Petitions received.

Overseas Students

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled:

- (i) We regret that the \$4,595 tax free threshold for overseas students was recently abolished by the Government. This places an unfair burden on overseas students who are required to pay a tax of 33 per cent on every dollar earned with no minimum income threshold.
- (ii) Overseas students encounter numerous problems such as exorbitant tuition fees; racism, communication and interaction. Part-time working opportunity has served to alleviate increasing financial problems in the past, and we hope that this will continue to be so.

Therefore, we the undersigned citizens of Australia and overseas students call upon the Government to;

- (i) Reinstate the tax-free threshold for overseas students.
- (ii) To reform the Overseas Student Program by taking measures such as abolishing the discriminatory fees, stamp out racism and streamlining the program's administration.
- (iii) We believe that Australia has an obligation to educate students from the Third World and that the current Overseas Student Program in its present form is not addressing this objective adequately.

by **Ms McHugh** and **Mr Allan Morris**.

Petitions received.

Australian Bill of Rights Legislation

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia, respectfully showeth:

That the proposed Australian Bill of Rights Bill 1985 will endanger the Federal system in Australia, the State and Federal criminal justice systems, the State and Federal Police Force, the State and Federal education systems, the independence of the churches and religious associations, marriage and the family, children, the unborn, the handicapped, the aged and the infirm, employer and employee relationships and Australian society generally.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray:

That your Honourable house defer debate on the Bill for twelve months and circulate the Bill for twelve months for the widest possible debate, scrutiny and discussion, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by **Mr Ian Robinson** and **Mr Ruddock**.

Petitions received.

Foreign Military and Intelligence Facilities in Australia

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia, respectfully showeth that:

1. Life on the Australian continent and regions nearby is threatened with a nuclear attack on the joint Australia-United States facilities at Pine Gap, Nurrungar and North-West Cape.

2. That Australian control over these foreign bases is so ineffective, that at least on one occasion a foreign base has put on 'red alert' without the knowledge of the Australian government.

3. That through the presence of foreign bases on our soil, Australia is aligned with a super power and therefore involved in any escalation of tension and competition between superpowers.

Your petitioners therefore pray that:

The Australian Government take note of the Parliamentary Joint-Committee of Foreign Affairs and Defence report that found Australia is a likely nuclear target, and make arrangements for an immediate top-level meeting between the governments of the United States of America and Australia to re-negotiate the relevant treaties, with a view to the early cancellation and removal of all foreign military and intelligence facilities from Australian soil.

by Mr Baldwin.

Petition received.

Pre-School Funding

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of we, the undersigned citizens of Australia, respectfully showeth:

That we object to the proposed cutback of funding for pre-school services in S.A.

by Mr Bilney.

Petition received.

Australian Grand Prix

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled:

The undersigned do hereby petition you with our objection to the Federal Government proposal to grant approximately \$5 million to the S.A. Government for the Formula One Grand Prix racing event. Our objection is not to the staging of the Grand Prix but rather that the Grand Prix is considered more than the needs of the elderly. For the cost of \$5 million a small deficient funded nursing home could be built at Morphett Vale and provide some relief to the current critical shortage of nursing home beds in the area.

We seek your support and response to this petition.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Bilney.

Petition received.

Changes to Veterans' Entitlements

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled:

We the undersigned call upon all Members to pay due respect to all returned service personnel. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that all changes to benefits for veterans, and conditions of service for military personnel, as announced in the May Economic Statement, be withdrawn as to allow sufficient time for sensible community debate before any veteran or service person can be unfairly disadvantaged.

by Mr Blunt.

Petition received.

Taxation

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Australia respectfully showeth:

That we deplore the discriminatory tax proposals as outlined in the Government's 'White Paper' and the Government's preferred option on proposed new and widened tax proposals as so outlined, namely:

Capital Gains Tax

Hidden Death Tax described as 'Capital Gains Tax after death'

Gift Tax

Increased Company Tax

Employer taxes on employees' employment benefits.

All such taxes will discriminate against and inhibit progress, growth and employment throughout the nation.

They will attack hardworking people who have built up their assets; they will discourage thrift; they will inhibit development; they will treat unfairly all who plan for the future; they will cause trouble and expense in arriving at the value of their assets; they will discourage industry and punish achievement.

Your petitioners most humbly pray that the Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled should immediately reject these tax proposals. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Blunt.

Petition received.

Sugar Industry

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia respectfully showeth that:

As residents of the towns of Ayr and Home Hill and surrounding districts, your petitioners do humbly pray that the Australian Government, in recognition of the present plight of the sugar industry in our region and other parts of Australia, and in recognition of the importance of the industry to the economic and social well-being of our community, provide urgent financial assistance to that industry to ensure the survival and future viability of our local economy.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Braithwaite.

Petition received.

National Flag

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives assembled.

The petition of certain citizens of Australia show that the Australian Flag should be retained in its present form, without change.

Your petitioners pray that the Australian Flag will not be changed to satisfy the desires of a few vocal extremists who confuse this with the completely separate issue of our Nation becoming a republic.

by Mr N. A. Brown.

Petition received.

Small Businesses

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives assembled in Parliament. The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth:

Introduction of any additional capital gains taxes, wealth taxes or death duties is opposed on the grounds that:

they adversely affect the small and medium size businesses in Australia, destroying incentive and discouraging investment in this important area of the economy;

the Australian economy, and employment in particular, is heavily reliant on growth in small businesses;

any capital gains that might result when owners of small businesses finally sell the business are not 'wind-fall gains' but the result of many hard years of work and sacrifice, with very little being taken out of the business by way of salaries so that the maximum amount of money can be ploughed back into the business to create growth and jobs;

the owners of small businesses often depend on a capital gain—which are simply deferred salaries—when they eventually sell their business to sustain them in retirement;

Your Petitioners request that the House of Representatives, in Parliament assembled, will protect the rights of private enterprise and reject any inequitable additional taxes.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Cadman.

Petition received.

Funding of State Arts Councils

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of certain citizens of Australia respectfully showeth that the current policies of the Community Arts Board of the Australia Council are disadvantaging rural residents with regard to access to the Arts.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Federal Government will allocate sufficient funds to the Australia Council specifically to ensure ongoing funding to State Arts Councils to enable those organisations to

maintain access to performing and other arts activities in country areas, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Ian Cameron.

Petition received.

Chiropractic Services

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled: The humble petition of certain citizens of Australia respectfully showeth that Chiropractic services should come under normal health care benefits.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that Chiropractic care be included under the Health Act.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Campbell.

Petition received.

Mrs Lindy Chamberlain

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of undersigned citizens of Australia respectfully showeth: our deep concern over the continued imprisonment of Mrs Lindy Chamberlain. We ask the Federal Government to appoint an inquiry with a Royal Commissions powers to compel the attendance of witness.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Federal Government will immediately give this matter your earnest consideration.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Duffy.

Petition received.

South Africa

To the Honourable the Prime Minister and the House of Representatives.

We, the undersigned, believe that the South African system of Apartheid is abhorrent to all democratic peoples and that no aid or support should be given to the racist and repressive regime ruling South Africa. Because of the strong economic and other links between Australia and South Africa, to "do nothing" is to continue to support Apartheid. Opposition to Apartheid can only be meaningful if it is embodied in Action.

Therefore we call on the Australian Government to immediately:

- (1) impose extensive trade sanctions against South Africa
- (2) withdraw permission for South African Airways to operate in Australia
- (3) withdraw all diplomatic recognition from the undemocratic minority government of South Africa
- (4) close the South African Embassy
- (5) refuse to recognise South African passports.

This action is *urgently* needed.

Your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Duncan.

Petition received.

Tertiary Education Assistance Allowance

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled: The petition of concerned people of Australia respectfully show their desire that Your Honourable House (the Government) act immediately to raise the Tertiary Education Assistance Allowance to the level of the Unemployment Benefit.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Tim Fischer.

Petition received.

Administrator of the Northern Territory

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled, the petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth that we believe that the autocratic decision to terminate the appointment of His Honour Commodore E. E. Johnston, A.M., O.B.E. as the Administrator of the Northern Territory is an affront to the people of the Northern Territory and abhorred by them. Further, such an action denigrates the position of the Administrator of the Northern Territory.

Your petitioners most humbly pray that the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled should ensure that His Honour, Commodore E. E. Johnston, A.M., O.B.E. is appointed immediately for a further five years as Administrator of the Northern Territory and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Everingham.

Petition received.

Kangaroos

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled.

The petition of concerned people respectfully showeth their desire to stop the commercial exploitation of the kangaroo.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House re-apply the ban on the export of kangaroo products.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Grace.

Petition received.

Immigration

To the Right Honourable the Speaker and the Honourable Members of the House of Representatives in the Parliament assembled:

The humble petition of the undersigned electors of the Commonwealth of Australia, respectfully showeth:

That we are deeply concerned that the present and projected rate of non-European immigration will result in Australia suffering the same type of racial and cultural friction being experienced by some other countries;

And that in view of the widespread opposition to non-European immigration with its far-reaching impli-

cations concerning the future of Australia and its institutions;

And because the people of every nation have the natural right to determine which migrants they shall accept;

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will agree to electors having the opportunity to express their view on the present immigration policy at a national referendum to be held in conjunction with the next elections.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

by Mr Jacobi.

Petition received.

Petrol Prices

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned citizens respectfully showeth:

1. That we are completely dissatisfied with the pricing of petrol in this country;

2. That under a Labor Government petrol prices have continued to rise excessively, with recent Government decisions adding over 8c per litre to the price of petrol in some country areas;

3. The proposed consumption tax could lead to a further rise of 6c per litre; and

4. The high cost of petrol discriminates against country residents who rely on their cars for essential communication and transport.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Australian Government honour the commitment given by the Prime Minister during the 1983 election campaign to reduce petrol prices by 3c per litre.

Further we strongly urge the Government to adopt a petrol pricing policy which does not cause unnecessary rises in the cost of petrol. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Hawker.

Petition received.

National Anthem

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled:

The humble petition of undersigned citizens of Australia, respectfully showeth:

That we believe reference to God should be made in the Australian National Anthem, as Australia is considered to be a Christian nation, and therefore we believe inclusion of his name is appropriate and desirable.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the last line of each verse of the Australian National Anthem be altered to read, in joyful strains let us sing "God Bless Australia Fair".

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Hawker.

Petition received.

Pensions: Assets Test

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled:

The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia, respectfully sheweth:

That in the light of the Labor Government's failure to act to correct the many anomalies in the Assets Test on pensions brought to its notice, the Labor Government's legislation should be repealed before it has an unduly unfair impact on pensioners.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled should immediately seek the repeal of the Labor Government's iniquitous and unfair Assets Test. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Hawker.

Petition received.

Compulsory Unionism

To the Honourable the President and Members of the Senate in Parliament assembled and the Honourable the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled; the humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia respectfully sheweth:

That we being persons connected with and employed in the building industry within Australia deplore the attempts to enforce compulsory unionisation within the architectural profession and in particular do oppose all attempts at compulsory unionisation, particularly by the Association of Draughting, Supervisory and Technical Employees and base such opposition on the conflict with the essence of a professional standing, a conflict with the Architects Acts and a conflict with basic Common Law interests, particularly in respect of the Architect being independent in supporting the interests of his client, and further that if an Architect is directly involved with a Building Industry Union that this would be a conflict of interest in the role of the Architect as a Quasi-Arbitrator between Proprietor and Builder.

Any such proposal to require compulsory unionisation of Architects discriminates against and inhibits progress within the profession and the building industry and curtails employment throughout the Nation.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Senate in Parliament assembled and the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled reject proposals for compulsory unionisation within the architectural profession and support the profession and the building industry in its independence and standing for the promotion of independent and high standards within the profession and the building industry.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Howard.

Petition received.

Funding of TAFE Leisure Courses

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, the petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth:

That the elimination of the TAFE hobby course is detrimental to public welfare. This decision is not in

keeping with future planning for the increased growth of leisure, associated with any economic and technological growth.

Due to the changing nature of Australian society, these leisure courses are essential. We request that these courses be restored to their 1985 level, as they provide a valuable personal component for those people with increased leisure time; the unemployed, the employed and in particular, the pensioner groups. We see this situation as discriminatory, that these classes with a high percentage of female students, are sacrificed due to the spurious argument of cost-efficiency.

It is essential that this situation be rectified, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Howard.

Petition received.

Indirect Taxation

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia respectfully sheweth that the introduction of a consumption tax will increase the tax burden of those who can least afford it—middle and low income earners, pensioners and beneficiaries.

Your petitioners most humbly pray that the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled should oppose any form of a broadly based indirect tax which is regressive in nature or any other type of universal consumption tax.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Howard.

Petition received.

Racial Discrimination Act

To the Honourable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives. The humble petition of undersigned citizens of Australia respectfully request that the:

- (a) Racial Discrimination Act 1975 be amended immediately to outlaw incitement to racial hatred and make group defamation a criminal offence.
- (b) UN Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination be immediately ratified to include the reserve clauses concerning group defamation.
- (c) Race Discrimination Commissioner proposed under the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Bill (at present before the Parliament) be empowered to investigate and prosecute cases of group defamation.
- (d) Human Rights Commission be given adequate resources to pursue effectively all complaints lodged with the Commission.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Attorney-General the Honourable Lionel Bowen take action accordingly to have the Racial Discrimination Act 1975 amended as suggested above.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mrs Kelly.

Petition received.

Enterprise Migrant Hostel, Victoria

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth:

We are concerned that the closure of the Enterprise Migrant Hostel will be detrimental to the long-term settlement prospects of migrants in Victoria as well as detrimental to Ethnic Communities who have settled in the Springvale area. In addition, the long-term development of commerce and industry in the area will be adversely affected.

We urge the Government to reverse this decision.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Kent.

Petition received.

Nuclear Free Zones

To the Honourable the Speaker and the Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of citizens of Australia shows:

That the people of New Zealand and the New Zealand Government have given an example to the world in their efforts to achieve a nuclear free South Pacific, and such decision being endorsed by the people at a general election.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the Australian Government support the principled stand taken by the New Zealand Government and urges it to condemn any efforts by the U.S. Government to impose economic or other sanctions on New Zealand in retaliation for their stand on nuclear vessels.

We further urge the Australian Government to urgently implement its policy to promote the development of zones of peace and nuclear free zones in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Kent.

Petition received.

Plant Variety Rights

To the Honourable Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. We the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth do humbly pray that the Commonwealth government:

1. Uphold the principle that the seeds and cuttings of plants are a public resource and a common heritage to all and that accordingly seeds should be freely available to all, freely multipliable, able to be sold, exchanged, exported and imported by anyone who wishes. This is seen as a matter of national food security.

2. Recognise that plant breeding is a highly co-operative venture often involving private enterprise at the very last stages after basic seed collection, storage, and research has been publicly funded.

3. In view of the aforementioned paragraphs, recognise that any system giving 'property' or ownership rights over seeds to individuals, organisations or enterprises is inappropriate and unjust.

4. Recognise that legislation establishing plant patenting schemes overseas has had serious adverse effects, namely:

- (i) a slowing-down of scientific information exchange and exchanges in basic plant breeding materials, that is, germ plasm,
- (ii) subordination and/or curtailment of public breeding programs,
- (iii) farmer unrest at seed prices,
- (iv) monopoly control of seed production and sales has passed into the hands of giant petrochemical and drug corporations also marketing crop chemicals,
- (v) increased uniformity of crop varieties leading to a vulnerability to pest and disease attack.

5. Reject any proposal to legislate for any system such as the drafted Plant Variety Rights Act, which gives exclusive ownership rights over seeds to individuals, organisations or enterprises.

And your petitioners, as is duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Kerin.

Petition received.

Foreign Military Bases in Australia and Nuclear Free Zones

To the Honourable Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled, the humble petition of citizens of Australia respectfully show:

As a part of the world wide campaign by women in the final year of the United Nations' Decade for Women for 'Equality, Development and Peace' (1976-1985) and in view of the grave possibility of nuclear catastrophe, the Union of Australian Women calls on the Australian Government to:

intensify its efforts for nuclear disarmament.

remove U.S. bases from Australian soil.

keep the Pacific and Indian Oceans nuclear free.

by Ms McHugh.

Petition received.

Pre-School Funding

To the Honourable Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of we, the undersigned citizens of the Australia, respectfully showeth:

We urge you to reverse your decision, to cut funds to pre-school Education and Child Care, pointing out that funding at this stage in a child life will lessen the amount to be spent in later years, that money spent now is an investment in the future generation. Our children have a right to quality pre-school Education and Child Care, we urge that funds be maintained to this area.

And your petitioners, as is duty bound, will ever pray.

by Mr Porter.

Petition received.

National Flag

The Right Honourable the Speaker and the honourable Members of the House of Representatives in the parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned electors of the Commonwealth of Australia respectfully showeth that.

1. We are completely satisfied with the design of the existing Australian national flag.

2. We are aware it properly reflects the immutable characteristics of Australia, namely:

The Union Jack itself the creation of 3 Christian crosses represents the nation's historical origin, and the source of its language and law.

The Southern Cross on an azure blue background signifying its place in space.

The large star depicting the advent of Federation in 1901.

3. We know the flag has been a source of inspiration to generations of Australians in peace and war.

4. We recall that millions of native-born Australians and newcomers to these shores from other parts of the world have become united under its proud symbolism.

5. We are certain that any change to the flag will produce division in the Australian community.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable house will:

Propose and pass a motion that "the existing Australian national flag remains sacrosanct from change".

And your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray.

by **Mr Rocher.**

Petition received.

Tropical Rainforests, North Queensland

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, in Parliament assembled, the humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Australia respectfully showeth:

that the tropical rainforests of North Queensland, between Townsville and Cooktown, are of outstanding universal value and form part of our natural heritage as defined by the World Heritage Convention;

that these rainforests contain the richest concentration of 'primitive' flowering plant families in the world;

that these rainforests contain over 1400 species of plants, of which 450 are found nowhere else in the world;

that the area has the richest assemblage of fauna in Australia;

that these rainforests and fringing tall open forests provide the only habitat for numerous rare and highly restricted species of plants and animals; and

that the High Court of Australia found that Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention for the Protection of the world Cultural and Natural Heritage imposed clear obligations on the Commonwealth Government to protect and conserve Australia's natural and cultural heritage.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that:

The Parliament of Australia will, in order to honour its obligations under the world heritage convention, pro-

tect and conserve the whole of the tropical rainforests of North Queensland, being a part of Australia's natural heritage, by nominating the area for inclusion in the world heritage list, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by **Mr Spender.**

Petition received.

Australian Bill of Rights Legislation

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of South Australia showeth that: Your petitioners pray that Your Honourable House will reject the proposed Australian Bill of Rights Bill 1985 for the following reasons:

1. We believe as a matter of faith and judgment that the proposed legislation is anti-God and its implementation will result in attacks on the Christian church and the promotion of a State religion based on secular humanism;

2. That there is no need for legislation of this kind since the principles of freedom are already enshrined in Common Law and that it will cause more problems than it seeks to solve.

3. That there is a potential threat to our national security through making treaties of this kind with foreign nations, many of which do not share a common heritage and do not practice many of the principles that they have covenanted to uphold;

4. The methods being used to introduce this legislation are secretive and a blatant misuse of the external affairs powers under Section 51 of the Australian Constitution and that further more are contrary to the spirit of the Constitution;

5. That the implementation of the legislation through a process of new educational initiatives will result in the centralised control of education and this will inevitably lead to the destruction of States' rights. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

by **Dr Blewett, Mr Duncan, Mr Hall, Mr Jacobi, Mr O'Neil, Mr Wilson and Mr Young.**

Petitions received.

Ayers Rock

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Richmond electorate respectfully showeth that:

Whereas the present Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has announced its intention to present the Title Deeds to Ayers Rock in Central Australia, currently the joint property of the people of the Commonwealth to an Aboriginal Land Council on 26 October 1985.

Whereas opinion polls and statements of representative groups, Member of Parliament and respected individuals show clearly that the Commonwealth government has no mandate from the citizens of the Commonwealth to act in this manner.

Whereas the present Government claims to be totally opposed to apartheid (separate development) in South Africa but is handing over Ayers Rock to an Aboriginal

Council in support of a policy of apartheid (separate development) which has been shown to be detrimental to the Aboriginal people of Australia.

Whereas it is pursuing this policy making it a crime for most white and many Aboriginals to enter, without permit, large areas of the Commonwealth designated apartheid (ie, set aside for separate development), contrary to our democratic traditions and experience of freedom of movement for citizens of all racial origins within Australia.

Whereas Australian citizens have no present means available to them to prevent this violation of their natural rights to unfettered common ownership of, and access to, a treasured natural asset.

Your petitioners humbly pray that the House of Representatives, in Parliament assembled, urge the Government to:

Seek means available for the protection of the people's interests to prevent this outrage and preserve the democratic traditions of Australia.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
by **Mr Blunt**.

Petition received.

Ayers Rock

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Richmond electorate respectfully sheweth that:

Whereas the present Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has announced its intention to present the Title Deeds to Ayers Rock in Central Australia, currently the joint property of the people of the Commonwealth to an Aboriginal Land Council on 26 October 1985.

Whereas opinion polls and statements of representative groups, Member of Parliament and respected individuals show clearly that the Commonwealth government has no mandate from the citizens of the Commonwealth to act in this manner.

Whereas the present Government claims to be totally opposed to apartheid (separate development) in South Africa but is handing over Ayers Rock to an Aboriginal Council in support of a policy of apartheid (separate development) which has been shown to be detrimental to the Aboriginal people of Australia.

Whereas it is pursuing this policy making it a crime for most white and many Aboriginals to enter, without permit, large areas of the Commonwealth designated apartheid (ie, set aside for separate development), contrary to our democratic traditions and experience of freedom of movement for citizens of all racial origins within Australia.

Whereas Australian citizens have no present means available to them to prevent this violation of their natural rights to unfettered common ownership of, and access to, a treasured natural asset.

Your petitioners humbly pray that the House of Representatives, in Parliament assembled, urge the Government to:

Seek means available for the protection of the people's interests to prevent this outrage and preserve the democratic traditions of Australia.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
by **Mr Slipper**.

Petition received.

Taxation: Depreciation on Buildings

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Richmond electorate respectfully sheweth that:

The Hawke Labor Government's ban on negative gearing and restrictions on property depreciation will adversely affect thousands of disadvantaged people who rent their homes.

Your petitioners humbly pray that the House of Representatives, in Parliament assembled, urge the Government to:

End its ill-considered and discriminatory policy on rented property and allow depreciation on all buildings used to produce rental income.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
by **Mr Blunt and Mr Slipper**.

Petitions received.

Taxation: Capital Gains

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Richmond Electorate respectfully sheweth that:

The proposed capital gains tax penalises small business, discourages long-term investment, hinders capital formation and will freeze existing investment patterns and limits the investors' ability to adjust the changed market conditions.

Your petitioners humbly pray that the House of Representatives, in Parliament assembled, urge the Government to:

Immediately abandon its ill considered capital gains tax proposal.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.
by **Mr Blunt and Mr Slipper**.

Petitions received.

Funding of Children's Services

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives Assembled in Parliament: This petition of certain residents of the State of Victoria draws the attention of the House to the fact that proposed amendments to the Child Care Act, by reducing operational funding to centres, threaten to destroy the existing high standard of child care.

Your petitioners therefore request that there be no changes to current funding arrangements until a full and proper review of the Children's Services Program takes place, which includes full community consultation and tripartite discussions between three levels of Government.

And four petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Duffy and Mr Howe.

Petitions received.

Australian Bill of Rights Legislation

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Richmond electorate respectfully showeth that:

The Hawke Labor Government's Bill of Rights seeks to make changes in the constitutional balance in Australia by intruding into the affairs of individuals and of State and Local Governments.

Your petitioners humbly pray that the House of Representatives, in Parliament assembled, urge the Government to:

Repeal the Bill of Rights legislation and not restrict the individual freedoms of Australians and its present justice system, nor in any underhand way centralise power in our three tier system of Government.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Blunt.

Petition received.

Superannuation

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Richmond electorate respectfully showeth that:

The Hawke Labor Government's productivity-superannuation accord with the ACTU and its support of the superannuation claims of the trade union movement will create an imbalance in industrial power and distort the future development of the Australian economy.

Your petitioners humbly pray that the House of Representatives, in Parliament assembled, urge the Government to:

Reject the superannuation claim of the trade union movement, and allow superannuation to develop without trade union domination.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Blunt.

Petition received.

Taxation: Entertainment Expenses

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Richmond electorate respectfully showeth that:

The Hawke Labor Government's total disallowance of tax deductability for entertainment and hospitality expenses will unfairly penalise Australian business and cost thousands of jobs for young and unskilled people.

Your petitioners humbly pray that the House of Representatives, in Parliament assembled, urge the Government to:

Abandon its total ban on entertainment expenses and allow tax deductability for legitimate and necessary expenses.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Blunt.

Petition received.

Pensions

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of certain residents of the state of Victoria draws to the attention of the House that we the undersigned believe it is the democratic right of all Australians to receive a pension under the current criteria.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the Parliament will reject proposals to change laws relating to qualifying periods for the granting of pensions.

by Mr Barry Jones.

Petition received.

Pre-School Funding

To the Honourable the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of the undersigned in the State of Queensland respectively showeth:

That the decision of the Federal Government to abolish funding for preschool education is contrary to the wishes and best interests of the majority of Australians;

That education is essential for the proper development of the country;

That preschool education is an important and integral part of the education process; and

That preschool education should not be elitist but available to all children.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Parliament of Australia will restore funding for preschool education and maintain funding at least at the current level.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Moore.

Petition received.

Pensions: Assets Test

To the Honourable the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of certain citizens of the Federal Division of Fisher in Queensland respectfully showeth:

That the Hawke Socialist Government be called upon to remove the unjust and cruel Assets Test;

That the Assets Test discriminates grossly against those people living on acreage blocks or in rural areas;

That the introduction of the Government's grab for the assets of senior citizens is condemned as un-Australian;

That the Government is requested to reconsider the Assets Test.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Slipper.

Petition received.

Taxation

To the Honourable the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Fisher respectfully showeth:

That we deplore the discriminatory tax proposals as outlined in the Government's 'White Paper' and the Government's preferred option on proposed new and widened tax proposals as so outlined, namely:

Capital Gains tax

Hidden Death tax described as 'Capital Gains tax after death'

Gift tax

Increased Company tax

Employer taxes on employees' employment benefits.

All such taxes will discriminate against and inhibit progress, growth and employment throughout the nation.

They will attack hardworking people who have built up their assets; they will discourage thrift; they will inhibit development; they will treat unfairly all who plan for the future; they will cause trouble and expense in arriving at the value of their assets; they will discourage industry and punish achievement.

We ask that the tax proposals be rejected.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Slipper.

Petition received.

Compulsory Unionism

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of certain citizens of the Federal Division of Fisher in Queensland respectfully showeth:

That the actions of trade unions have gone beyond their traditional goals of protecting workers conditions and rates of pay and have reached the point where they are seriously affecting the economic health of the nation and the people.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray:

1. That all Governments throughout Australia acknowledge and protect the Right to Work on behalf of all Australians.
2. That the total sovereignty of individual governments be recognised as a fundamental requirement of a workable, balanced Federal system of government.
3. That all necessary steps be taken to protect the citizens of Australia from any inducement, compulsion, threat or intimidation to join any trade union.
4. That there should be no preference in employment for people who are members of trade unions.
5. That the supremacy of elected governments over the sectional interests of trade unions be recognised, and
6. That the provision of essential services be maintained, free from industrial disruption.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Slipper.

Petition received.

National Flag

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of certain citizens of the Federal Division of Fisher in Queensland respectfully showeth:

1. They are completely satisfied with the design of the existing Australian National Flag.
2. They are aware it properly reflects the immutable characteristics of Australia, namely:
 - (a) The Union Jack, itself the creation of three Christian Crosses, represents the Nation's historical origin and the source of its language and law;
 - (b) The Southern Cross on an azure blue background signifying its geographical location on this planet Earth;
 - (c) The large star depicting the advent of Federation in 1901.
3. They know the Flag has been a source of inspiration to generations of Australians in peace and war.
4. They recall that millions of native-born Australians and newcomers to these shores from other parts of the world have become united under its proud symbolism.
5. They are certain that any change to the Flag will produce division in the Australian community.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable House will:

Propose and pass a motion that 'the existing Australian national flag remains sacrosanct from change'.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Mr Slipper.

Petition received.

Funding of Children's Services

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The petition of certain citizens of the Shire of Caboolture situated in the Federal Division of Fisher, Queensland respectfully showeth:

that the present Commonwealth funding for day care facilities for child care in the Shire of Caboolture is totally inadequate to meet the growing demands of the district which is one of the fastest growing areas in Queensland and Australia.

that the funding for Aboriginal and migrant child care facilities is disproportionately high in comparison to growth areas such as Caboolture which are seriously disadvantaged under present Federal Government funding guidelines.

That there is an apparent excessive number of places for child care funding in Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory, while there is a lack of these places in Caboolture, Queensland and other areas remote from the Capital.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray:

1. That rapid growth areas such as the Shire of Caboolture be given special consideration in the allocation of funding.
2. That such funding be made available at similar levels to that provided to migrant and Aboriginal communities.
3. That funding in Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory be reduced to a level appropriate to reasonable requirements and that the funds be reallocated to localities of greater need.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will every pray.

by Mr Slipper.

Petition received.

Negotiated Employment Contracts

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned electors of Australia respectfully showeth—

We, the undersigned, recognise that every individual has the basic right to negotiate employment conditions if he or she so chooses, free from Union interference of any kind.

We request that the Federal Governments introduce new legislation or amend existing legislation to permit negotiated employment contracts as an alternative available to those who do not wish to have a Trade Union acting for them in matters relating to their employment.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

by Dr Watson.

Petition received.

BILLS RETURNED FROM THE SENATE

The following Bills were returned from the Senate without amendment or requests:

- Australia 1986 [1985]
- Australia (Request and Consent) 1985
- States Grants (General Revenue) 1985
- Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) 1985-86
- Health Legislation Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Amendment (No. 3) 1985
- Commonwealth Education Institutions (Overseas Students) Amendment 1985
- States Grants (Education Assistance—Participation and Equity) Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- States Grants (Schools Assistance) Amendment 1985
- States Grants (Nurse Education Transfer Assistance) 1985
- States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- Repatriation Legislation Amendment (Extension of Operation) 1985
- Taxation Laws Amendment (No. 3) 1985
- Social Security (Poverty Traps Reduction) 1985
- Australian Capital Territory Stamp Duty Amendment
- Bank Account Debits Tax Amendment 1985
- Income Tax (Companies, Corporate Unit Trusts and Superannuation Funds) Amendment 1985
- Taxation Laws Amendment (No. 4) 1985
- Income Tax Assessment Amendment (No. 2) 1985

- Customs and Excise Legislation Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- Customs Tariff Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- Customs Undertakings (Penalties) Amendment 1985
- Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- Sales Tax Assessment (No. 11) 1985
- Sales Tax (No. 11A) 1985
- Sales Tax (No. 11B) 1985
- Bounty (Commercial Motor Vehicles) Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- Subsidy (Grain Harvesters and Equipment) 1985
- Home and Community Care 1985
- Home and Community Care (Miscellaneous Amendments) 1985
- Australian Trade Commission 1985
- Australian Trade Commission (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) 1985
- Petroleum Revenue 1985
- Excise Tariff Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- Customs Tariff (Stand-By Duty) 1985
- Broadcasting and Television Legislation Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- Companies and Securities Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) 1985
- Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) (No. 2) 1985
- Commonwealth Banks Amendment 1985
- Census and Statistics Amendment 1985
- Foreign States Immunities 1985
- Stevedoring Industry Levy Amendment 1985
- Evidence Amendment 1985
- Judicial and Statutory Officers (Remuneration and Allowances) Amendment 1985
- Public Lending Right 1985
- Quarantine (Validation of Fees) 1985
- Ashmore and Cartier Island Acceptance Amendment 1985

ASSENT TO BILLS

Assent to the following Bills reported:

- Companies Amendment 1985
- Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) 1985-86
- Australia 1986 [1985]
- Australia (Request and Consent) 1985
- Sales Tax Laws Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Amendment 1985
- Sales Tax (Nos. 1 to 4) Amendment 1985
- Sales Tax (No. 5) Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- Sales Tax (Nos. 6 to 9) Amendment 1985
- Overseas Students Charge Amendment 1985
- States Grants (General Revenue) 1985
- Repatriation Legislation Amendment (Extension of Operation) 1985
- Child Care Amendment 1985
- Pipeline Authority Amendment 1985
- States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Amendment (No. 3) 1985
- Commonwealth Education Institutions (Overseas Students) Amendment 1985
- States Grants (Education Assistance—Participation and Equity) Amendment (No. 2) 1985
- States Grants (Schools Assistance) Amendment 1985
- States Grants (Nurse Education Transfer Assistance) 1985
- States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Amendment (No. 2) 1985

Public Service and Statutory Authorities Amendment 1985
 Health Legislation Amendment (No. 2) 1985
 Taxation Laws Amendment (No. 3) 1985
 Social Security (Poverty Traps Reduction) 1985
 Australian Capital Territory Stamp Duty Amendment 1985
 Bank Account Debits Tax Amendment 1985
 Income Tax (Companies, Corporate Unit Trusts and Superannuation Funds) Amendment 1985
 Taxation Laws Amendment (No. 4) 1985
 Income Tax Assessment Amendment (No. 2) 1985
 Customs and Excise Legislation Amendment (No. 2) 1985
 Customs Tariff Amendment (No. 2) 1985
 Customs Undertakings (Penalties) Amendment 1985
 Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Amendment (No. 2) 1985
 Sales Tax Assessment (No. 11) 1985
 Sales Tax (No. 11A) 1985
 Sales Tax (No. 11B) 1985
 Bounty (Commercial Motor Vehicles) Amendment (No. 2) 1985
 Subsidy (Grain Harvesters and Equipment) 1985
 Home and Community Care 1985
 Home and Community Care (Miscellaneous Amendments) 1985
 Australian Trade Commission 1985
 Australian Trade Commission (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) 1985
 Petroleum Revenue 1985
 Excise Tariff Amendment (No. 2) 1985
 Customs Tariff (Stand-By Duty) 1985
 Broadcasting and Television Legislation Amendment 1985
 Companies and Securities Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) 1985
 Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) (No. 2) 1985
 Commonwealth Banks Amendment 1985
 Census and Statistics Amendment 1985
 Foreign States Immunities 1985
 Stevedoring Industry Levy Amendment 1985
 Evidence Amendment 1985
 Judicial and Statutory Officers (Remuneration and Allowances) Amendment 1985
 Public Lending Right 1985
 Quarantine (Validation of Fees) 1985
 Ashmore and Cartier Islands Acceptance Amendment 1985

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON AN AUSTRALIA CARD

Message received from the Senate concurring in the resolution of the House relating to the appointment of a joint select committee on the Government's proposals for an Australia Card, and agreeing that the provisions of the resolution, so far as they are inconsistent with the Standing Orders, have effect notwithstanding anything contained in the Standing Orders.

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS) BILL 1985

Message received from the Senate acquainting the House that it has agreed to the following resolution:

That the Constitution Alteration (Democratic Elections) Bill 1985 be referred to the Joint Select Committee on Electoral Reform for inquiry and report.

VETERANS' ENTITLEMENTS (TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS) BILL 1985

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr Leo McLeay)—Madam Speaker has received the following message from His Excellency the Governor-General:

In accordance with section fifty-eight of the Constitution the Governor-General returns to the House of Representatives a proposed law intituled: Veterans' Entitlements (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1985 which has been presented to him for the Queen's Assent, and transmits herewith the following amendments that he recommends to be made to the proposed law:

- (1) Clause 2, page 1, line 9, omit "5 December 1985", insert "a day to be fixed by Proclamation".
- (2) Clause 3, page 2, line 8, omit "5 December 1985", insert "a day to be fixed by Proclamation under sub-section 2 (1)".

Mr YOUNG (Port Adelaide—Special Minister of State) (5.53)—Mr Deputy Speaker, I preface the moving of this motion by congratulating you on your election to the very high office of Deputy Speaker. I am not too sure how they are going to take the flowers at Marrickville. I would reconsider how you dress when you go back there on Friday. Apart from that, we look forward to working with you in the years ahead. I move:

That the message be taken into consideration in Committee of the whole House at the next sitting.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

FUEL PRICES

Discussion of Matter of Public Importance

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER—Madam Speaker has received a letter from the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Howard) proposing that a definite matter of public importance be submitted to the House for discussion, namely:

The damage that will be done to the living standards and security of Australians and their families if the Hawke Government refuses to pass on to all Australians the full benefit of the fall in world fuel prices.

I call upon those members who approve of the proposed discussion to rise in their places.

More than the number of members required by the Standing Orders having risen in their places—

Mr HOWARD (Bennelong—Leader of the Opposition) (5.54)—This Government and this Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) have broken many promises made to Australians and to Australian families. They broke that well remembered promise not to introduce a capital gains tax; they broke that well remembered promise that interest rates were going to fall in 1985 and they have broken many other promises. The Prime Minister, by his posturing, his dodging and his equivocation, made it very clear today that he is on the brink of breaking yet another promise. Let me read from a statement made only a couple of years ago. It reads as follows:

Government policy ties Australian petrol prices to the price of crude oil from Saudi Arabia. Any fall in the Saudi price must be passed on to Australian motorists in lower petrol prices.

That was not my statement, it was not a statement made by the Opposition spokesman on resources and energy, it was not made by the Leader of the Australian consumer group; it was none other than a statement made by Paul Keating as the Opposition spokesman on minerals and energy. One could go back through the *Hansard* and through the political history books and there are enough promises from the Treasurer (Mr Keating) and the Prime Minister in their present and earlier capacities to cover every wall of the Lodge and Kirribilli House to boot on the subject of petrol prices. If ever a group of people was jammed on petrol prices, it is the Hawke Government because everywhere it went in opposition and everywhere it has been in government it has said that if the world price goes down the Australian consumer ought to get the benefit. Yet now, faced with the opportunity of passing on the benefit of a fall in the world price of oil to Australian consumers—the farmer, the small businessman and the Australian motorist—of giving Australian consumers the benefit of a 7c reduction, what is the Prime Minister going to do? He is going to cheat the Australian public of the benefit of the fall in the world price of oil; he is going to tear up all of the promises he has made and he is going to go running around the country Uriah Heap-like and he is going to say: 'Oh, we can't really afford to do it. That promise we made you was all a ghastly mistake'. It is like the prediction he made a couple of weeks ago on Mike Carlton's radio program about the level of the Australian dollar.

Apparently now, on 11 February, Prime Ministers do not make predictions about the Austra-

lian dollar, but on 24 January, less than a month ago, it was all right for him to say that the real value of the Australian dollar was about 72c to 75c. The problem is that when he made that statement it was not at 72c; immediately he made that statement confidence ebbed in the dollar, interest rates started edging up again and the Treasurer came storming back from his holidays and said: 'For heaven's sake, will you shut up and stop making predictions about the future level of the Australian dollar because you will make a fool of yourself and you will have a very damaging effect on financial markets'. So now, very contrite, the Prime Minister says: 'Oh, that promise was a mistake; that prediction was a mistake'. Over the next couple of weeks he is going to try to persuade the Australian public that all of the promises he made about petrol prices were a ghastly mistake. On 9 February 1983 during the 1983 election campaign He stated:

Petrol prices will be immediately cut by about 3c per litre under a Federal Labor Government.

That was a promise made by the then Leader of the Opposition. We heard nothing more about that. Mr Keating, the present Treasurer, the then spokesman on minerals and energy in 1979, then talked about the great petrol rip-off and how it had to be ended. We all remember his phrase about the establishment of a branch of the Taxation Office at every petrol bowser. Not only has he gladly embraced all of those branches, but he has gone forth and multiplied those branches. Having been given the opportunity to do something about them, what does he do? He runs like a dog from the promises that he, the Prime Minister and other Ministers made that, if the world price goes down, our price ought to go down. It is a very simple proposition that is going to be understood by the Australian public. It is going to be understood by every farmer, every small businessman and every motorist that if it is good enough for this mob to rip it off them when the price goes up, it is only fair that they get the benefit of any fall in the world price.

I say to the Treasurer and to the Prime Minister that if they think they can talk the Australian public out of the logic of that, if they think they can sell the Australian public a bill of goods about it all being too difficult and about the revenue impact, they are not really going to get to first base. Which government used his money to underwrite the present levels of expenditure that we now have?

Mr Keating—You did. You spent the lot.

Mr HOWARD—It was not the former Government, it is the present Government. It has been in power now for three years. Mr Keating has been Treasurer of this country for three years and if it is good enough for him to claim credit for any good things about the economy at present, he has got to cop the blame for the problems that he has. He gets absolutely no credit for going out to the Australian community with some cock and bull story about it all being some kind of inherited problem. If the Treasurer had been smart and understood what was going to happen to world oil markets, he would not have jacked up expenditure so that now, in order to give the full benefit of the fall in the price of oil, he has a huge budgetary problem. If the Treasurer has a budgetary problem, it is his fault and nobody else's. He should not go crying to the Australian public, saying: 'Please let us off this promise, please don't exact any political price out of our hide because we have a budgetary problem. We ask you to overlook the fact that we created the budgetary problem; we ask you to overlook the fact that we let expenditure rip; we ask you to overlook the fact that we promised things that we should not have promised, because we were trying to get elected'.

That deceitful promise in December 1984 that interest rates would fall in 1985 is a promise that every home owner, farmer and small businessman literally spit out when they think of the interest rates they have to pay at the present time. There were other quite deceitful promises, so the Treasurer should not imagine that he can wriggle out of the commitment that he made on oil prices, because if ever anybody in this country has been identified with a commitment about reflecting falls in the world price of oil in domestic oil prices, it is the present Treasurer. He had more to say about that than anybody else and he is the person who will be held more accountable and punished more politically by the inevitable decision of the Government.

The dogs are already barking, depending on who one talks to and what the version is. One version is that the Government will let the fall flow through to the domestic price, then put on an excise and say: 'We let it flow through fully, but we will put on an excise'. I wonder, if that version happens, what the present Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations (Mr Willis) will have to say about it. On 14 December 1979, as shadow Treasurer, this is what he had to say about that particular version of what the Government might do:

Petrol taxes are highly regressive, so this increase in petrol prices will be totally inequitable with the greatest burden falling on lower income earners.

That is what the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations had to say about it. What will the Treasurer do about the impact on Australia's inflation rate of the failure to pass on the full fall in the world oil price? Does the world's greatest Treasurer not understand that our inflation rate is now double that of our major trading partners and treble the inflation rate of Japan? Does he not understand that this country now has the highest real interest rates in the Western world and our competitiveness has already been destroyed by the fact that we have the highest interest rates in the industrialised world and the worst level of interest rates since the late 1920s? What will he do about that situation? On top of that predicament, on top of our uncompetitiveness and on top of the lack of international confidence in our dollar, he will burden Australian producers with further uncompetitive imposts.

If we do not get the benefit of the fall in the world price of oil and producers in other parts of the world get the benefit of that fall, our competitive position will be made even worse. What makes Australian farmers bitter at the present time is the fact that they are carrying burdens that no other farmers around the world are required to carry. If this fall in the world price of oil if not passed on to Australian farmers, and they are singled out for this kind of discriminatory treatment and kicked in the teeth again as they were with the Keating tax package, their already parlous position will be made even worse.

It would be bad enough if this alone were the only thing being done to Australian primary producers, but it is not the only thing being done. At the moment, when they face their worst crisis for generations and the Prime Minister prattles and rabbits on about how he will try to do something about it, the Treasurer, who is now sitting at the table for the Government, is to bring in two taxation burdens that will do great damage to the Australian rural industry—a capital gains tax and his lunatic proposal on off-farm income. That particular proposal, which has been attacked and branded as lunatic by the Opposition from the moment it was announced by the Treasurer, has already had catastrophic effects on the value of rural properties.

On top of that, what is the Government proposing to do? The Government is proposing to cheat the Australian farmer and the Australian

consumer, and become the petrol cheat of 1986. The Government will cheat the entire Australian public of the full benefit of the fall in world price of oil. It will cry poor mouth and it will say: 'We did not know that it was going to happen. You ought to understand'. No doubt the Government will say: 'You should be sympathetic to the Government's predicament. You ought to understand the problem we have. We made a few promises too many; we wanted to get elected'. It wanted the Australian public to believe those promises and they did believe those promises. They believed that the Prime Minister would cut the price of fuel by 3c a litre. Many of them believed the Prime Minister when he said that he had planted the seed and he was going to reap the harvest of lower interest rates in 1985. Many of them believed the Prime Minister when he said: 'I want to make it perfectly clear, in language that everybody will understand, that there will be no new capital gains tax'.

So this Government, this Treasurer and this Prime Minister cannot duck the political odium that is theirs because of their breach of so many electoral promises. The Australian public has endured high fuel prices because the world price has been high and it has made sense that we price our fuel at the world level. Now that the world price is coming down, the Australian public demands the full benefit of the fall in that price. No amount of backing and filling or inventing of excuses by the world's greatest Treasurer will allow him to escape that political odium.

I regard the promises that have been made by the Treasurer and the Government on this particular issue as the most iron clad, the most oft-repeated and the ones that will come home to haunt them over the weeks and months ahead. The failure to pass on the fall in the world price of oil and the failure to give to the Australian motorist and farmer the full benefit of it is an act that will damage the living standards and security of individual Australians and families.

When one looks across the whole gamut of policies being followed by this Government, one finds again the again actions taken by the Government that are damaging the living standards of average Australians and their families. We find it with interest rates, taxation and petrol prices and in relation to the small business community and the farming community with the productivity deal. How on earth in all justice can the Government ask farmers, who will suffer a drop in their real incomes over the next couple of years, to cop a 3 per cent productivity claim?

How on earth can the Government say to somebody who has an income of less than \$5,000 a year: 'You can pay 3 per cent out of your hide for a so-called productivity rise.'? That is the kind of injustice that the deal made by the Treasurer with the trade union movement of Australia has inflicted upon battling farmers and battling small businessmen. He will pay a great political price for it.

Mr KEATING (Blaxland—Treasurer) (6.09)—Honest John Howard, his oiliness—because he knows all about oil—was the person who alone lifted the Commonwealth tax on oil, more than any Minister—

Mr Rocher—On a point of order: The reference made by the Treasurer to the Leader of the Opposition was not couched in terms which are appropriate under the Standing Orders.

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr Leo McLeay)—Order! The honourable member for Curtin would know full well that he does not have a point of order. I allowed the Leader of the Opposition to use words such as 'robbed', 'deceitful' and 'lunatics'. I will allow the Treasurer to continue and I ask the honourable member for Curtin to resume his seat.

Mr Rocher—Mr Deputy Speaker, I raise a point of order. The Standing Orders clearly state that when referring to another person in this House an honourable member shall use that person's title. That clearly was not the language used by the Treasurer. I ask you to request him to observe Standing Orders.

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr Leo McLeay)—If the honourable member for Curtin feels aggrieved I will ask the Treasurer to refer to the Leader of the Opposition as the Leader of the Opposition. I also point out that I therefore expect the Leader of the Opposition to refer to the Treasurer by his title rather than as 'this man'.

Mr KEATING—The Leader of the Opposition—his oiliness—had the distinction, in the five years that he was Treasurer, of lifting the oil revenue of the Commonwealth by 700 per cent. He took the tax on oil from the people of this country from \$346m when he became Treasurer to \$3,400m when he was defeated. This is the man who has the temerity, without any shame at all, to stand up and talk about the living standards of Australians. He even has the temerity to talk about the labour costs of farmers when his Government wrapped a \$39 a week increase around their necks with the metal trades decision in 1982, in the middle of the drought.

He should not lecture us about the effect of wage increases on farmers.

The fact is that when he became Treasurer in 1977 crude oil receipts were 1.4 per cent of Commonwealth receipts. When he left they were 9 per cent, or a 700 per cent increase. When the then Opposition talked about the dramatic lift in oil prices, the dramatic, brutal result on our inflation rate and our competitiveness, it was ignored by the former Treasurer. He knew that every time he took the easy resort to lazy oil money it went straight into the inflation rate, straight into wages, and destroyed our inflation rate and our competitiveness. Is it any wonder Australian manufacturing industry folded? Is it any wonder we were curtailed on world commodity markets as our competitiveness fell? Having taken the money and spent the lot, having addicted the Commonwealth Budget to oil revenue, the Leader of the Opposition now wants this Government simply to tear all of that expenditure out of the cloth of the Commonwealth's outlays. John Howard, Treasurer and oil money spender, now demands of this Government that overnight, without even giving the Government the courtesy of time to consider the issues, it tear out those outlays. When asked the question about where he would cut Commonwealth outlays he had this shockingly unprincipled answer:

Well, that is a matter for the Government in detail to come up with and I don't intend now or in the immediate future to be detailing the alternative expenditure plans . . .

In other words, he is saying: 'It was all right for me, John Howard, to spend the money, to spend the ill gotten gains of the crude oil levy, but do not ask me where to cut the receipts. I spent it on my priorities but I will provide no priorities to you on where I would save it.' That is the Leader of the Opposition's proposition. That is the unprincipled, hypocritical proposition from the Leader of the Opposition. 'I spent the \$3 billion on my priorities, but I will not say where I would unspend it. That is a problem for this Government.' Do honourable members really think we are going to say: 'Oh God, John Howard said that. We are mortally wounded'?

The fact is that the deficit reductions in the Opposition's time never came out of the three or four months onerous expenditure cutting exercise that this Government has been involved in. The previous Government brought down deficits simply by throwing the oil money at them. It sat on its backside and chucked the oil money at the deficits and they fell. The other thing it did was to cheat on the outlays by moving

Australia Post and Telecom out of the Budget so that it could fudge its outlay figures. It never did any decent outlay savings in its life. It left us with a Budget deficit which no one ever expected we would need to deal with, at a time when the oil revenue had stopped growing. It was able to reduce Budget deficits with this massive growth in oil revenue. When the oil revenue stopped growing it gave us first of all a negative moment in oil revenues and then the biggest fiscal deficit of any in the Commonwealth's history. That is what this Government inherited, yet the Opposition has the hide to talk about oil revenue.

We will make up our minds about oil revenue, as the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) said, when we consider all the issues appropriately in the Cabinet context. What really makes me sick is the tone of this proposition that damage will be done to Australian living standards. The hypocrisy of that, coming from the man who put 300,000 families into poverty through unemployment—they have a decent old living standard on the dole!—and from the person who says that he has opposed all wage indexations since March 1983. He talks about the damage that will be done to living standards and the security of Australians and their families by not passing back 7c litre, or whatever it is, for petrol, but it is okay to say: 'Do not pay them any wage increases, refuse them wage indexation, never give anybody an even break, take the money from them, let inflation rip their pay packets apart, do not pay them indexation. We, the Opposition, the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party of Australia, oppose all those increases.'

Let me say this: Indexation since March 1983 is worth \$54 a week to the Australians those opposite supposedly worry about, to those families' living standards. It is \$54 a week they would not have if those opposite had had their way in opposing wage indexation. They cry crocodile tears about 7c a litre, or \$3.50 a week I think, was the figure mentioned in Question Time, in the Opposition's own shonky fashion. That is after it said it would oppose the tax cuts. The Leader of the Opposition, the honourable member for Bennelong said: 'If it came to a choice between lower receipts and tax cuts and a lower Budget deficit, there should be a lower Budget deficit. We should not give the tax cuts.' So the \$7.60 we gave to everyone in the work force in 1984 would have been opposed too. The Opposition is saying: 'We oppose the tax cuts; we oppose wage indexation'. Taking the \$54 a week for wage indexation and \$7.60 for tax cuts, wage

earners are \$60 a week better off. The Opposition says: 'We oppose all those, but we have a puny motion about living standards—a piece of hypocrisy about living standards—and about oil tax of 7c a litre'. Opposition members are a joke. Do they think there will be any moral support for their proposition while they hold those positions? Nobody will take any notice. The Opposition opposes Medicare. The poorest of people, families, who could not even insure themselves against sickness, and there were lots of them who could not afford to pay \$30 and \$40 a week to insure themselves against sickness, are now protected. The Opposition opposes that. It opposes wage indexation, tax cuts, Medicare. As if the Liberal Party ever did care about ordinary Australians! It never did care. All it ever thought about was looking after its own skin and the people it represented.

The Deputy Leader of the National Party talked about the bush. I will tell him about the bush and his overvalued exchange rate. He was a member of a government which kept the exchange rate overvalued because it had no wages policy, no anti-inflation policy. We have given Australian farmers \$1,500m this year in Australian dollar receipts on their agricultural proceeds, and they would not have got that without the floating dollar and without the onerous burden that float has put on this Government. Despite the fall in world commodity prices there is \$1,500m more in the pockets of Australian farmers than they would otherwise have received. What about the 1982-83 drought? What about 1981-82? Honourable members opposite robbed Australian farmers of \$3 billion in two years by keeping the exchange rate overvalued. They robbed Australian farmers of \$1,500m a year by keeping their rotten exchange rate policy. Why did they keep that? They kept it because they never had the guts to stand up to Malcolm Fraser and they never told him to get a wages policy.

Honourable members opposite should not lecture us about farmers. We have done two things. Not only are farmers \$1,500m better off than they otherwise would have been; as well as that we have reduced their costs by \$500m a year—I stress a year—by giving them a wage and cost and inflation structure that is less than half the one honourable members opposite had. We have wage movements of around 6 per cent. In 1982-83 they had wage movements of 14 per cent after giving the metal trades \$39 a week in the middle of a drought. So honourable members opposite in the National Party should not talk about farmers. They have bludged on farmers

all their lives. They have told farmers they represent them while they have come down here and added protection by way of tariffs for manufacturing industry. They supported an overvalued exchange rate which ripped farmers' incomes to pieces. That is what they did. They supported a rotten, corrupt inflation policy which gave farmers a 14 per cent wage structure while they were battling like hell on their farms to make a go of it. So honourable members opposite should not tell us about farmers. In every respect, when we look at the living standards of Australians—be it in wages, be it in after-tax income, be it in lower inflation that is not ripping at and raping pay packets and savings—people are much better off, immeasurably better off, under this Government.

The Opposition has brought in this proposition, worrying about fuel prices, when the present Leader of the Opposition (Mr Howard) is the member of this Parliament who lifted oil taxes by 700 per cent and spent the lot—on Burdekin dams, on airports, on all sorts of pork barrelling around the countryside. He did everything but give tax cuts. He used the money for everything but tax relief. He took the money with a smug look on his face. He rammed the costs right into the Australian wage and price structure, right into the Australian inflation rate—he took Australia's inflation rate back to 11½ per cent—and now he is in here today talking about what the Opposition said at the time. Of course we said that he should not have grabbed the money at the pace he did. He took the rate from \$2 to \$30 a barrel in 18 months. He thought: 'Let's sock the mugs. They'll never know. They'll just have to cop it'. In 1983 they would not cop it any more. They got rid of the previous Government, and they will stay rid of it.

As far as this Government is concerned, as the Prime Minister said, we will look at all the issues in respect of oil pricing. We realise what is happening in the world oil price markets. But I just make this point: This Government has been responsible for carrying the onerous burden of this enormous problem of fiscal policy while at the same time providing tax relief of the only genuine kind in living memory. To have the Opposition talking in this Parliament about living standards while it would say to the work force it should have no wage indexation, while it would not have paid the 3.8 per cent last November, while it would not have agreed to the \$7.60 tax cut in 1984 really is nothing but a cruel hoax and a joke. It is really deluding itself if it thinks that anybody out there is fooled by

this. The greatest joke of all is today's report in the *Australian Financial Review* of the Leader of the Opposition saying he will not detail the expenditure cuts. He spent the money; now he wants this Government to unspend it, but he will not say where. He has got no guts. He will not do the right thing. We reject this proposition absolutely for the humbug which it is.

Mr CARLTON (Mackellar) (6.24)—Mr Deputy Speaker, you would hardly know it from the ranting and raving in the response of the Treasurer (Mr Keating), but all we are asking is that this Government meet its stated commitments. It has made commitments to give tax cuts in 1986 and 1987. It has made a commitment to move petrol prices up and down with world prices. We ask it to meet that commitment. It will not have met that commitment unless in March there is a 7c a litre drop in the price of petrol. It is perfectly simple, 7c a litre at the pump in March or this Government will not have met its public commitments. In addition, if it does not do that it will not have acted sensibly on economic policy. Indeed, if we go to the stated economic policy of the Government—which is, under the accord, wage indexation, a reduction in inflation—not only is it essential in fairness to the Australian community to pass on the 7c a litre at the pump; it is also essential to use that to reduce inflation at a time when our inflation rate is double that of our trading partners and rising.

There are two things we are asking and they are perfectly simple: For the Government to meet its stated commitments on tax and to meet its stated commitment on petrol prices. By doing those two things at the very same time the Government will be assisting its own economic policies. All I can say is that I am astonished. I must say also that the cat is clearly out of the bag because the Treasurer and the Government obviously have decided to steal at least some and possibly all of that 7c. There is no explanation for 15 minutes of ranting and raving about total nonsense other than that the Government has already decided to grab the 7c from the consumer. It has done that already. We have seen this sort of thing before. Before the 1983 election the Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) said unequivocally: 'There will be no capital gains tax'. Before the 1984 election, when the Prime Minister was asked about tax, he would not answer. We have recently had two State elections and we have had by-elections in two States. During those election campaigns we put it fairly and squarely to the Prime Minister: 'What is your intention on petrol tax? Are you going to

bring down petrol prices in accordance with the fall in world prices?'. He dodged the question. It was a repeat of the pattern we had seen in the 1984 election campaign. Of course, immediately after the 1984 election it became absolutely clear that the Prime Minister had no intention of meeting his commitment on capital gains tax. Certainly in this area it was obvious from the way he dodged the questions in the by-elections and State campaigns that the Government had already made up its mind to renege on its promises on oil prices.

There is no excuse for this. The world's greatest Treasurer would have known without doubt in September when he made his tax cut promises, as everybody knew, that oil prices around the world were going to fall in 1986. The Government knew that. In fact, Senator Gareth Evans, the Minister who passes for the Minister for Resources and Energy in this Government, in April last year had to explain what for him was an embarrassing increase in the price of petrol when the value of the dollar changed. The dollar dropped and prices went up. The dollar dropped 25 per cent over a year and, of course, prices went up. Senator Evans was asked on the Australian Broadcasting Corporation *PM* program in April last year:

... but if and when the value of the dollar improves, will you drop the pump price of petrol in Australia?

He answered:

Yes, we will. That is the bright side of the equation.

Mr Hunt—Who said that?

Mr CARLTON—This is Senator Evans speaking last year. He continued:

Sooner or later the dollar is going to float back to more realistic levels. Although we were overvalued on the world market, I don't think anybody seriously thinks that the present level of the dollar is an accurate reflection of our economic strength.

That was quite interesting in April anyway, because the dollar took another dive after he said this:

It will float back in due course—

This is a Minister floating all over the place. He continued:

and when that happens, obviously consumers will get the benefit of that in terms of reduced prices at the pump and the Government will lose the additional revenue that flows from yesterday's decision.

That is what Senator Evans said in April last year. It was well known what the Government's commitment on pump prices was, right at the time the Cabinet was leading up to the September statement, right through the ridiculous Tax

Summit, right up to the September promise to give us tax cuts in 1986 and 1987. If the Treasurer, who has now scuttled off into his hole and will not listen to what is being said—he is probably listening on the blower in his office—did not know, when he was making Cabinet submissions on tax policy in September of last year, that there was going to be a fall in oil prices he had not talked to anybody. If he did not know that, very clearly he is not only not the world's greatest Treasurer but also the world's most hopeless Treasurer. Everybody knew that petrol prices around the world would fall this year. They had to be factored into the Government's equations. Of course, when the predicted falls started to occur and the Prime Minister was asked 'Will you do what Senator Evans said; will you do what's in your policy; will you give us the 7c a litre at the pump reduction which we deserve, which we need to be internationally competitive and which the farmers desperately need?' he said: 'We might have some revenue problems. It might cost us \$1.7 billion extra'. If the Government did not know that when it was doing its tax package the whole tax package was a fraud. The whole damned set of promises that it put out was a fraudulent set of promises. The Government must have known then. Presumably, it had no intention of either meeting the promises or of reducing petrol prices at the pump. It cannot have it both ways. Either way, its statement of 19 September last year was fraudulent.

Why is this a desperately serious matter, quite apart from the cheating of the consumer and the breaking of promises? It is an extraordinarily sensitive issue because we are at a stage where we are uncompetitive on world markets. We have not done sufficient things to take advantage of the devaluation. Our inflation rate is rising again. It is 8.2 per cent, and rising, and that is twice the average rate of our trading partners. Our interest rates are 20 per cent. Under the accord, all those traded areas of the economy which have to compete internationally will have wage rises of about 10 per cent this year. There will be the discounted wage rise of 2.2 per cent in April and an increase of 3 per cent if the Australian Council of Trade Unions deal on productivity goes through in July. That will impact in full on traded parts of the economy—the ones that have to compete internationally. They will get all of that in July. Other parts might not but they will. Because of rising inflation and full indexation there will be a further 5 per cent increase in October. That adds up to

a wage increase of 10 per cent over the course of this year. Heaven forbid!

If Australia is in a position in which it has rising inflation, if it looks forward to a 10 per cent wage increase in the traded areas of the economy and if it has an indexation policy which will pass those through, prices will go up. They will go further into wages. We are at the very point where it is essential to bring about a one-time reduction in inflation in order to break this cycle. The Government can do this by meeting its own commitments and promises. It does not have to go beyond those. If any belt tightening is needed at the time of the Budget surely that was foreseen when the Government made its tax statement in September. If it was not foreseen, if it was not factored in, the Treasurer acted fraudulently in putting forward the September statement. He would have to have done so if it was not factored in.

We are asking for a 7c a litre reduction at the pump in March to bring the price down in line with falls in oil prices. We are asking for the full tax cuts that were promised. We are asking for everything that was promised on 19 September together with the promise to reduce the price of petrol. The Government must have known all the factors that were going into 1986 at the time it made its promises. I ask everybody to watch the pumps in early March. If the price of petrol is not down by 7c a litre at every pump this Government stands condemned.

Mrs KELLY (Canberra) (6.35)—Mr Deputy Speaker, I congratulate you on your election to your high office. I am sure that you will do the job in the fine style that you did your job as the Chairman of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Expenditure. The ability of honourable members opposite to do an about-face on any issue never ceases to amaze me. In the debate on this issue we have seen the ultimate in hypocrisy. The Leader of the Opposition (Mr Howard), who was responsible for the greatest recession since the 1930s, seeks to lecture us about the damage to living standards and the security of Australians and their families. What a farce. It was, as the Treasurer (Mr Keating) reminded us, the honourable member for Bennelong (Mr Howard) who increased the Commonwealth's oil revenue by 700 per cent in 1977.

Mr Braithwaite—What happened in the last 12 months?

Mrs KELLY—Members of the Opposition do not want to listen to any of the facts. The facts are that in 1977-78 Commonwealth oil revenue

was \$476m, but by 1982-83 it was \$3,486m. So the level of hypocrisy which we have witnessed here today is astounding. Who was responsible for the erosion of the living standards of ordinary Australians? It was the members of the Opposition, led by the present Leader of the Opposition, who was then the Treasurer. Who pushed inflation into double figures and what impact did that have on the Australian family? Who milked Australians and their families for this \$3,486m yet still allowed the deficit to blow out to over \$9 billion? Who at the same time also managed the enormous feat to put 10 per cent of Australians on the dole? What did the coalition do with this massive amount of money in the taxation coffers? Did the coalition hand it back to the Australian family? No. Did the coalition give it to people in increased welfare payments? No. The coalition frittered it away on every pork-barrelling exercise it could think of in its desperate effort to try to stay in government. It had an attitude of 'spend now and pay later'. That was the attitude of the Leader of the Opposition when he was Treasurer. That was the attitude of the coalition Government. That was the attitude that brought the Australian economy to its knees. Here today we see this attitude repeated. The honourable member for Bennelong and the honourable member for Mackellar (Mr Carlton) are not prepared to outline their offsetting expenditure cuts. All they are interested in doing is grandstanding. They want their cake and they want to eat it too. That is what they see as the role of the Opposition. That is why they will continue in opposition. Until they start to outline what their options are the Australian people will not see the Opposition as an alternative government. It is all very well to stand up in this House and call for all the goodies. I used to do it when I was in opposition too. One gets up and calls for all the goodies but one never outlines what it will cost and what other cuts have to be made. One cannot have one's cake and eat it too. One cannot call for all the goodies and never suffer any of the costs involved.

The honourable member for Bennelong was irresponsible when he was the Treasurer and he is irresponsible now. He is running away from the hard decisions. Members of the Opposition are economic cinderellas. They live in fairyland. What we are seeing today is the Opposition crying crocodile tears for Australian families. It opposed tax cuts last year, it opposes tax cuts this year and it will oppose tax cuts next year. It does not want tax cuts for the Australian family. The Opposition opposed full wage index-

ation. Although it advocates real wage cuts for Australian wage and salary earners, cries about the standards of the Australian family. It also opposes the universal health care system and a universal superannuation cover. The Opposition does not care about the living standards of the Australian family. In fact, the reality is that the Opposition when in government set family living standards nosediving. It is the Hawke Labor Government that has arrested this free fall. It is the Hawke Labor Government that is beginning to lift the standards of the Australian family. What does the Opposition do? It just barks, barks and barks and presents no alternative policy.

The Government is considering a range of options following the fall in world prices. The Prime Minister (Mr Hawke) and the Treasurer have already said that this matter is under consideration by the Cabinet. Of course, it is a complex issue and a number of points have to be considered. One is that the world oil market is very fluid at present and it is important that the Government makes the correct decision for the long term benefit of all Australians, and that is what is critical. The current reduction in prices could well be temporary as it is clear that the strategy of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to force non-OPEC producers to cut their production in the interest of maintenance of profitable prices. To follow world prices blindly in these circumstances could adversely affect Australia's conservation and exploration effort.

If we compare the Australian level of petroleum excise with that of other industrialised nations we will find that, with the exception of North America, Australia has the lowest petrol excise of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development members. The excise in Australia is 10c a litre compared with an average of 30c to 40c a litre in Western Europe rising to 80c to 90c a litre in Italy and France. They are the facts that the Opposition just wants to ignore. It is the Hawke Labor Government that has a record of assisting the standards of the Australian family. We saw a decline in family living standards during the time when the previous Government was in power. It is useless for the Opposition to stand up here and present hypothetical assertions about what should be done when the previous Government was never prepared to make any tough decisions. It continued to spend and the Opposition continues to live in its own fairy world as economic Cinderellas.

Madam SPEAKER—Order! The discussion is concluded.

PARLIAMENTARY CATERING SERVICE

Madam SPEAKER—I have to inform the House that members of the staff of the Parliamentary Catering Service met yesterday, 10 February 1986, at 3 p.m., to consider their position in relation to demands made by them on 30 October 1985 for a pay increase. The staff resolved to withdraw immediately their services until normal commencement time on the morning of Wednesday, 12 February 1986. The Australian Capital Territory organiser of the Federated Liquor and Allied Industries Employees Union has advised that this strike will be followed by a series of lightning rolling stoppages in support of their claims for a new award—

Mr Slipper—Shameful, shameful!

Madam SPEAKER—Would honourable members notice that I am standing. The organiser has advised that the stoppages will be in support of their claims for a new award which includes satisfactory pay rates and more appropriate conditions of service. The staff of the Parliamentary Catering Service and its union had previously notified the Joint House Department of concern with the classifications and conditions of service applicable under its award.

Since October 1985 the union has sought to change the basis of classification for the catering staff. Discussions have been held between the union and the Joint House Department but a proposal has not been able to be developed that comes within the national wage case guidelines. The Public Service Board has been informed of the current situation and its advice and that of officers of the Presiding Officers Advisory Group have been sought in an endeavour to seek a solution. The Joint House Department has proposed discussions between itself, the staff of the Parliamentary Catering Service and the union on 12 February to seek to achieve withdrawal of the threat of further disruption whilst discussions continue and a basis is developed for the ultimate resolution of the dispute.

JUDICIARY AMENDMENT BILL 1985

Bill returned from the Senate with an amendment.

Ordered that the amendment be taken into consideration in Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

In Committee

Consideration of Senate's amendment.

Senate's amendment.

Page 1, clause 3, lines 9 to 15, leave out the clause, insert the following new clause:

Indictments

"3. Section 69 of the Principal Act is amended by inserting in sub-section (3) 'or refer the matter to such legal aid authorities as the Attorney-General considers appropriate' after 'the accused person'.".

Mr LIONEL BOWEN (Kingsford-Smith—Attorney-General) (6.48)—I move:

That the amendment be agreed to.

Although I have acted with goodwill in this respect, I must say that I cannot see that the amendment improves what we were about originally. The Opposition, with the concurrence of another party in the Senate, feels that the rights of a person would be affected if we were to do what was intended, that is, to make it very clear that section 69 (3) of the Judiciary Act, which has been in force since about 1903, need not remain because a number of applications to courts and judges are no longer appropriate in that legal aid is available through the respective legal aid commissions.

Relatively recently a person who had been refused legal aid sought an order from a judge. The judge was quite understandably critical and said that he really should not be trying to determine administrative matters such as whether a person was with or without adequate means. In the particular case in question, it was alleged that the person seeking legal aid was in fact able to gain adequate support from other members of his family. I think the situation was accentuated when the person concerned continued to drive to the court in a Rolls-Royce. That created some public disquiet. However, legal aid was provided in the sense that a figure was eventually agreed on.

The point I am trying to make is that every person who faces trial is entitled to legal aid when he or she does not have adequate means of paying for a defence. The amendment leaves such provision in sub-section (3) but proposes that it state: ' . . . the Judge shall certify this to the Attorney-General, who may if he thinks fit—that is, having had a certification that a person is without adequate means to provide a defence for himself—cause arrangements to be made . . . or refer the matter to such legal aid authorities as the Attorney-General considers appropriate'.

I do not argue against the Senate suggesting this amendment because it feels that otherwise a right is taken away. However, under this provision the courts will receive a number of applications from people who say: 'I will go off to court and get an order from a judge'. The judge will then have to work out whether that person is without adequate means of support, when that is normally done by the legal aid commissions. The matter would then be referred to the Attorney-General, who in turn would have to refer it to the Legal Aid Commission.

We spend a great amount of time and effort on the legal aid commissions; we give substantial funds to them and they do their duty very well. However, I can see what might happen, and in fact it has already happened in the Edwards case last December. (*Quorum formed*) The amendment certainly meets the spirit of what has always been intended in that there would always be a legal aid commission to ascertain whether a person is without adequate means of support to defend an offence. However, what will happen now is that a person will be able to go to a court without going to a legal aid commission. The courts may well find themselves bedevilled by a number of applications. A person will go along to a court and say: 'I am here, I have not got any adequate means of support, and I want an order'. The judge would probably agree with that request and an order would be made that the Attorney-General make provision or refer the matter to the appropriate legal aid authority, and that would be the Legal Aid Commission.

We are trying to regularise the system and to prevent the courts from having too much work in the sense of their doing the work that the Legal Aid Commission is now doing. A precedent was set in the Edwards case last December when a person went along to a court and said: 'I want legal aid' but that person had not gone to the Legal Aid Commission. It will be an embarrassment for the courts to have to deal with these matters when they could be dealt with by the Legal Aid Commission.

I endeavoured to persuade the Opposition not to proceed with this amendment, which was moved at the time the Bill was debated in the House of Representatives. I was not successful, and the Bill has now been returned from the Senate on the basis that the law be let stand but that provision be made to allow for reference to alternative legal aid authorities. In a nutshell, I am not here to argue the matter any more. I think this amendment is counter-productive be-

cause of the time and effort that the courts will now have to spend in dealing with applications from people who have no obligation at all to go to the Legal Aid Commission. They will merely go to a court and get an order, and I can see that that will be encouraged. If the courts find themselves overwhelmed with these sorts of applications, it might be appropriate for this House, and the Senate particularly, to reassess the situation. I accept the amendment on the basis that there is a concern that the courts ought to look at the question of legal aid rather than the administrative area. I think that will cause some difficulty, but I accept the amendment given to us by the Senate.

Mr SPENDER (North Sydney) (6.57)—I am glad to accept the expression of goodwill from the Attorney-General (Mr Lionel Bowen), even though I feel that the way in which his arguments were put did not really live up to that expression. He seems to be concerned about the way in which this amendment will operate. Listening to what he has had to say, one can only assume that it is an amendment the Government was not really in a position to accept, but the Attorney-General has said he will accept it and he does accept it. I suppose that must mean that he sees more merit in having it on the books than in not having it on the books. So at least we have got that far in terms of agreement.

The Attorney-General has expressed the fear that under this amendment the courts again will be bogged down by applications for legal aid. Let me remind the Committee of what the amendment we propose to section 69 (3) of the Judiciary Act will do. What the Government proposed was to get rid of section 69 (3) in its entirety. Under sub-section (3) courts are given power, on the trial of Commonwealth offences, to make certain provisions for the defence of people. Let me read the relevant part of the sub-section, which states:

If it be found to the satisfaction of the Justice or Judge that such person—

that is, an accused person—

is without adequate means to provide defence for himself, and that it is desirable in the interests of justice that such an appointment should be made, the Justice or Judge shall certify this to the Attorney-General, who may if he thinks fit thereupon cause arrangements to be made for the defence of the accused person.

So we have these ingredients: We have an offence charged; we have a judge who hears an application, and he has to be satisfied that the accused person is without adequate means to provide defence for himself, and he has also to be satisfied that it is in the interests of justice

that an appointment of counsel should be made, in which event he so certifies.

The last time we were debating the Judiciary Amendment Bill the Attorney-General was complaining that that sub-section in effect left him with no discretion. He said that everything should be handed over to the legal aid authorities, that they were the answer to all these problems, and that the courts simply should not be involved. As I understand him, that is what he is saying now. What we are saying is that of course there is a legal aid system in this country but it is nowhere near as comprehensive as this Government sometimes suggests that it is. We say that there may well be cases, and that these cases should be guarded against, where legal aid is refused, where a person is accused, where a person is on trial for a Commonwealth offence, where that person does not have adequate means to provide for a defence and where the interests of justice require that there be a lawyer to defend that person. That is the situation that we seek to protect. We did it by an amendment which, I am glad to say, the Australian Democrats in another place have supported.

By that amendment, which is the amendment before the Committee today which was moved by me on 13 November 1985, where a judge comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to provide for the defence of someone because that person does not have adequate means to provide for his own defence and that therefore it is desirable in the interests of justice there should be an appointment of someone to defend him that judge can certify to the Attorney-General who, under the alternative we offered, may, if he thinks fit, thereupon cause arrangements to be made for the defence of the accused person; or the Attorney-General can refer the matter to such legal aid authorities as he considers appropriate.

It is, I should think, no more than raising spectres to say that courts will be bogged down by these sorts of applications. If a person is on trial and cannot afford a lawyer to defend himself the first thing he is going to do if he has any sense at all is to apply to the legal aid authorities. There may be cases where, for whatever reason, an accused person will decide that he will chance his luck with the court. These circumstances would be exceptions because it would be an extremely stupid, unwise and venturesome accused person who would not want to get a defending counsel engaged at the earliest possible opportunity. Most—the overwhelming number of such people—would want to go to

the ordinary legal aid system to try to get it that way.

The Attorney-General provided the reason for this amendment the last time we debated this matter. He told us that all of the 10 applications made in 1986 were made by defendants who had previously applied for legal aid and who had been refused. What we say is that a supervisory role should be maintained for the courts. We do not assume that the courts will be involved in a day to day investigation of people's finances but we do say that courts are, by the nature of the business they have to look after, by the experience of the judges, better placed than anybody else to determine whether the interests of justice require that a lawyer be appointed to defend somebody who is on a Commonwealth charge.

The Attorney-General has shown some concern for the administration of justice. At Question Time we heard him talking about the Chamberlain case and the concern that he had with the possible irregularities in relation to that case—the concern that he had that the outcome may not have been a just one. I welcome his concern generally for the administration of justice, but I think that he allowed himself to be too easily influenced by the departmental view that a nice neat amendment should be brought in to take away from the courts any power to exercise a supervisory role in the interests of justice where an accused person comes before a court and says: 'I am accused. I could go to gaol. I do not have adequate means; I cannot afford lawyers. The interests of justice require that I should have a lawyer'. In those cases I would have thought that the Attorney-General would agree that such a person should have a lawyer even if the legal aid authorities have refused him.

I am sure he is not going to tell us that the legal aid authorities cannot err, just as I will not tell him that the courts cannot err. There will be cases where both make mistakes. However, to retain a supervisory role is an added safeguard in the interests of poor accused persons. Certainly, it is not one—I entirely agree with the Attorney-General—to be abused by rich accused persons. If abuses take place it is up to the courts to meet those abuses. Therefore in sum we welcome his acceptance of the amendment and we welcome its passage through this chamber.

MR LIONEL BOWEN (Kingsford-Smith—Attorney-General) (7.06)—I thank the honourable member for North Sydney (Mr Spender). I pick up the point which he has a tendency to

think represents the position. He says that a person who has been refused legal aid is entitled to go here. I will not quibble about that. However, the point I make is that people will now be able to go to the court without having any refusal of legal aid first. I think that will be a problem for the court. However, the test of it will be in its performance in the next 12 months. I am sure that the honourable gentleman will agree it is possible that the courts could come and say that they are bedevilled with applications by people who do not go anywhere near the legal aid commissions but who say 'We are penniless' and that the courts will have to make orders, spend a lot of time working out whether the person has means or not and then send them to me. I in turn must then make arrangements.

In the cases where legal aid commissions have declined in the past to give legal aid—something which the honourable gentleman quite fairly adverted to—it was not that they refused legal aid at all but refused it on the basis of quantum—the amount sought. The honourable member will find that in most cases it was a matter of listening for hours to tapes; it was a question of what one could afford to spend. From recollection, in the 10 cases concerned I was talking about looking at individual costs of \$200,000 in some instances. No judge would ever conduct a trial with an accused not being represented. I am sure that the honourable gentleman would agree with that. However, the issue is what is fair and reasonable in the provision of legal aid.

It does not always follow that the accused is entitled to get whatever counsel he wants at whatever seniority he feels is required. It is a question of taxpayers' money, to the extent now of about \$90m, being devoted to legal aid and a fair share being given to the accused. I do not want to delay the chamber. I accept the view that the honourable gentleman is putting. He and I would both agree that we might find that as a result of this amendment courts are being cluttered up by applications from people who have gone nowhere near legal aid offices. These are the people he has said have been refused legal aid. In the Edwards case no application was even made; however, it went to the court. We will continue to have that problem because the way the section is worded at present everybody can go off to the court first and then to the legal aid office. I was merely making the point that the legal aid commissions have a duty. In fact they are representative of the profession in the need to guarantee that nobody is denied legal aid. I would have thought that that would

have been sufficient. As it turns out it is not. I accept the amendment.

Mr SPENDER (North Sydney) (7.08)—I wish to make one point again. When this Bill was before the House on 13 November 1985 the Attorney-General (Mr Lionel Bowen) pointed out that 10 applications had been made that year. When I asked whether they had previously applied for legal aid, he said:

Yes, they had; the honourable gentleman is entitled to ask that question. They had previously applied for legal aid and had been refused by the respective commissioners.

That is the case that concerns us.

Mr Lionel Bowen—On the amount. It was refused because they wanted an additional amount.

Mr SPENDER—That is not what was said here. I do not want to take up time on this matter, but the Attorney-General said that they had been refused as to the amount. That was certainly not what was said. If one looks at the cases one sees that there have been cases before the courts in which individuals have been refused legal aid and have then sought an order under section 69 (3) and then got the order. It would be an extraordinarily unusual case that where there had been a grant of legal aid the court would then entertain a quibble whether a few dollars more should be awarded. That would be quite outside the province of the sort of thing which the courts would concern themselves with.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Resolution reported; report adopted.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL 1985

Bill returned from the Senate with amendments.

Ordered that the amendments be taken into consideration in Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

In Committee

Consideration of Senate's amendments.

Senate's amendments—

No. 1—Page 5, clause 5, at end of clause, add the following new sub-clauses:

"(3) Where, before the commencement of this Act, a purported election of a person as the staff-elected Director or as the deputy of the staff-elected Director was held or commenced to be held in a manner approved by the Board, the purported election so held, or the purported election so commenced to be held as completed after the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been or to be as valid and effectual as

it would have been or would be if it had been or were held after the commencement of this Act in accordance with sub-section (2).

"(4) An election of the staff-elected Director to which sub-section (3) applies shall, for the purposes of sub-section 4 (4), be deemed to be the first election of the staff-elected Director to be held after the commencement of this Act."

No. 2—Page 11, after clause 18, add the following new clause:

Special provisions relating to advertisements

"19. Section 100 of the Principal Act is amended by adding at the end of sub-section (6) 'provided that, where a period of 60 days has elapsed from the date of lodgement of the text of the proposed advertisement and the Secretary to the Department of Health or the Secretary's delegate has not notified approval or disapproval of the text, the licensee may broadcast or televise the advertisement in the terms of the text as lodged with the Secretary or the Secretary's delegate'".

No. 3—Page 11, after new clause 19, add the following new clause:

Broadcasting or televising of political matter or controversial matter

"20. Section 116 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting sub-section (2)."

Mr DUFFY (Holt—Minister for Communications) (7.12)—I move:

That the amendments be agreed to.

This situation arises as a result of amendments moved in the Senate. Briefly, the amendments to be approved by the Committee are as follows: The amendment to clause 5 is a Government amendment which ensures that an election completed in December 1985 in relation to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation Board is valid for the purpose of appointing a staff-elected director. The amendment to clause 5 is technical and became necessary because of the time taken for passage of the Bill which was introduced in the 1985 autumn sittings. It was a purely technical amendment and, as I indicated, was moved by the Government.

The second amendment is an Opposition amendment to repeal section 116 (2) of the Broadcasting and Television Act which imposed a five-year ban on televising a dramatisation of any political matter. The Government does not oppose this amendment as it reflects a recommendation of the report of the Joint Select Committee on Electoral Reform. The Government has previously indicated that it would put forward such an amendment in another piece of legislation and therefore we do not oppose that amendment.

The third amendment relates to section 100 (6) of the Act. This is an Opposition amendment to introduce a 60-day time limit on section 100 (6)

of the Broadcasting and Television Act within which the Department of Health may approve or disapprove the text of an advertisement relating to medication. The Minister for Health (Dr Blewett) may speak on that matter. But at this stage as far as the Government is concerned the position is no different from what it was when the legislation first came into this House. We do not see any reason for this amendment. In fact, the amendment as moved by the Opposition could well cause considerable problems which could affect appeal powers of interest groups. However, we do not propose at this stage to oppose the amendment because we do not want to delay the Bill as a whole. In relation to the matter that I have mentioned, namely, that this amendment could affect the appeal powers of interest groups with regard to this section, the matter can be further clarified at some stage in the future in a statute law (miscellaneous provisions) Bill. Because of the necessity at this stage to pass the Bill we will not oppose the amendment. I foreshadow that it is the intention at a later date, by way of a statute law (miscellaneous provisions) Bill, to raise this matter again in some detail.

Mr MACPHEE (Goldstein) (7.15)—The Opposition, needless to say, supports the motion moved by the Minister for Communications (Mr Duffy). We, of course, were responsible for two of the three matters that are now before the Committee. I will speak only to the third of those matters—that is, the one concerning the amendment moved by Senator Puplick which deletes the section limiting the dramatisation of material. I refer honourable members to the remarks made by Senator Puplick on 29 November, as recorded at page 2621 and following pages in the Senate *Hansard*, when he pointed out that there are still some absurdities in the Act, in spite of the amendment which the Minister has now moved. In respect of section 116 in particular, I point out that the section as it is now worded states:

The Commission or a licensee shall not broadcast or televise a dramatisation of any political matter which is then current or was current at any time during the last 5 preceding years.

Of course, each of us now knows that that was designed just after World War II when a Labor government then resented some of the material which was being used by the fledgling Liberal Party. The history of that section is set out in some quite important documents which were incorporated into the Senate *Hansard* of the date I have mentioned at page 2626 and following pages. I shall not recite what is contained in

those documents, except to say that, not only have we matured as a nation and can cope with dramatisation of matters such as occurred then, but also, of course, we have the *Max Gillies Show*, Mike Carlton's puppets and various other forms of satire which are very close to dramatisation. So we feel that a responsible electorate can soon judge those who are dramatising events which are current or which have occurred within the last five years. Therefore, we do not need a provision of this nature.

I would like to lend some personal support to the views that Senator Puplick set out regarding section 64 of the Act. I draw the Minister's attention to that section, which states:

Subject to this Act, the Commission shall broadcast or televise free of charge from all the national broadcasting stations or national television stations, or from such of them as the Minister specifies, any matter the broadcasting or televising of which is directed by the Minister in writing as being in the national interest.

I know the philosophy of the Minister at the table—and I have a similar one—that is, that the Australian Broadcasting Corporation ought to be as autonomous as possible and ought to be accountable to this Parliament through the Board which is appointed by the Government. On this occasion that Board was appointed in consultation with the Opposition. I would have thought that this Minister would be most unlikely ever to use section 64 to give a direction to the ABC about what he or the Government thought was in the national interest. If anyone were to do so, I would have thought it would perhaps be done by a resolution of this Parliament, but even that procedure is hazardous unless it is a bipartisan process. My instinctive reaction when looking at that section is to say that it also is now outmoded and ought to be reviewed. I simply draw that point to the Minister's attention. We most firmly support each of the three amendments.

Mr PORTER (Barker) (5.20)—I rise to support my colleague the honourable member for Goldstein (Mr Macphee) and to explain, in very brief terms, why we were moved to suggest this amendment in relation to advertising for pharmaceutical products. One of the problems that confronts the health industry is the administration under this Government of the Department of Health. We are inundated with complaints from pharmacists of delays in paying their bills which are submitted to the Department for drugs supplied under the pharmaceutical benefits scheme. The Pharmspay scheme has led to enormous delays for pharmacists and, in addition, the cost of medicare is out of control. Medical benefits payments are substantially over budget.

One of the reasons is that again the Minister for Health (Dr Blewett) and the Department have not stepped on fraud and overservicing, which continue to be a problem in the delivery of health services in this country. The administration of the Department is deficient in a number of areas. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products wish to advertise those products within the law. In order to be able to advertise those products they are required to obtain the approval of the Commonwealth Department of Health. Section 100 (6) of the Australian Broadcasting and Television Act states:

A licensee shall not broadcast or televise an advertisement relating to a medicine unless the text of the proposed advertisement has been approved by the Director-General of Health . . .

We were approached by members of the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. They explained that, in some cases, there were undue delays in obtaining that approval. A voluntary code has been proposed and, in fact, applied. It has been proposed by the broadcasting industry and applied by the Department of Health. Unfortunately, whilst the code suggests a 10-day approval time for applications for advertisements, that is not stuck to. In response to my suggestion when I first moved this amendment the Minister said: 'Well, that is not true. Ninety per cent of the cases are approved within 10 days; 10 per cent of the cases are not because of the intervention of holidays, Christmas and other things'. That is just patently false. The complaints we have had are not in relation to some period over Christmas or any other holiday period; they are delays in the administration of his Department. Therefore, we were forced to move for this time limit which prescribes a time in which the Department of Health must make a decision on the application.

The Minister also said: 'Oh, well, we haven't had any complaints. No pharmaceutical manufacturer has complained about the delays in approval for advertisements'. Later on he said: 'During the year I did have a complaint, but not from a pharmaceutical manufacturer'. We are not told who made the complaint, but he has had complaints. Nevertheless he said he got his private secretary to ring up the Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters to ascertain its view, which was that the voluntary code was working well. I agree with that and so do the pharmaceutical manufacturers. The code is working well. The problem is that the Department is delaying approvals under the code. In fact the Government is supporting the case we have put up that the voluntary code is working

well. Applications made under that code are in accordance with the code and there should not be these long three and four-month delays. Therefore we have been forced to move a 60-day time limit to ensure that pharmaceutical manufacturers are fairly dealt with by the Department of Health.

When we moved that amendment the Government opposed it in this House. However, as it has been forced by numbers in the Senate, where this amendment was carried, it now accepts the amendment because it has no alternative. I accept the suggestion by the Minister for Communications (Mr Duffy) that some consequential amendment of which we are not aware at this stage may be required. Certainly we would only be too willing to look at consequential amendments which may be required as a result of the passing of this amendment. We believe that the administration of the Department of Health ought to be improved. We are concerned that pharmacists are facing substantial delays in reimbursement under the Pharmpay scheme and we are concerned about maladministration in the fraud and overservicing section. Fraud and overservicing remain rampant. Medical benefits payments are substantially overbudgeted, as I have suggested. We are also concerned that in the area of advertising undue delays have disadvantaged pharmaceutical manufacturers. We have had an opportunity to do something about this area. We have moved an amendment and we have forced the Government to accept it. In government we will move in the other areas to correct the maladministration as well.

Dr BLEWETT (Bonython—Minister for Health) (7.36)—This amendment has been rightly described by my colleague Senator Walsh as the sleazebag amendment. He pointed out, quite clearly, that the only reason for this amendment being brought forward is that some particular vested interests—he described them as either spiv sleazebags or snake oil merchants—that hang around the Liberal Party have been lobbying Opposition members on this matter. (*Quorum formed*) With my colleagues here, it gives me a chance to repeat the accusation of Senator Walsh that this is simply a sleazebag amendment; that is, it had no justification at the time it was first moved and was completely unsubstantiated in argument. In fact we have heard nothing this evening to repeat the argument or to reinforce it in any way. In fact, the honourable member for Barker (Mr Porter) completely refused to meet my challenge on the last occasion. I quoted specifically from the Fed-

eration of Australian Radio Broadcasters. This was its comment on his amendment:

In response to this morning's telex I confirm that to the best of our knowledge there have been no significant delays or problems associated with the Department's administration of section 106 of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

Interestingly enough, today he has made no reference to the people who know about how this scheme has been operating, but he has come along here quite prepared to make these unsubstantiated charges about the administration of the Department of Health in an area where the people who deal with the Department are totally confident about the way it has been operating. As I have said, his ill-conceived amendment will cause some further concern. It will make appeals by public interest groups more difficult, but no doubt that was intended in the interests of his friends, and we will have to repair the damage he has done. As it is important to get this measure through, we will accept this amendment at this stage. At the first opportunity, when a general Bill is introduced, we will correct the defects of the amendment.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Resolution reported; report adopted.

House adjourned at 7.31 p.m.

NOTICES

The following notices were given:

Mr Kerin to present a Bill for an Act to make provision in relation to wool research and development, and for other purposes.

Mr Kerin to present a Bill for an Act to amend the Australian Apple and Pear Corporation Act 1973, and for related purposes.

Mr Young to present a Bill for an Act to amend the Ministers of State Act 1952.

Mr Willis to present a Bill for an Act to amend section 20 of the Trade Union Training Authority Act 1975.

Mr Willis to present a Bill for an Act to amend section 12 of the Community Employment Act 1983.

Mr Bowen to present a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminology Research Act 1971.

Mr Kerin to present a Bill for an Act to amend the Apple and Pear Export Underwriting Act 1981, and for related purposes.

PAPERS

The following papers were deemed to have been presented on 11 February 1986:

- Acts Interpretation Act—Statements relating to extension of specified period for presentation of period report—
- Australian War Memorial, report for 1984-85.
- Capital Territory Health Commission, report for 1984-85.
- Legal Aid Commission (ACT), report for 1984-85.
- Air Navigation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 329.
- Air Navigation (Charges) Act—Regulation—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 330.
- Ashmore and Cartier Islands Acceptance Act—Ordinance—1985—No. 1—Migratory Birds (Amendment).
- Audit Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 333.
- Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act—Orders—1985—
 - M25/85—Export of Chilled and/or Frozen Meat to the People's Republic of China.
 - M26/85—Export of Airfreighted Bone-in Carcase Lamb to UAE.
 - MS8/85—Contract Requirements—Shipping of Meat to East Coast of North America and Gulf Ports, USA.
 - MS9/85—Contract Requirements—Shipping of Meat to West Coast of North America.
- Australian Trade Commission Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 371.
- Banks (Shareholdings) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 336, 337, 338, 376.
- Canned Fruits Levy Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 314 (*In substitution for the paper presented on 28 November 1985*).
- Census and Statistics Act—Australian Bureau of Statistics—Statement of disclosure of information—1986—
 - No. 1—List of names and addresses of Agricultural Establishments for Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation.
 - No. 2—List of names and addresses of Business Establishments for Institute of Family Studies.
- Christmas Island Act—Ordinances—1985—
 - No. 10—Phosphate Mining Corporation of Christmas Island Provident Fund.
 - No. 11—Motor Traffic (Amendment).
 - No. 12—Migratory Birds (Amendment).
 - No. 13—Phosphate Mining Corporation of Christmas Island (Amendment).
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands—Ordinances—1985—
 - No. 3—Civil Law (Amendment).
 - No. 4—Migratory Birds (Amendment).
- Commonwealth Employees (Redeployment and Retirement) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 381.
- Commonwealth Teaching Service Act—Determination—1985—No. 4.
- Coral Sea Islands Act—Ordinance—1985—No. 2—Migratory Birds (Amendment).
- Criminology Research Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 347.
- Currency Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 369.
- Customs Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 377, 378.
- Defence Act—
 - Defence Force Regulations—Declarations of defence practice areas—
 - Army 1/85, dated 2 December 1985.
 - Army 2/85, dated 6 December 1985.
 - Defence Force Remuneration Tribunal—Determination—1985—No. 8—Separation Allowances.
- Determinations—1985—
 - No. 72—Insurance on Removal Overseas.
 - No. 73—Travelling Allowance and other allowances.
 - No. 74—Intermediate Term Duty Living Allowance and other allowances.
 - No. 75—Dwelling Purchase or Sale Expenses Allowance.
 - No. 76—Intermediate Term Duty Living Allowance and other allowances.
 - No. 77—Special Action Forces Allowance and High Electricity Charges Allowance.
 - No. 78—Temporary Rental Allowance and Temporary Accommodation Allowance.
- 1986—
 - No. 1—Intermediate Term Duty Living Allowance and other allowances.
 - No. 2—Overseas Living Out Allowance and other allowances.
 - No. 3—Overseas Living Out Allowance and other allowances.
- Regulation—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 331.
- Australian War Memorial, report for 1984-85.
- Capital Territory Health Commission, report for 1984-85.
- Legal Aid Commission (ACT), report for 1984-85.
- No. 2—List of names and addresses of Business Establishments for Institute of Family Studies.
- Defence Force Discipline Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 332.
- Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 324, 325.
- Excise Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 357.
- Export Inspection (Establishment Registration Charge) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 362.
- Export Inspection Charges Collection Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 363.
- Export Inspection (Quantity Charge) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 360.
- Export Inspection (Service Charge) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 361.
- Export Market Development Grants Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 370.
- Extradition (Foreign States) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 321, 340, 349, 350, 351, 386.
- Fisheries Act—
 - Notices, Nos. 152, 155, 156, 157.
 - Regulation—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 358.
- Foreign Fishing Boats Levy Act—Declaration under sub-section 4 (4), dated 25 November 1985.
- Freedom of Information Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 348.

Health Insurance Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 356.

Honey Levy Collection Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 365.

Insurance (Agents and Brokers) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 367, 368.

International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 327.

Judiciary Act—High Court Rules—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 387.

Lands Acquisition Act—Statements (4) of lands acquired by agreement authorised under sub-section 7 (1).

Management and Investment Companies Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 384.

Maternity Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 366, 382.

Members of Parliament (Staff) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 379.

Merit Protection (Australian Government Employees) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 380.

National Health Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 320.

National Measurement Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 315.

National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 385.

Navigation Act—Navigation (Orders) Regulations—Orders—1985—
No. 5—Marine, Part 9.
No. 6—Marine, Parts 3, 5, 6, 7.
No. 7—Marine, Part 4.

Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 346.

Overseas Students Charge Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 352.

Overseas Students Charge Collection Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 353.

Overseas Telecommunications Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 323.

Postal Services Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 322.

Proclamations by His Excellency the Governor-General fixing the dates on which the following Acts and sections of Acts shall come into operation—
Australian Trade Commission Act 1985—Provisions other than sections 1, 2, 3 and 97—6 January 1986.

Export Inspection Charges (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1985—1 January 1986.

Insurance (Agents and Brokers) Act 1984—Part III—1 January 1986.

Merit Protection (Australian Government Employees) Act 1984—
Subdivisions C, E and F of Division 2 of Part II—1 January 1986.
Subdivision D of Division 2 of Part II—1 February 1986.

National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Act 1985—20 December 1985.

Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Amendment Act 1985—Sections 5, 8 and 38—2 December 1985.

Public Service Reform Act 1984—

Sections 30, 61, 63 to 77 (inclusive), 79, 98 and 103, sub-section 109 (4), sections 145 to 148 (inclusive), sub-sections 151 (3), (4), (7) and (8) and 159 (2), (3), (4) and (6)—1 January 1986.

Sections 85 and 86, sub-section 87 (2), section 88, sub-sections 95 (1) and 126 (2), sections 129, 131 and 133 and sub-sections 137 (2) and 159 (5)—1 February 1986.

Registration of Deaths Abroad Act 1984—1 December 1985.

Removal of Prisoners (Australian Capital Territory) Act 1968—Amendments made by the Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1985—1 February 1986.

Social Security and Repatriation (Budget Measures) Amendment Act 1985—
Sections 5 and 6—18 December 1985.
Sub-section 45 (3) and sections 47 and 51—1 January 1986.

States Grants (General Revenue) Act 1985—9 December 1985.

Student Assistance Amendment Act 1985—Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 16—1 January 1986.

Public Service Act—
Determinations—
1985—Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 102.
1986—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Parliamentary Presiding Officers' Determination—1985—No. 6.

Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 334, 383.

Quarantine Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 345, 364.

Radiocommunications Act—Standard—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 339.

Remuneration Tribunals Act—Remuneration Tribunal—Determinations—
1985/20—Holders of Public office on the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation and other bodies.
1985/21—Chairman, Australian Bicentennial Authority.

Seat of Government (Administration) Act—
Determinations listing fees for purposes of—
Business Franchise (Tobacco and Petroleum Products) Ordinance, dated 20 November 1985.
Motor Traffic Ordinance, dated 16 December 1985.

Ordinances—1985—
No. 61—Evidence (Amendment) (No. 2).
No. 62—Crimes (Amendment) (No. 5).
No. 63—Motor Traffic (Amendment) (No. 7).
No. 64—Supervision of Offenders (Community Service Orders) (Amendment).
No. 65—Perpetuities and Accumulations.
No. 66—Limitation.
No. 67—Magistrates Court.
No. 68—Insane Persons and Inebriates (Commitment and Detention) (Amendment).
No. 70—Sale of Motor Vehicles (Amendment).
No. 71—Real Property (Amendment).
No. 72—Air Pollution (Amendment).
No. 73—Motor Traffic (Amendment) (No. 8).
No. 74—Co-operative Societies (Amendment) (No. 2).
No. 75—Crimes (Amendment) (No. 6)

- Regulations—1985—No. 27 (Air Pollution Ordinance).
- States Grants (Petroleum Products) Act—Amendments to the schedules to the subsidy schemes in relation to the States, dated 23 January 1986.
- States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1984—Statement of particulars of direction given under sub-section 46 (2), dated 18 December 1985.
- Student Assistance Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 354, 372, 373.
- Superannuation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, Nos. 326, 328, 343, 344, 355, 374, 375.
- Telecommunications Act—Australian Telecommunications Commission—By-laws—1985—
Telecommunications (Charging Zones and Charging Districts) Amendment Nos. 62, 63, 47.
- Torres Strait Fisheries Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 359.
- Wheat Marketing Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1985, No. 335.