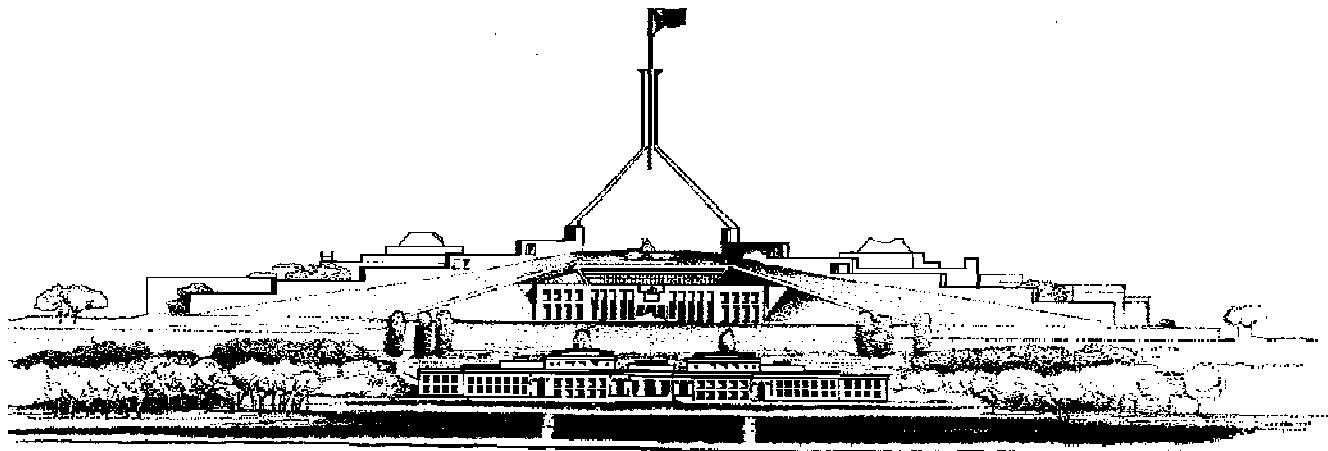




COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES



SENATE

Official Hansard

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL 1996

THIRTY-EIGHTH PARLIAMENT
FIRST SESSION—FIRST PERIOD

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SENATE
CANBERRA

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

SENATE

Hansard

1996

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

(FIRST PERIOD)

The Senate, on 30 November 1995, adjourned until 2.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 13 February 1996. By proclamation the Thirty-seventh Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor-General on 29 January 1996. The Thirty-eighth Parliament was convened for the dispatch of business on 30 April 1996 at 10.30 a.m., and the First Session commenced on that day.

Tuesday, 30 April 1996

OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENT

The Senate met at 10.30 a.m., pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-General.

The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. Michael Beahan) took the chair.

The Clerk read the proclamation.

The Deputy appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General for the opening of the Parliament, the Hon. Sir Gerard Brennan AC, KBE, Chief Justice of Australia, having been announced by the Usher of the Black Rod, entered the chamber and took his seat on the dais.

The Deputy directed the Usher to desire the attendance of the members of the House of Representatives.

Members of the House of Representatives attending accordingly—

The Deputy said:

Members of the Senate and Members of the

House of Representatives: His Excellency the Governor-General, not thinking fit to be present in person at this time, has been pleased to appoint me his Deputy to declare open the Parliament of the Commonwealth, as will more fully appear from the instrument which will now be read by the Clerk of the Senate.

The instrument having been read by the Clerk—

The Deputy said:

Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives: I have it in command from His Excellency the Governor-General to let you know that, after certain members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives shall have been sworn, the causes of His Excellency calling this Parliament together will be declared by him in person at this place; and, it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be first chosen, you, Members of the House of Representatives, will retire to the place where you are to sit and there proceed to the choice of some person to be your Speaker; and later this day

you will present the person whom you shall so choose to His Excellency at such time and place as he shall appoint.

I will attend in the House of Representatives for the purpose of administering the oath or affirmation of allegiance to honourable Members of that House.

The Deputy and members of the House of Representatives having retired, the President again took the chair—

COMMISSION TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT—I inform honourable senators that I have received from His Excellency the Governor-General a commission to administer to senators the oath or affirmation of allegiance.

The commission having been read by the Clerk—

REPRESENTATION OF VICTORIA

The PRESIDENT—I inform the Senate that on 6 February 1996 I received a letter from Senator the Hon. Gareth John Evans QC, resigning his place as a senator for the state of Victoria. Pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Constitution, I notified the Governor of Victoria of the vacancy in the representation of that state caused by the resignation.

REPRESENTATION OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The PRESIDENT—On 6 February 1996 I also received a letter from Senator the Hon. Robert Francis McMullan, resigning his place as a senator for the Australian Capital Territory. Pursuant to the provisions of section 44 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918, I notified the Chief Minister of the Australian Capital Territory of the vacancy in the representation of that Territory caused by the resignation.

REPRESENTATION OF TASMANIA

The PRESIDENT—On 7 February 1996 I received a letter from Senator John Robert Devereux, resigning his place as a senator for the state of Tasmania. Pursuant to the provisions

of section 21 of the Constitution, I notified the Governor of Tasmania of the vacancy in the representation of that state caused by the resignation. I have now received from His Excellency the Governor-General a copy of the certificate of appointment by the Governor of Tasmania of Susan Mary Mackay as a senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Robert Devereux. I table the documents.

SENATORS: SWEARING IN

Senator Susan Mary Mackay made and subscribed the affirmation of allegiance.

REPRESENTATION OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Clerk—I produce and lay on the table the certificates of election of senators elected to represent the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, as follows:

Australian Capital Territory—

Kate Alexandra Lundy

Margaret Elizabeth Reid

Northern Territory—

Robert Lindsay Collins

Grant Ernest John Tambling

SENATORS: SWEARING-IN

The following senators made and subscribed the oath or affirmation of allegiance:

Kate Alexandra Lundy

Margaret Elizabeth Reid

Robert Lindsay Collins

Grant Ernest John Tambling

**Sitting suspended from 10.51 a.m.
to 3.00 p.m.**

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH

His Excellency the Governor-General entered the chamber and, being seated, with the President on his right hand, commanded that a message be sent to the House of Representatives intimating that His Excellency desired the attendance of honourable members in the Senate chamber.

Honourable members having come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to

deliver the following speech:

Honourable senators and members of the Parliament of Australia: at the request of the Prime Minister I depart from the prepared text of this speech to make specific mention both of the sadness which envelops the opening of this Thirty-Eighth parliament and of the profound sympathy which all associated with the parliament feel for those affected by the Tasmanian tragedy.

Introduction

On 2 March the Australian people entrusted to a new government the responsibility of managing the nation's affairs.

In doing so they endorsed decisively a comprehensive programme of practical reform. The Liberal and National Parties will keep faith with the people and implement that programme. Today I outline some aspects of the government's legislative programme as well as its approach to governing the country in the years ahead.

The members of the government have believed for some time that action needs to be taken:

- . to boost the competitiveness and productivity of the Australian economy and thereby deliver higher economic growth and higher living standards;
- . to raise national savings;
- . to lift burdens from the small business sector so that it can generate new jobs; and
- . to tackle the longer term environmental challenges such as soil degradation, salinity and the protection of our coastline and waterways.

Australia is a society rich in resources of all kinds. We should not have to settle for a lower level of economic performance than other countries with fewer advantages. The government's policies aim to fulfil people's aspirations by rewarding hard work and initiative, achieving rising living standards, affordable home ownership, and a more positive future for our children. The needs of Australian families will be placed at the centre of the national policy agenda. Small business will be promoted as the dynamic engine of our economy which can offer new

jobs and opportunities for many Australians. In particular, more young Australians will have the opportunity to fulfil their talents through rewarding jobs.

The government set out the framework of its plans prior to the election, and it intends to implement them. This task has been made more difficult by the fact that it is inheriting a prospective Budget deficit of \$8 billion. That added burden, however, will be tackled in a balanced and sensible fashion through prudent and responsible management of the national Budget.

Jobs growth, opportunities and living standards

Reform of the labour market is essential to creating jobs and raising living standards. Higher efficiency and productivity will raise our international competitiveness and open up new export opportunities.

The government is determined to introduce its promised practical reforms in this area.

These reforms will give Australian employees the prospect of higher wages based on higher productivity within a framework of guaranteed minimum standards. They will also make it easier for employees to blend their family and workplace responsibilities.

The industrial relations legislation, to be introduced early in the life of the Parliament, will promote genuine co-operation between employers and employees, provide greater scope for workplace agreements and give all Australians greater choice and more incentive.

Compulsory unionism will be abolished. Genuine freedom of association will be guaranteed. The unfair dismissal provisions of the current legislation will be replaced with a system that is fair to employers and employees.

Effective sanctions against secondary boycotts will be restored.

The government's Plan of Action for Small Business will, in its turn, enhance job growth and economic opportunities.

The government will reduce red tape, unnecessary paperwork and regulation identified by a new Small Business Deregulation

Task Force.

It will also take steps to reduce the complexities and compliance costs imposed by the taxation system (particularly the Capital Gains Tax and the Fringe Benefits Tax) which have a disproportionate impact on small business.

A more competitive economy is crucial if we are to overcome Australia's still severe current account deficit problem and therefore over time reduce our foreign debt.

The government's agenda for microeconomic reform, especially in the telecommunications and transport sectors, will have a significant role in improving competitiveness:

- . the government will work with the States and Territories to ensure that the momentum of competition reform is further developed and duplication is reduced;
- . the government will also introduce legislation to facilitate the sale of one third of Telstra. Telstra will become a more competitive company in the global telecommunications market and Australian consumers will benefit through a more efficient communications sector; and
- . waterfront reform, greater airport efficiency, improved roads and better gas and electricity operations will all lift productivity and, as the reforms take effect, there will be greater demand for skilled labour.

To assist in meeting this demand, employment programmes will be more effectively linked with the mainstream training system. Apprenticeships and other work-based training opportunities for young people will be strengthened through the Modern Apprenticeship and Traineeship System. Older unemployed people will have access to labour market programme assistance and support services. Pilot Regional and Community Employment Councils will bring together business leaders, education and training providers and representatives of the wider community to more effectively link training of unemployed people with real jobs and with regional development plans.

While employment prospects are enhanced for people seeking jobs, activity tests for unemployment assistance will be stringently

applied.

Families, the community and the elderly

Reducing the economic pressure on families, especially those with dependent children, is one of the government's most important and pressing tasks.

The government believes that strong family life offers the best support and welfare system yet devised. The new family tax initiative will reduce the tax burden on low and middle income families with children by ensuring that more of their income is tax-free. It will particularly assist one income families, many of whom are struggling to make ends meet.

The government's plans to make private health insurance more affordable will ease pressures on Medicare, improve access to health care and help reduce waiting lists for public hospitals.

The government remains strongly committed to the maintenance of Medicare, bulk billing and community rating.

The States, Territories, service providers, carers and volunteers are essential to the delivery of effective health and community services. The government will work co-operatively with them to ensure the coherent and efficient promotion of better health throughout life, to improve childhood immunisation rates, to develop strategies further to combat domestic violence and to expand the availability of marriage preparation and ongoing relationship programmes.

A comprehensive retirement incomes policy will ensure that older people have financial security in retirement. For people who elect to work longer than the normal retirement age, there will be provision for deferred pension entitlements.

The government will also act to ensure that self-funded retirees will receive the same tax treatment as pensioners on identical incomes.

Young Australians

The policies and measures mentioned earlier will do much to ensure that young Australians have greater cause for hope and confidence in their future and that of their country.

The issues of youth unemployment and

youth alienation will be at the forefront of the government's priorities.

Further support for the concerns and difficulties of youth, particularly homelessness and youth suicide, will be an important priority.

The government believes it is vital to ensure that young Australians have access to a world class education and training system that will give them the capacity to secure jobs and to maximise their creativity and productivity.

Promoting excellence in educational standards, fostering greater diversity of choice, a strong commitment to equality of opportunity for all students, a greater focus on literacy and numeracy skills in primary schooling and the availability of school English language programmes for newly arrived migrant children are all important and practical elements of the government's approach to education.

A coherent, nationally agreed framework for vocational education and training will meet the needs of industry and business enterprises. TAFE will be supported as the key public provider of vocational education and training and industry's involvement in the training system will be strengthened.

Regional Australia

Our nation continues to depend on the natural and human resources of rural and regional Australia for a major proportion of its wealth. There is a responsibility in the interests of all Australians to develop those resources in a sustainable and environmentally sensible way. The government will meet that responsibility.

The government will help to restore the nation's land and water resources infrastructure and enhance our primary industries by removing impediments to international competitiveness and by working in partnership with industry to maximise export opportunities.

It will remove export controls on all mineral commodities except for uranium and nuclear materials. New uranium mines and exports will be approved subject to strict environmental, heritage and nuclear safeguards.

Implementation of the National Forest Policy Statement will ensure a scientifically based, comprehensive and representative forest reserve system and an ecologically sustainable forest industry.

An historic and comprehensive environment and sustainable agriculture programme will have as its centrepiece the Natural Heritage Trust of Australia. It will be a Trust in perpetuity to be funded by the partial sale of Telstra. It will constitute an unprecedented national commitment to the protection and rehabilitation of Australia's unique natural environment.

Defence, international relations and trade

There is no higher responsibility for the government than effective action to ensure the security of the Australian people and the protection of their interests. It will do so through a realistic defence policy, a constructive foreign policy and an active trade policy.

Defence policies will be based on self-reliance, strong alliances and close ties with our friends. The government is committed to enhancing the mobility and operational capabilities of the Australian Defence Force.

The promotion of a strong defence industry base and an effective capacity for defence research and development will be essential elements of the government's approach.

Foreign and trade policies will focus on improving national prosperity and security in a practical, focused and co-operative way.

The government's perspectives will be global and its focus will be regional. While further developing relations with Australia's traditional partners, there will be no higher priority for the government than advancing relations with countries in Asia, with particular emphasis on Indonesia and other members of ASEAN, Japan, Korea, China and India.

The government will work closely with Australian exporters and industry groups to develop market opportunities for Australian exports and to overcome specific barriers to trade or investment in overseas markets. It will do so through bilateral regional and global negotiations. It attaches particular importance to APEC as a forum for trade and

investment liberalisation in the region that will also act as a catalyst for further global trade liberalisation.

A cohesive society

The government's commitment to govern in the national interest, and not for vested interests, will build community confidence and respect for the rights of all Australians.

All the measures and policies so far described are aimed at promoting the interests of the Australian community as a whole. As they are implemented, they will add to national prosperity, mutual trust and shared achievement to which the government believes all Australians are entitled to aspire.

In addition, the government will promote other measures which will encourage cohesiveness, rather than division, in Australian society.

The government will work to give Australian women greater equality of opportunity to succeed and genuine choice in their lifestyle, their aspirations and how they share family responsibilities. It will be advancing these goals in all policy areas and particularly in industrial relations, health care, superannuation, taxation and education.

As we gather in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, we acknowledge the continuing culture and unique role of Australia's indigenous people in the life of this nation.

The government will continue to promote the processes of reconciliation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and will act to improve the well-being of indigenous communities in the areas of health, housing, education and employment.

Amendments will be made to the Native Title legislation to ensure its workability. These amendments will honour the basic principles of the Native Title Act.

The government will continue to develop the great strengths which are derived from cultural diversity in the Australian society while reaffirming the unifying values we all share.

The government also considers that the arts

and culture should be accessible to all Australians, and not be the preserve of a privileged few. Its regional arts initiative and its emphasis on young and developing artists will be important elements of this approach.

It is also determined that the community should have a greater say in the design of constitutional reform proposals. By the end of 1997, the government will give the people a new opportunity to have their say about their Constitution and their system of government.

As well, the government will introduce legislation early in the new Parliament to protect Australia's flag and to ensure it cannot be altered without the people's approval.

Finally, it is particularly appropriate at this time and in this place to mention the government's intention to improve the standing of the national Parliament.

It is a regrettable fact that, for various reasons, increasing numbers in the community have lost respect for the Parliament and its members.

The government will take steps to restore that respect. It will do so without in any way reducing the scope for robust debate which is one of the most valued features of our democratic tradition.

Conclusion

The government is confident that its programme of practical reform, some of which I have outlined, will vindicate the confidence and support shown by the Australian people at the recent election.

These policies, and the many detailed aspects of the programme not mentioned in this address, are designed to unite and harness the capabilities of the Australian people.

The government is deeply conscious of the great responsibilities it has been given. It is determined to address the national challenges we face. And it is unequivocally committed to good government for the benefit of all Australians.

His Excellency the Governor-General and members of the House of Representatives retired.

Sitting suspended from 3.33 p.m.

to 5.00 p.m.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at 5.00 p.m., and read prayers.

REPRESENTATION OF VICTORIA

The PRESIDENT—I inform the Senate that I have received through the Governor-General, from the Governor of Victoria, a copy of the certificate of appointment by the Victorian Governor of Stephen Michael Conroy to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator the Hon. Gareth John Evans QC. I table the copy of the certificate.

SENATORS: SWEARING IN

Senator Stephen Michael Conroy made and subscribed the oath of allegiance.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The PRESIDENT—I table the original certificate received through His Excellency the Governor-General from the Office of the Governor of South Australia of the choice by the houses of parliament of South Australia of Natasha Stott Despoja to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator John Coulter.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH

The PRESIDENT—I inform the Senate that I have received a copy of the opening speech which His Excellency the Governor-

General was pleased to deliver to both houses of the parliament.

Ordered that consideration of the Governor-General's opening speech be made an order of the day for the next day of sitting.

MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Senator HILL (South Australia—Leader of the Government in the Senate)—by leave—I have the honour to inform the Senate that, following the election held on 2 March 1996, the Governor-General commissioned the Prime Minister, Mr Howard, to form a government. The ministry was appointed on 11 March 1996. Ministerial arrangements, including the arrangements for representation in each chamber and details of the appointment of parliamentary secretaries, are set out in a document which I understand has been circulated. I seek leave to have that document incorporated in *Hansard*.

Leave granted.

The document read as follows—

HOWARD MINISTRY

Title	Minister	Other Chamber
Prime Minister	The Hon John Howard, MP	Senator the Hon Robert Hill
Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs	Senator the Hon John Herron	The Hon Dr Michael Wooldridge, MP
Parliamentary Secretary (Cabinet)	The Hon Chris Miles, MP	
Parliamentary Secretary	Senator the Hon Nick Minchin	
Minister for Trade (Deputy Prime Minister)	The Hon Tim Fischer, MP	Senator the Hon Robert Hill
Minister for Foreign Affairs	The Hon Alexander Downer, MP	Senator the Hon Robert Hill
Parliamentary Secretary (Trade)	Senator the Hon David Brownhill	

Title	Minister	Other Chamber
Parliamentary Secretary (Foreign Affairs)	The Hon Andrew Thomson, MP	
Treasurer	The Hon Peter Costello, MP	Senator the Hon Jim Short
Assistant Treasurer	Senator the Hon Jim Short	The Hon Peter Costello, MP
Parliamentary Secretary Minister for Primary Industries and Energy	Senator the Hon Brian Gibson The Hon John Anderson, MP	Senator the Hon Warwick Parer
Minister for Resources and Energy	Senator the Hon Warwick Parer	The Hon John Anderson, MP
Parliamentary Secretary Minister for the Environment (Leader of the Government in the Senate)	Senator the Hon David Brownhill Senator the Hon Robert Hill	The Hon Warwick Smith MP
Minister for Sport, Territories and Local Government	The Hon Warwick Smith, MP	Senator the Hon Robert Hill
Parliamentary Secretary Minister for Communications and the Arts (Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Ian Gordon Campbell Senator the Hon Richard Alston	The Hon Warwick Smith, MP
Minister for Industrial Relations (Leader of the House)	The Hon Peter Reith, MP	Senator the Hon Richard Alston
Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Public Service		Senator the Hon Richard Alston
Minister for Social Security	Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman	The Hon Philip Ruddock, MP
Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Status of Women		The Hon Judi Moylan, MP
Parliamentary Secretary (Manager of Government Business in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Rod Kemp	
Minister for Industry, Science and Tourism (Vice-President of the Executive Council)	The Hon John Moore, MP	Senator the Hon Warwick Parer
Minister for Science and Technology (Deputy Leader of the House)	The Hon Peter McGauran, MP	Senator the Hon Warwick Parer
Minister for Small Business and Consumer Affairs	The Hon Geoff Prosser, MP	Senator the Hon Warwick Parer
Minister for Defence	The Hon Ian McLachlan, AO, MP	Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman
Minister for Defence Industry, Science and Personnel	The Hon Bronwyn Bishop, MP	Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman
Minister for Veterans' Affairs	The Hon Bruce Scott, MP	Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman
Minister for Transport and Regional Development	The Hon John Sharp, MP	Senator the Hon Richard Alston
Parliamentary Secretary Minister for Health and Family Services	Senator the Hon Grant Tambling The Hon Dr Michael Wooldridge, MP	Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman, Senator the Hon Jocelyn Newman
Minister for Family Services	The Hon Judi Moylan, MP	
Parliamentary Secretary	Senator the Hon Bob Woods	

Title	Minister	Other Chamber
Minister for Finance	The Hon John Fahey, MP	Senator the Hon Jim Short
Minister for Administrative Services	The Hon David Jull, MP	Senator the Hon Jim Short
Minister for Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs	Senator the Hon Amanda Vanstone	The Hon David Kemp, MP
Minister for Schools, Vocational Education and Training	The Hon David Kemp, MP	Senator the Hon Amanda Vanstone
Minister Assisting the Minister for Finance for Privatisation		Senator the Hon Jim Short
Parliamentary Secretary	The Hon Tony Abbott, MP	
Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs	The Hon Philip Ruddock, MP	Senator the Hon Jim Short
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice	The Hon Daryl Williams, AM, QC, MP	Senator the Hon Amanda Vanstone

Each box represents a portfolio. Cabinet Ministers are shown in bold type. As a general rule, there is one Department in each portfolio. Except for the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories and the Attorney-General's Department, the title of each Department reflects that of the Portfolio Minister. There is also a Department of Administrative Services in the Finance portfolio; and a Department of Veterans' Affairs in the Defence portfolio.

Senator HILL—I would also like to take this opportunity to table a ministerial guide setting out the principles and practices which will be followed by the Howard administration. This is the first time such a document has been produced. It underlines this government's complete commitment to high standards of ministerial conduct and accountability.

Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Sen-

GOVERNMENT: LEADERSHIP

Senator HILL (South Australia—Leader of the Government in the Senate)—I wish to announce for the record the leadership of the government in the Senate and also the government whips. I am pleased to inform the Senate that I hold the office of Leader of the Government in the Senate. The Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate is Senator Richard Alston, the Leader of the National Party is Senator Ron Boswell and the Manager of Government Business is Senator Rod Kemp. The Government Whip is Senator John Panizza, the Deputy Government Whip is Senator Paul Calvert and the National Party Whip is Senator Bill O'Chee.

In anticipating announcements that the

tor Faulkner) will make, I thought that I should congratulate him on achieving that office, and also Senator Sherry for being his deputy. They are important offices and I hope they remain in them for a long time.

**AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY:
LEADERSHIP**

Senator FAULKNER (New South Wales—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate)—by leave—I commence by extending to Senator Hill, other ministers in the government and government office holders my and the opposition's congratulations on their appointments.

I inform the Senate that I have been elected Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. Senator Sherry is deputy leader, Senator Carr is Manager of Opposition Business and Senator Christopher Evans is Opposition Whip. He will be assisted by Senator Foreman and Senator Conroy as deputy whips for the opposition in the Senate. I seek leave to incorporate in *Hansard* a list of the shadow ministry representation and parliamentary secretaries for the opposition in both chambers.

Leave granted.

The list read as follows—

SHADOW MINISTRY

Hon Kim C Beazley MP	Leader of the Opposition
Hon Gareth Evans QC MP	Deputy Leader of the Opposition
	Shadow Treasurer
Senator the Hon John Faulkner	Leader of the Opposition in the Senate
	Shadow Minister for Social Security
Senator the Hon Nick Sherry	Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate
	Shadow Minister for Finance and Superannuation
Hon Simon Crean MP	Shadow Minister for Industry and Regional Development
	Manager of Opposition Business
Hon Bob McMullan MP	Shadow Minister for Industrial Relations
	Assistant to the Leader of the Opposition on Public Service Matters
Hon Michael Lee MP	Shadow Minister for Health
Hon Dr Carmen Lawrence MP	Shadow Minister for the Environment
	Shadow Minister for the Arts
Senator the Hon Bob Collins	Assistant to the Leader of the Opposition on the Status of Women
	Shadow Minister for Primary Industries, Northern Australia and Territories
Hon Laurie Brereton MP	Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs
Hon Peter Baldwin MP	Shadow Minister for Education and Youth Affairs
Senator the Hon Peter Cook	Shadow Minister for Commerce and Small Business
Senator the Hon Nick Bolkus	Shadow Attorney-General and Minister for Justice

Martin Ferguson MP	Shadow Minister for Employment and Training
Hon Arch Bevis MP	Shadow Minister for Defence
Hon Duncan Kerr MP	Shadow Minister for Immigration
	Assistant to the Leader of the Opposition on Multicultural Affairs
Senator the Hon Chris Schacht	Shadow Minister for Communications
Hon Stephen Martin MP	Shadow Minister for Veterans' Affairs
Lindsay Tanner MP	Shadow Minister for Sport and Tourism
Hon Neil O'Keefe MP	Shadow Minister for Transport
Jenny Macklin MP	Shadow Minister for Resources and Energy
Stephen Smith MP	Shadow Minister for the Aged, Family and Community Services
Mark Latham MP	Shadow Minister for Trade
Daryl Melham MP	Shadow Minister for Competition Policy and Assistant to the Shadow Treasurer
Hon Martyn Evans MP	Shadow Minister for Local Government
Laurie Ferguson MP	Shadow Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
Senator Belinda Neal	Assistant to the Shadow Foreign Minister on Arms Control
	Shadow Minister for Science and Information Technology
	Shadow Minister for Administrative Services
	Shadow Minister for Consumer Affairs
	Assistant to the Shadow Minister for Health

OTHER ELECTED OFFICERS

House of Representatives

Hon Leo McLeay MP, Chief Opposition Whip and Deputy Manager of Opposition Business
 Rod Sawford MP, Opposition Whip
 Ted Grace MP, Opposition Whip

Senate

Senator Chris Evans, Senate Opposition Whip
 Senator Dominic Foreman, Senate Deputy Opposition Whip
 Senator Stephen Conroy, Senate Deputy Opposition Whip

APPOINTED SECRETARIES

Senator Kim Carr, Parliamentary Secretary to Senate Opposition Leader and Manager of Opposition Business
 Gavan O'Connor MP, Parliamentary Secretary to Leader of the Opposition
 Hon Andrew Theophanous MP, Secretary to Shadow Ministry

AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRATS: LEADERSHIP

Senator KERNOT (Queensland—Leader of the Australian Democrats)—by leave—I also take the opportunity to extend the congratulations of the Australian Democrats to the members of the coalition on their election victory, and specifically to Senators Hill and Alston on their election to positions of leadership in this chamber.

I inform the Senate that I have been re-elected as Leader of the Australian Democrats and that Senator Meg Lees has been re-elected as deputy leader—a winning combination.

NATIONAL PARTY OF AUSTRALIA: LEADERSHIP

Senator BOSWELL (Queensland—Leader of the National Party of Australia in the Senate)—by leave—The Leader of the Government in the Senate (Senator Hill) has made an announcement regarding the positions of leadership within the National Party. Just to restate that, I was elected leader, David Brownhill was elected deputy leader and Bill O'Chee was elected National Party whip.

NOTICES OF MOTION

Contingent Notices of Motion

Senator CRICHTON-BROWNE (Western Australia)—I give 10 contingent notices of motion, the terms of which have been circulated and which I now hand to the Clerk.

Procedural Motions

Senator HILL (South Australia—Leader of the Government in the Senate)—I give notice that, on the next day of sitting, I shall move motions to amend continuing orders of the Senate, motions for sessional orders, other motions usually moved at the commencement of a new parliament, and a motion to restore to the *Notice Paper* consideration of three Procedure Committee reports from 1995.

Introduction of Legislation

Senator HILL (South Australia—Leader of the Government in the Senate)—I also give notice of three motions to introduce bills and

to exempt those bills from the cut-off motion. I table a statement of reasons—

Senator Schacht—Surely not!

Senator HILL—It would have been hard for us to introduce them in the last session, wouldn't it? I table a statement of reasons justifying the need for these bills to be considered during these sittings, and seek leave to have the statement incorporated in *Hansard*.

Leave granted.

The statement read as follows—

Therapeutic Goods Amendment Bill

1996 Winter Sittings

Statement of reasons for introduction and
passage

Amendments to the Therapeutic Goods Act will address a major industry concern about the length of time involved in processing the less critical therapeutic goods for approval.

International pharmaceutical and related product manufacturers are increasingly concentrating manufacture in countries where the regulatory environments provide quick and efficient clearance of their products. Australia has been able to expand significantly its pharmaceutical industry over recent years partly because of its efforts in streamlining the regulatory arrangements. The amendments contained in the Bill will support a new Electronic Lodgement Facility (ELF) system which will reduce the processing time for the large volume of less critical therapeutic goods from the current average of 5 months to a maximum of 14 days, with significant cost savings to industry and Government.

Due to extensive publicity since June 1994, virtually all significant Australian manufacturers have adjusted their operational arrangements in anticipation of the introduction of ELF, including the purchase of new hardware and the ELF software packages and undertaking staff training. Many have built up a substantial backlog of products in anticipation of being able to take advantage of the new system on commencement of the ELF. Early passage of the amendments in the Winter Sittings 1996 is critical in reducing the disruption to the industry caused by delay in the availability of new products to Australian consumers. Delay in passage of this legislation has resulted in:

- . capital losses alone of about \$4m at the end of 1995, escalating by between \$3000-\$11000 per day per major company;
- . extra staff costs to Government of maintaining the current inefficient assessment system; and

. failing to capitalise on the \$.75m already invested by Government in the new ELF system.

Search and seizure provisions

With the passage of time, existing problems to be addressed by the proposed amendments will become more widely known and vulnerable to abuse by less scrupulous operators seeking to avoid or undermine the regulatory framework applying to therapeutic goods.

Circulated with the Authority of the Minister for Health and Family Services

Health Legislation (Powers of Investigation) Amendment Bill
1996 Winter Sittings

Statement of reasons for introduction and passage

The purpose of the proposed Bill is to amend the *Health Legislation (Powers of Investigation) Amendment Act 1994* (the Act) by removing the sunset clause (clause 2) from the Act. A consequential amendment will be made to repeal Item 68 of the *Human Services and Health Legislation Amendment Act 1995*.

The reason for seeking introduction and passage of the legislation in the same sittings is that the sunset clause means that the Act in entirety will cease to be in force from 1 July 1996.

Without the removal of the sunset clause, the Health Insurance Commission will have no powers of investigation.

What this means, in effect, is that the very reason for the HIC's existence in terms of investigating fraud and overservicing will be undermined. It will not be able to actually conduct investigations and take action to eliminate fraudulent practices without the powers entrusted to it by the Act, which include the power to obtain and execute search warrants. Without these powers, the effectiveness of the HIC as a regulatory body over medical practices is debilitated and without substance.

The sunset clause was successfully moved as a result of a hearing before the Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs investigating concerns expressed by a number of medical and other organisations that the Commission could abuse the powers of investigation the Bill was to provide.

The introduction of the sunset clause ensured that there would be ample opportunity to review the manner in which the Commission has exercised its powers of investigation before considering whether the Commission should keep those powers.

Amending legislation was not introduced earlier to ensure that the Parliament would have a maximum period in which to assess whether the Commission

had or had not abused those powers of investigation since the Act came into effect on 21 July 1994.

Circulated with the Authority of the Minister for Health and Family Services

Statement of reasons for introduction and passage

Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Amendment Bill 1996

Agreement of the Senate is sought for introduction and passage in the current Sittings of the *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Amendment Bill 1996*.

The purpose of the bill is to amend the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 (the Act) to enable Australia to meet its international obligations under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal (Basel Convention) and relevant Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Council Decisions. The Act is at present deficient in that it generally only covers wastes for final disposal (incineration, landfill, etc), whereas the Convention also regulates wastes traded for recovery operations (reclamation of metals, recycling, etc).

The reasons for seeking introduction and passage in the current Sittings are:

existing legislation does not ensure Australia will meet its international obligations under the Basel Convention and the other international instruments relating to hazardous waste to which it is a party. Clear breaches of our international obligations have occurred in the past and may potentially be repeated because of the Government's incapacity to carry out the proper notification and consent procedures. The existing legislation does not cover all materials that, under international law, should be regulated. Amendment to the Hazardous Waste Act is necessary to ensure Australia can discharge its international law obligations.

As a result of the deficiencies in the existing legislation, shipments are being delayed and in some cases they have been held up at their destinations or prosecutions have been threatened.

Australia's credibility in current international debates on hazardous waste issues continues to be damaged by the deficiencies in the present Act. It is imperative that Australia be in a strong position to influence future developments in relation to the Basel Convention.

If the Bill is not debated this Sittings, there will be at least nine to twelve months before the Govern-

ment will have the authority to ensure trade in hazardous wastes is properly regulated.

Circulated with the authority of the Minister for the Environment

Contingent Notices of Motion

Senator FAULKNER (New South Wales)—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate)—I give 10 contingent notices of motion, the terms of which have been circulated in the chamber and which I now give to the Clerk.

Contingent Notices of Motion

Senator BOURNE (New South Wales)—On behalf of the Leader of the Australian Democrats, on behalf of Senator Spindler and on behalf of Senator Woodley, I give notices and contingent notices of motion as circulated in the chamber, the terms of which I now hand to the Clerk.

Contingent Notices of Motion

Senator MARGETTS (Western Australia)—I give 10 contingent notices of motion, the terms of which have been circulated in the chamber and which I now give to the Clerk.

Contingent Notices of Motion

Senator CHAMARETTE (Western Australia)—I give 10 contingent notices of motion, the terms of which have been circulated in the chamber and which I now give to the Clerk.

Contingent Notices of Motion

Senator CHAMARETTE (Western Australia)—On behalf of Senator Harradine, I give notices and contingent notices of motion, the terms of which have been circulated in the chamber and which I now give to the Clerk.

The notices of motion and contingent notices of motion read as follows—

1 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

That standing order 3(4) be suspended to enable the Senate to consider business other than that of a formal character before the address-in-reply to the Governor-General's opening speech has been adopted.

2 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

That the order of the Senate of 29 November 1994 providing a deadline for the introduction of

government bills be amended by adding after paragraph (1) the following paragraph:

"(1A) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a bill introduced in the Senate or received from the House of Representatives within the first two thirds of the total number of days of sitting of the Senate scheduled for the first period of sittings after a general election of the House of Representatives."

3 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

That the order of the Senate of 24 August 1994 for the allocation of departments to and consideration of annual reports by the legislative and general purpose standing committees be amended by leaving out paragraph (1) and inserting the following paragraph:

(1) That departments and agencies be allocated to the legislative and general purpose standing committees as follows:

Community Affairs
Health and Family Services
Social Security
Economics
Treasury
Industry, Science and Tourism
Industrial Relations
Employment, Education and Training
Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs
Environment, Recreation, Communications and the Arts
Environment, Sport and Territories
Communications and the Arts
Finance and Public Administration
Parliament
Prime Minister and Cabinet
Finance (including Administrative Services)
Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
Foreign Affairs and Trade
Defence (including Veterans' Affairs)
Legal and Constitutional
Attorney-General
Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport
Primary Industries and Energy
Transport and Regional Development.

4 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

That the days of meeting of the Senate from Wednesday, 1 May 1996, for the remainder of the winter sittings, be as follows:

Wednesday 1 May to Thursday 2 May
Monday 6 May to Thursday 9 May

Monday 20 May to Thursday 23 May
 Monday 27 May to Thursday 30 May
 Monday 17 June to Thursday 20 June
 Monday 24 June to Thursday 27 June.

5 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
 To move

1. Reference of bills to committees

(1) That a standing committee, to be known as the Selection of Bills Committee, be appointed to consider all bills introduced into the Senate or received from the House of Representatives, except bills which contain no provisions other than provisions appropriating revenue or moneys, and to report:

- (a) in respect of each such bill, whether the bill should be referred to a Legislative and General Purpose Standing Committee; and
- (b) in respect of each bill recommended for referral to a standing committee:
 - (i) the standing committee to which the bill should be referred,
 - (ii) the stage in the consideration of the bill at which it should be referred to the standing committee, and
 - (iii) the day which should be fixed for the standing committee to report on the bill.

(2) That the following provisions apply to the Committee:

(a) the Committee consist of the Government Whip and 2 other Senators nominated by the Leader of the Government, the Opposition Whip and 2 other Senators nominated by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Whips of any minority groups;

- (b) the quorum of the Committee be 4 members;
- (c) the Chair of the Committee be the Government Whip, and the Chair appoint from time to time a Deputy Chair to act as Chair when the Chair is not present at a meeting; and
- (d) in the event of votes on a question before the Committee being equally divided, the Chair, or the Deputy Chair when acting as Chair, have a casting vote.

(3) That, where the Committee reports on any sitting day, the report be presented after consideration of formal motions.

(4) That, following the presentation of a report by the Committee, the Chair of the Committee, or a member of the Committee on behalf of the Chair, may move without

notice a motion for the adoption of the report.

- (5) That amendments may be moved to a motion under paragraph (4), including amendments to refer to a standing committee any bill of the kind referred to in paragraph (1) which is not the subject of a motion moved pursuant to paragraph (4).
- (6) That an amendment of the kind referred to in paragraph (5) shall specify:
 - (a) the standing committee to which the bill is to be referred;
 - (b) the stage in the consideration of the bill at which it is to be referred to the committee; and
 - (c) the day on which the committee is to report.
- (7) That, upon a motion moved pursuant to paragraph (4), a Senator shall not speak for more than 5 minutes, and at the expiration of 30 minutes, if the debate be not sooner concluded, the President shall put the question on the motion and any amendments before the Chair, but if a Senator wishes to move a further amendment at that time, that amendment may be moved and shall be determined without debate.
- (8) That, where a motion moved pursuant to paragraph (4) is agreed to with or without amendment, at the conclusion of the stage of the consideration of a bill referred to in the report adopted by that motion or in an amendment, the bill shall stand referred to the standing committee specified, and the further consideration of the bill shall be an order of the day for the day fixed for the presentation of the report of the standing committee.
- (9) That, in considering a bill referred to it pursuant to this order, a standing committee shall have no power to make amendments to the bill or requests for amendments, but may recommend amendments or requests for amendments which would be in order if proposed in a committee of the whole.
- (10) That a report from a standing committee relating to a bill referred to it under this order shall be received by the Senate without debate, and consideration of the report deferred until the order of the day relating to the bill is called on.
- (11) That, when the order of the day relating to a bill which is the subject of a standing committee report pursuant to this order is called on, the following procedures shall apply:

- (a) a motion may be moved without notice that the report of the standing committee be adopted (if the standing committee has recommended amendments to the bill, this motion shall have the effect of amending the bill accordingly, but may not be moved if other proposed amendments to the bill have been circulated in the Senate by a Senator);
 - (b) if a motion under subparagraph (a) is moved, following the disposal of that motion a motion may be moved by a minister, or, in respect of a bill introduced into either House of the Parliament other than by a minister, by the Senator in charge of the bill, that consideration of the bill be an order of the day for a future day, or that the bill not be further proceeded with;
 - (c) if no motion under subparagraph (a) or (b) is agreed to, a motion may be moved without notice that the bill again be referred to the standing committee for reconsideration, provided that such motion:
 - (i) indicates the matters which the standing committee is to reconsider, and
 - (ii) fixes the day for the further report of the standing committee,
 and if such motion is agreed to the bill shall stand referred to the standing committee, and the further consideration of the bill shall be an order of the day for the day fixed for the further report of the standing committee; and
 - (d) if no motion under subparagraph (b) or (c) is agreed to, consideration of the bill shall be resumed at the stage at which it was referred to the standing committee, provided that, if the consideration of the bill in committee of the whole has been concluded and the standing committee has recommended amendments to the bill or requests for amendments, the bill shall again be considered in committee of the whole.
- (12) Where:
- (a) the Selection of Bills Committee recommends that a bill be referred to a select committee; or
 - (b) a Senator indicates that the Senator intends to move to establish a select committee to consider a bill or to refer a bill to an existing select committee,
- this order shall have effect as if each reference to a standing committee included reference to a select committee.
- (13) That the foregoing provisions of this resolution, so far as they are inconsistent with the standing orders, have effect notwithstanding anything contained in the standing orders, but without limiting the operation of standing orders 25 and 115.
- 2. Motions and amendments to refer bills to committees—time limits**
- That, in debate on a motion on notice and a motion under standing order 115 to refer a bill to a committee, and on an amendment for that purpose to a question in respect of any stage in the passage of a bill after its second reading, a Senator shall not speak for more than 5 minutes, and at the expiration of 30 minutes, if the debate be not sooner concluded, the President shall put the question on the motion and any amendments before the Chair, but if a Senator wishes to move a further amendment at that time, that amendment may be moved and shall be determined without debate.
- 3. Debate on bills received from the House of Representatives**
- (1) That, when a motion for the second reading of a bill received from the House of Representatives is moved and no motion for the adjournment of debate on that motion is moved, or when an order of the day for the consideration of a motion for the second reading of such a bill is called on, and no Senator indicates, by writing provided to the President before that time or orally at that time, that the Senator requires debate on the motion for the second reading, the question on that motion shall be put forthwith without debate.
 - (2) That, when the motion for the second reading of a bill has been put without debate in accordance with paragraph (1), a Senator shall not speak for more than 5 minutes to the motion for the third reading of that bill.
- 4. Motions for suspension of standing orders—limitation of debate**
- That, notwithstanding anything contained in the standing orders, in a debate on a motion for the suspension of any standing or other order a Senator shall not speak for more than 5 minutes, and if the debate is not concluded at the expiration of 30 minutes after the moving of the motion the question on the motion shall then be put.
- 5. Parliamentary secretaries—powers**
- That any Senator appointed a parliamentary secretary under the Parliamentary Secretaries Act 1980 may exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred upon ministers by the procedures of the Senate, but may not be asked or answer questions which may be put to ministers under standing order

72(1) or represent a minister before a legislation committee considering estimates.

6. Speaking times—debate on motions

That, subject to the time limits applying to specified debates:

- (a) a Senator shall not speak for more than 20 minutes in a debate on any motion;
- (b) the time taken to make and determine points of order shall not be regarded as part of the speaking time of a Senator; and
- (c) the time taken to form a quorum shall not be regarded as part of the speaking time of a Senator.

7. Broadcasting of legislation committees when considering estimates

That the public proceedings of legislation committees when considering estimates may be relayed within Parliament House and broadcast by radio and television stations in accordance with the conditions contained in paragraphs (4) and (5) of the Order of the Senate of 23 August 1990 relating to the broadcasting of committee proceedings, and in accordance with any further conditions, not inconsistent with the conditions contained in those paragraphs, determined by a committee in relation to the proceedings of that committee.

8. Times of sitting and routine of business

That, notwithstanding anything contained in the standing orders, the following procedures apply:

- (1) The days and times of meeting of the Senate in each sitting week shall be as follows:
 - Monday and Tuesday 2 pm—6.30 pm
 - 7.30 pm—10.30 pm
 - Wednesday and Thursday 9 am—8 pm
- (2) (a) On Monday and Tuesday the routine of business shall be:
 - (i) Questions
 - (ii) Motions to take note of answers
 - (iii) Petitions
 - (iv) Notices of motion
 - (v) Postponement and rearrangement of business
 - (vi) Formal motions—discovery of formal business
 - (vii) Any proposal to debate a matter of public importance or urgency
 - (viii) Not later than 5 pm, government business
 - (ix) At 9.20 pm, consideration of government documents for up to 30 minutes under standing order 61 (Tuesday only)
 - (x) At 9.50 pm, adjournment proposed

(xi) At 10.30 pm, adjournment.

(b) On Wednesday the routine of business shall be:

- (i) Government business
- (ii) At 12.45 pm, matters of public interest under sessional order
- (iii) At 2 pm, questions
- (iv) Motions to take note of answers
- (v) Petitions
- (vi) Notices of motion
- (vii) Postponement and rearrangement of business
- (viii) Formal motions—discovery of formal business
- (ix) Any debate on committee reports
- (x) Any proposal to debate a matter of public importance or urgency
- (xi) Not later than 6 pm, government business
- (xii) At 6.50 pm, consideration of government documents for up to 30 minutes under standing order 61
- (xiii) At 7.20 pm, adjournment proposed
- (xiv) At 8 pm, adjournment.

(c) On Thursday the routine of business shall be:

- (i) Government business
- (ii) At 2 pm, questions
- (iii) Motions to take note of answers
- (iv) Petitions
- (v) Notices of motion
- (vi) Postponement and rearrangement of business
- (vii) Formal motions—discovery of formal business
- (viii) Any debate on committee reports
- (ix) Any proposal to debate a matter of public importance or urgency
- (x) Not later than 4.30 pm, general business (including further consideration of government documents)
- (xi) Consideration of committee reports and government responses under standing order 62
- (xii) At 7.20 pm, adjournment proposed
- (xiii) At 8 pm, adjournment.
- (3) (a) The question for the adjournment of the Senate shall be proposed at 9.50 pm on Mondays and Tuesdays and 7.20 pm on Wednesdays and Thursdays, but if the consideration of

- government documents under standing order 61 concludes before the expiration of 30 minutes on Tuesday or Wednesday, the question for the adjournment shall then be proposed.
- (b) Debate on the question for the adjournment shall not exceed 40 minutes, and a Senator shall not speak to that question for more than 10 minutes.
 - (c) At the expiration of 40 minutes, or at the conclusion of debate, whichever is the earlier, or if there is no debate, the President shall adjourn the Senate without putting the question.
 - (4) The consideration of government documents for up to 30 minutes under standing order 61 shall be called on only on Tuesday at 9.20 pm and Wednesday at 6.50 pm.
 - (5) (a) If a committee report is presented after the discovery of formal business and before the commencement of any other business on Wednesday or Thursday, a motion may be moved relating to the report.
 - (b) A Senator speaking to such a motion shall not speak for more than 10 minutes, and debate on all such motions shall not exceed one hour.
 - (c) If a debate is not concluded at the expiration of that time the debate shall be made an order of the day for Thursday at the time for consideration of committee reports.
 - (6) Matters of public interest may be discussed under sessional order only between 12.45 pm and 2 pm on Wednesday.
 - (7) Immediately after question time on any day motions may be moved to take note of answers given to questions without notice in accordance with the terms of the sessional orders relating to questions without notice.
 - (8) Debate on a matter of public importance or urgency motion under standing order 75 shall not exceed one hour, or, if no motions are moved after question time to take note of answers, 90 minutes, and a Senator shall not speak to such a matter or motion for more than 10 minutes.
 - (9) Where a motion is moved by leave in relation to a document presented to the Senate, including a document presented to the President when the

Senate is not sitting, a senator speaking to such a motion shall not speak for more than 10 minutes, and debate on the motion shall not exceed 30 minutes; where two or more such motions are moved in succession, debate on all motions shall not exceed 60 minutes.

9. Consideration of government documents—amendment of standing order

That the following amendment of standing order 61 operate as a sessional order:

After paragraph (1), insert the following paragraph:

"(1A) Immediately after prayers on any day when consideration of government documents occurs, a minister may present documents by handing them to the Clerk without any announcement to the Senate, and the presentation of such documents shall be reported to the Senate by the President when the consideration of government documents is called on under this standing order.".

10. Matters of public interest

That, notwithstanding anything contained in the standing orders, on Wednesdays at 12.45 pm till 2 pm matters of public interest may be discussed by senators without any question before the Chair, provided that a senator shall not speak for more than 15 minutes, and if a division is called for, shall be taken at a later hour of the day, not being earlier than 2 pm.

11. Questions without notice—time limits

That, during question time:

- (a) the asking of each question not exceed 1 minute and the answering of each question not exceed 4 minutes;
- (b) the asking of each supplementary question not exceed 1 minute and the answering of each supplementary question not exceed 1 minute; and
- (c) the time taken to make and determine points of order not be regarded as part of the time for questions and answers.

12. Answers to questions without notice—limitation of debate

That the following conditions apply to debate on motions relating to answers given to questions without notice:

- (a) motions shall relate only to answers given that day to questions without notice;
- (b) a Senator may speak for not more than 5 minutes on such a motion;
- (c) the total time for debate on all motions relating to answers to questions without not-

- ice on any day shall not exceed 30 minutes; and
- (d) the time taken in raising and determining any points of order during debate under this order shall not be regarded as part of the time allowed for debate under this order.

13. Consideration of committee reports and government responses

That consideration of committee reports and government responses under standing order 62 take place on Thursdays, after the time for the consideration of general business.

6 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

- (1) That the following recommendations in the first, second and third reports of the Procedure Committee for 1995 be adopted:

First report of 1995

1. Committees—subcommittee membership

That standing order 27 be amended by adding the following paragraph:

- ‘(6) Where a committee is empowered to appoint subcommittees, each subcommittee shall have at least one member appointed to the committee on the nomination of the Leader of the Government in the Senate and at least one member appointed to the committee on the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate.’.

2. Committees—participating members

That standing order 26 be amended by adding the following paragraph:

- ‘(8) Participating membership of Legislation Committees shall not have effect in respect of proceedings on estimates, but any senator may attend a meeting of a Legislation Committee in relation to estimates, question witnesses and participate in the deliberations of the committee at such a meeting and add a reservation to a report relating to estimates.’.

Second report of 1995

3. Committees—electronic meetings

That standing order 30 be amended by adding the following paragraph:

- ‘(3) A committee is authorised to hold meetings by electronic communication without the members of the committee or witnesses being present in one place, provided that:

- (a) when a committee deliberates, members of the committee constituting a

quorum are able to speak to, and hear, each other contemporaneously;

- (b) when a witness gives oral evidence, members of the committee constituting a quorum are able to hear the witness contemporaneously and to put questions to the witness in each other’s hearing; and
- (c) the chair of such a meeting takes care to ensure that a quorum is maintained during the meeting and that the standing orders and rules of the Senate are observed.’.

Third report of 1995

4. Publication of Notice Paper

That standing order 43 be amended by adding the following paragraph:

- ‘(2) Business before the Senate shall be placed on the Notice Paper in accordance with the standing orders, and the Notice Paper shall be published.’.

Other matters in the reports

- (2) That the Senate take note of the remainder of the reports.

7 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

That the order of the Senate of 29 November 1994, relating to the consideration of legislation, not apply to the following bills:

Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Amendment Bill 1996

Health Legislation (Powers of Investigation) Amendment Bill 1996

Therapeutic Goods Amendment Bill 1996.

8 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

That the following bill be introduced: A bill for an act to amend the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989, and for related purposes. *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Amendment Bill 1996*.

9 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

That the following bill be introduced: A bill for an act to amend the Health Legislation (Powers of Investigation) Amendment Act 1994 and the Human Services and Health Legislation Amendment Act (No. 3) 1995. *Health Legislation (Powers of Investigation) Amendment Bill 1996*.

10 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

That the following bill be introduced: A bill for an act to amend the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989,

and for related purposes. *Therapeutic Goods Amendment Bill 1996*.

1 Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot): To move

- (1) That the Senate:
 - (a) aware that no one, including the former Leader of the Government in the Senate, Senator Gareth Evans QC, contests that under the Constitution the Senate has power to order production of government documents; and
 - (b) aware that the government has nevertheless increasingly refused to table documents, claiming that to do so would be contrary to the public interest; and
 - (c) noting that such refusals are a *prima facie* contempt of the Senate; and
 - (d) conscious of the merit of creating an agreed parliamentary mechanism for the production of government documents which:
 - (i) respects the constitutional powers of the Senate; and
 - (ii) enables a responsible, balanced and confidential assessment to be made of the effects on the public interest of the release of particular documents; and
 - (e) recognising that the Parliament has, in legislation such as the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security Act 1986, acknowledged that government information may safely be supplied in confidence to senior parliamentarians such as the Leader of the Opposition; and
 - (f) aware that, when a serious, prolonged and unresolved conflict arises between the government and the Senate over the disclosure of documents, a government which:
 - (i) arrogates to itself exclusive and purportedly infallible competence to determine the scope and content of the public interest; and
 - (ii) refuses to trust the most senior parliamentarians to assess the strength of the government's claim to maintain the secrecy of certain documents, even when those parliamentarians undertake to observe the most rigid secrecy in assessing those documents; and
 - (iii) demonstrates in such actions its lack of faith in the parliamentary system and in the cogency of its own case for secrecy; represents a threat to the stability, integrity and effectiveness of the parliamentary system;
- resolves therefore to create a new parliamentary mechanism for the assessment, in strictest confidence by party leaders, of claims by government that the tabling of particular documents would be contrary to the public interest.
- (2) That, for the purposes of paragraph (1), a select committee, to be known as the Committee of Party Leaders on Public Interest Secrecy (the committee), be appointed to inquire into and report, on or before 27 June 1996, on the following:
- With respect to each document in relation to print media ownership listed at the end of this resolution, whether the publication of that document, or its publication in confidence to a Senate committee, would be so substantially prejudicial to the public interest that notwithstanding the public interest in the free and effective conduct of any specific inquiry by the Senate or any of its committees, that document should not be so disclosed by virtue of the adoption by the Senate of a self-imposed restraint analogous to the sub judice principle.
- (3) That the committee consist of three senators, as follows:
 - (a) the Leader of the Government in the Senate; and
 - (b) the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate; and
 - (c) the Leader of the Australian Democrats.
 - (4) That:
 - (a) the chair of the committee be elected by the members of the committee; and
 - (b) in the absence of agreement on the selection of a chair, duly notified to the President, the allocation of the chair be determined by the Senate.
 - (5) That the quorum of the committee be three members.
 - (6) That the committee have power to send for and examine persons and documents, to move from place to place, and to sit in private only, notwithstanding any prorogation of the Parliament or dissolution of the House of Representatives.
 - (7) That documents or evidence provided to the committee may not be disclosed or revealed to any person without a unanimous resolution of the committee to that effect recorded in writing and signed by the members at the time of making the resolution.
 - (8) That it is the duty of each member of the committee, its secretariat and any consultant appointed by the committee to treat as sec-

- ret any document or evidence provided to the committee, unless relieved of this obligation, in whole or part, by a unanimous resolution of the committee to that effect recorded in writing and signed by the members at the time of making the resolution.
- (9) That, at its first meeting, the members of the committee make and sign an oath or affirmation to observe the duty referred to in paragraph (8), in the presence of, and witnessed by, the President of the Senate.
- (10) That it is the duty of any other person to whom documents or evidence are disclosed or revealed to treat as secret any such document or evidence unless relieved of this obligation, in whole or part, by a unanimous resolution of the committee to that effect recorded in writing and signed by the members at the time of making the resolution.
- (11) That before receiving any document or evidence from the committee such a person make and sign an oath or affirmation to observe the duty referred to in paragraph (10), in the presence of, and witnessed by, the committee secretary or, in the presence of, and witnessed by, another person authorised by the committee in writing to perform this function.
- (12) That the documents in relation to print media ownership referred to in paragraph (20) be laid before the committee, by the Leader of the Government in the Senate (Senator Robert Hill) as soon as practicable after, but not later than 48 hours after, the committee's first meeting.
- (13) That, if the documents referred to in paragraph (12) are not laid before the committee as required by the order of the Senate contained in this resolution, the committee is to report that fact to the Senate as soon as practicable.
- (14) That, when the documents referred to in paragraph (12) are laid before the committee as required, the committee is to examine each document and determine its status in accordance with paragraph (2).
- (15) That, with respect to each of the documents referred to in paragraph (12), the committee is to report whether its determination was reached by unanimous or majority decision and, where applicable, who comprised the majority.
- (16) That an officer of the Senate, nominated by the President and appointed by the committee, act as secretary to the committee, and the committee be provided with all other necessary staff, facilities and resources and be empowered to appoint persons with specialist knowledge for the purposes of the committee with the approval of the President.
- (17) That, as soon as practicable after appointment of the committee, but in any case before receiving documents or evidence in relation to the committee's work, the committee secretary, each member of the secretariat and any consultant appointed by the committee make and sign an oath or affirmation of the kind referred to in paragraph (9) in the presence of, and witnessed by, the Chair of the committee.
- (18) That, subject to paragraph (19), the committee take all necessary steps to preserve in strictest confidence and safest custody such documents and evidence provided to it.
- (19) That, not later than 24 hours before the committee tables its report, the committee return to the Leader of the Government in the Senate each document and every copy of each such document referred to in paragraph (12) with a declaration, signed by each member, that, to the best of his or her knowledge, no such document or copy of such a document has been retained by him or her (other than as Leader of the Government), or by any person who received it from the committee or who was known to have had access to it on behalf of the committee (other than with the express permission in writing of the Leader of the Government in the Senate).
- (20) That the documents referred to in paragraph (12), are:
- in relation to:
- (a) the applications by Tourang Ltd and INP Consortium Ltd seeking approval to buy John Fairfax Ltd; and
- (b) the subsequent application by the Telegraph to increase its ownership level of John Fairfax Ltd;
- the following:
- (a) submissions, proposals and information received by the Government, including where received by the Foreign Investment Review Board or the Treasury; and
- (b) advice given by the Foreign Investment Review Board or the Treasury to the Government.

2 Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot): To move

- (1) That so much of standing orders be suspended as would prevent the succeeding provision of this resolution having effect.
- (2) That the following bills be restored to the Notice Paper and that consideration each of the bills be resumed at the stage reached in the last session of the Parliament:
 - Air Navigation Amendment (Extension of Curfew and Limitation of Aircraft Movements) Bill 1995
 - Australian Centennial National Rail Transport Development Bill 1990 [1993]
 - Commonwealth Electoral (Printing, Publishing and Distribution of Electoral Matters) Amendment Bill 1990 [1993]
 - Constitution Alteration (Appropriations for the Ordinary Annual Services of the Government) Bill 1987 [1993]
 - Constitution Alteration (Ecology, Diversity and Sustainability) Bill 1995
 - Constitution Alteration (Electors' Initiative) Bill 1989 [1993]
 - Constitution Alteration (Fixed Term Parliaments) Bill 1987 [1993]
 - Constitution Alteration (Qualifications and Disqualifications of Members of the Parliament) Bill 1992 [1993]
 - Defence Amendment Bill 1988 [1993]
 - Delegated Legislation Review Bill 1988 [1993]
 - Federal Court (Grouped Proceedings) Bill 1989 [1993]
 - Income Tax Assessment (Housing Loan Interest) Amendment Bill 1989 [No.2] [1993]
 - Income Tax Assessment (Savings Accounts Interest) Amendment Bill 1989 [No.2] [1993]
 - Motor Vehicles Standards (Emission Quotas) Amendment Bill 1990 [1993]
 - National Residue Survey Administration (Cost Sharing) Amendment Bill 1993
 - Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Exports) Bill 1988 [1993]
 - Nuclear Power, Uranium Enrichment and Reprocessing (Prohibition) Bill 1993
 - Parliamentary Approval of Treaties Bill 1995
 - Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (Security of Australia) Bill 1994
 - Parliamentary Privileges Amendment (Enforcement of Lawful Orders) Bill 1994

Prohibition of Exportation Uranium to France (Customs Act Amendment) Bill 1995

Radioactive Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Bill 1992 [1993]

Sexuality Discrimination Bill 1995

Tax Legislation Amendment (Fiscal Responsibility) Bill 1993

Toxic Chemicals (Community Right to Know) Bill 1993

World Heritage Properties Conservation (Protection of Exit Cave, Tasmania) Amendment Bill 1992 [1993]

***3 Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot):** To move

That the General Business order of the day standing on the *Notice Paper* of 30 November 1995, relating to a code of conduct for senators, be restored to the *Notice Paper* as an order of the day for the next day of sitting.

1 Senator Spindler: To move

That Order HSH. No. 2, dated 27 September 1995 and made under subsection 6(2) of the Health Insurance Act 1973, be disallowed.

Fifteen sitting days remain for resolving.**

* Indicates sitting days remaining, including this day, within which the motion must be disposed of or the order will be deemed to have been disallowed.

4 Senator Woodley: To move

That the Senate—

- (a) notes the terrible suffering of civilians because of the armed struggle between government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka;
- (b) calls on the Australian Government to approach the Government of Sri Lanka to accept an Australian delegation to visit Sri Lanka, which should comprise members of Parliament and representatives of concerned groups in Australia including the churches;
- (c) notes that the purpose of the delegation would be to hear evidence of atrocities committed by either side, to hear proposals for a political solution to the situation and to ascertain what kind of humanitarian aid Australia could supply to those in desperate need in Sri Lanka; and
- (d) urges the Australian Government to approach the United Nations and the Commonwealth to become involved in finding a long-term solution to the problems in Sri Lanka.

1 Senator Woodley: To move

That the following matters be referred to the Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee for inquiry and report by 30 June 1996:

- (a) the economic, environmental and animal welfare implications of the use of Australian native wildlife, including marine wildlife, for farming or other commercial purposes; and
- (b) whether the Federal Government should develop national controls over the farming and other commercial exploitation of native wildlife to ensure adequate adherence to environmental and animal welfare guidelines.

5 Senator Harradine: To move

- (1) That so much of standing orders be suspended as would prevent the succeeding provision of this resolution having effect.
- (2) That the Acts Interpretation Legislation (Delegated Legislation) Amendment Bill 1991 be restored to the Notice Paper and that consideration of the bill be resumed at the stage reached in the last session of the Parliament.

1 Minister for the Environment (Senator Hill):
To move

(contingent on the Senate on any day concluding its consideration of any item of business and prior to the Senate proceeding to the consideration of another item of business) That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent a Minister moving a motion to provide for the consideration of any matter.

2 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):**Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)**

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on the Senate on any day concluding its consideration of any item of business and prior to the Senate proceeding to the consideration of another item of business) That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the Senator moving a motion relating to the conduct of the business of the Senate or to provide for the consideration of any other matter.

3 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):**Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)**

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on the Senate proceeding to the consideration of Government documents) That so much of the standing orders relating to the consideration of Government documents be suspended as would prevent the Senator moving a motion relating to the order in which the documents are called on by the President.

4 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):**Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)**

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on a Minister moving a motion that a bill be considered an urgent bill) That so much of standing order 142 be suspended as would prevent debate taking place on the motion.

5 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):**Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)**

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on a Minister moving a motion to specify time to be allotted to the consideration of a bill, or any stage of a bill) That so much of standing order 142 be suspended as would prevent the motion being debated without limitation of time and each Senator speaking for the time allotted by standing orders.

6 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):*Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)**

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on the Chair declaring that the time allotted for the consideration of a bill, or any stage of a bill, has expired) That so much of standing order 142 be suspended as would prevent further consideration of the bill, or the stage of the bill, without limitation of time or for a specified time.

7 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):

Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on the Chair declaring that the time allotted for the consideration of a bill, or any stage of a bill, has expired) That so much of standing order 142 be suspended as would prevent the questions being put in respect of any amendments circulated by the Opposition, the Australian Democrats or any Independent Senator, and that such questions be put accordingly.

8 Leader of the Government in the Senate (Senator Hill): To move

(contingent on the moving of a motion to debate a matter of urgency under standing order 75) That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent a Minister moving an amendment to the motion.

9 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):

Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on the moving of a motion to debate a matter of urgency under standing order 75) That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the Senator moving an amendment to the motion.

10 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):

Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on the President proceeding to the placing of business on any day) That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the Senator moving a motion relating to the order of business on the Notice Paper.

11 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):

Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on any Senator being refused leave to make a statement to the Senate) That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent that Senator making that statement.

12 Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner):

Leader of the Australian Democrats (Senator Kernot)

Senator Crichton-Browne

Senator Margetts

Senator Chamarette

Senator Harradine

To move

(contingent on a Minister at question time on any day asking that further questions be placed on notice) That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the Senator moving a motion that, at question time on any day, questions may be put to Ministers until 28 questions, including supplementary questions, have been asked and answered.

Great Famine in Ireland

Senator COONEY (Victoria)—I give notice that, on the next day of sitting, I shall move:

That the Senate—

(a) notes:

- (i) that this is the 150th anniversary of the great famine in Ireland, a most horrific event in the history of that wondrous country,
- (ii) that the tragedy stripped Ireland of a huge proportion of its population, some of which came to Australia and became the ancestors of a great part of its pres-

- ent population and authors of much of its culture, and
- (iii) that Australia owes much to Ireland; and
- (b) takes this opportunity to acknowledge that debt.

DOCUMENTS

The Senate

The PRESIDENT—I present documents relating to the Senate as listed in today's *Order of Business*.

The list read as follows—

Business of the Senate—1 January to 31 December 1995

Questions on notice summary—4 May 1993 to 29 January 1996

Work of Committees—1 January to 31 December 1995

Ordered that the documents be printed.

Indexed Lists of Files

The PRESIDENT—Pursuant to the resolutions of the Senate of 13 February 1991 and 28 June 1994, I present indexed lists of files for the departments of Administrative Services, Foreign Affairs, and Prime Minister and Cabinet, which were presented to me after the Senate adjourned on 1 December 1995. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the publication of the documents was authorised.

Correspondence from other Governments and their Representatives

Correspondence between the President and Others

The PRESIDENT—I present correspondence from other governments and their representatives and between the President and others, as listed in today's *Order of Business*.

The lists read as follows—

High Commissioner, Federal Republic of Nigeria, relating to a Senate resolution on the execution of human rights campaigners in Nigeria

Ambassador, Embassy of the People's Republic of China, relating to a Senate resolution on China and Tibet

Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of the Republic of Iraq, relating to the situation in Iraq and United Nations sanctions

Commander I.A. Whitehouse, Royal Australian Navy, relating to the inquiry and report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade on sexual harassment in the Australian Defence Force

Vice Chairman, Chinese Liberal Democratic Party, Australian Committee, relating to a proposal to nominate Wei Jingsheng for a Nobel Peace Prize award

COMMITTEES

Reports

The PRESIDENT—Pursuant to the resolution of the Senate of 23 August 1990, I present the reports of committees, together with the various transcripts of evidence, submissions and minutes of proceedings which were presented to me, the Deputy President or Temporary Chairmen of Committees after the Senate rose on 1 December 1995. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the publication of the documents was authorised.

The list read as follows—

1. Environment, Recreation Communications and the Arts References Committee—Report—Second report on soccer, November 1995 (presented to the Deputy President on 6 December 1995)
2. Finance and Public Administration References Committee—Report—Service Delivery, December 1995 (presented to the President on 14 December 1995)
3. Community Affairs References Committee—Report—The tobacco industry and the costs of tobacco-related illness, December 1995 (presented to the President on 15 December 1995)
4. Economics References Committee—Report—Eastlink: The interconnection of NSW and Queensland electricity grids with a high voltage powerline, December 1995 (presented to the President on 18 December 1995)
5. Electoral Matters—Joint Standing Committee—Report—Electoral redistributions, December 1995 (presented to the President on 19 December 1995)
6. Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Joint Standing Committee—Report—Bosnia: Australia's response (presented to the Deputy President on 25 January 1996)
7. Migration—Joint Standing Committee—Report—Australia's visa system for visitors (presented to the President on 27 January 1996)

8. Employment, Education and Training References Committee—Report—Education and Training in Correctional Facilities (Presented to the Deputy President on 26 April 1996)
9. Privileges Committee—Report no. 60—Possible unauthorised disclosure of documents or deliberations of Senate Select Committee on the Dangers of Radioactive Waste (presented to the President on 29 April 1996)
10. Privileges Committee—Report no. 61—Possible false or misleading statements to Senate Select Committee on Public Interest Whistleblowing (presented to the President on 29 April 1996)
11. Superannuation—Select Committee—18th report—Review of the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal (presented to the President on 29 April 1996)
12. Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee—Interim Report—Landcare policies and programs in (presented to the President on 29 April 1996)
13. Dangers of Radioactive Waste—Senate Select Committee—Report (presented to the President on 29 April 1996)
14. Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—References Committee—Report—Crash of RAAF Nomad aircraft A18-401 on 12 March 1990 (presented to the President on 29 April 1996)
15. Legal and Constitutional—References Committee—Report—National well-being: A system of national citizenship indicators and benchmarks (presented to the President on 29 April 1996)
16. Legal and Constitutional—References Committee—Report—Inquiry into the Commonwealth's actions in relation to Ryker (Faulkner) v The Commonwealth and Flint (presented to the President on 29 April 1996)
17. Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport—Legislation Committee—Report—Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (presented to the President on 29 April 1996)

Ordered that the reports be printed.

Reports: Government Responses

The PRESIDENT—Pursuant to the resolution of the Senate of 13 February 1991, I present responses by the previous government to committee reports, as listed at attachment B of today's *Order of Business*, which were presented to me after the Senate adjourned on 1 December 1995. In accordance with the

terms of the resolution, the publication of the documents was authorised.

The list read as follows—

1. Joint Standing Committee on Migration report on the Immigration Review Tribunal appointments process (presented to the President on 1 December 1995)
2. Joint Standing Committee on Migration report on the Migration Agents Registration Scheme (presented to the President on 1 December 1995)

DOCUMENTS

Tabling

The PRESIDENT—Pursuant to the resolution of the Senate of 13 February 1991, I present government documents, as listed at attachment C of today's *Order of Business*, which were presented to me, the Deputy President or Temporary Chairmen of Committees after the Senate adjourned on 1 December 1995. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the publication of the documents was authorised.

The list read as follows—

Advance Australia Logo Protection Act—Advance Australia Foundation—Report for 1994-95. (*Received by the Temporary Chairman of Committees (Senator McGauran) on 4 January 1996*).

Audit Act—

Financial statement audit—Aggregate financial statement prepared by the Minister for Finance year ended 30 June 1995 (Report No. 15). (*Received by the Temporary Chairman of Committees (Senator McKiernan) on 13 February 1996*).

Performance audit—

Assessable government industry assistance: Australian Taxation Office (Report No. 16). (*Received by the Deputy President (Senator Reid) on 2 April 1996*).

Competitive employment training and placement services: Department of Health and Family Services (Report No. 18). (*Received by the President on 10 April 1996*).

The management of small and medium-sized overseas posts: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Trade Commission (Report No. 19). (*Received by the Deputy President (Senator Reid) on 24 April 1996*).

Preliminary study—Management of Australian Defence Force preparedness: Department of Defence (Report No. 17). (*Received by the*

Deputy President (Senator Reid) on 2 April 1996.

Australian Industry Development Corporation Act—Australian Industry Development Corporation—Report for 1994-95. (*Received by the President on 19 December 1995*).

Australian Meat and Livestock Industry Policy Council Act—Australian Meat and Livestock Industry Policy Council—Report for period 1 July to 10 December 1994 and Interim Meat Industry Council—Report for period 11 January to 30 June 1995. (*Received by the President on 16 February 1996*).

Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation Act—Safety Review Committee—Report for 1994-95. (*Received by the President on the 14 December 1995*).

Australian Science and Technology Council Act—Australian Science and Technology Council—Report—Australia's science and engineering base for information and communications services and technologies, November 1995. (*Received by the President on the 14 December 1995*).

Christmas Island Act—Casino Control Ordinance—Casino Surveillance Authority and Casino Controller—Reports for 1994-95. (*Received by the Temporary Chairman of Committees (Senator McKiernan) on 13 February 1996*).

Department of Defence—Report to the Senate on the elimination of sexual harassment in the Australian Defence Force, December 1995. (*Received by the Deputy President (Senator Reid) on 6 December 1995*).

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade—East Asia Analytical Unit—Reports—

Growth triangles of South East Asia. (*Received by the Temporary Chairman of Committees (Senator McGauran) on 4 January 1996*).

Iron and steel in China and Australia. (*Received by the Temporary Chairman of Committees (Senator McGauran) on 4 January 1996*).

Department of the Treasury—Tax expenditures statement, November 1995. (*Received by the President on 1 December 1995*).

Employment, Education and Training Act—National Board of Employment, Education and Training—

Higher Education Council—Promotion of quality and innovation in higher education—Advice on the use of discretionary funds, November 1995. (*Received by the Temporary Chairman of Committees (Senator McKiernan) on 20 December 1995*).

Schools Council—Report—Students' attitudes towards careers and post-school options for

education, training and employment, November 1995. (*Received by the President on 24 January 1996*).

Equal Employment Opportunity (Commonwealth Authorities) Act—Equal Employment Opportunity Program—Reports for 1994-95—

Army and Air Force Canteen Service (AAF-CANS). (*Received by the Deputy President (Senator Reid) on 29 January 1996*).

Australian Industry Development Corporation. (*Received by the Deputy President (Senator Reid) on 1 February 1996*).

Freedom of Information Act—Report for 1994-95 on the operation of the Act. (*Received by the President on 19 December 1995*).

Housing Loans Insurance Act—Housing Loans Insurance Corporation—Report for 1994-95. (*Received by the Temporary Chairman of Committees (Senator McKiernan) on 20 December 1995*).

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission Act—Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission—Reconvened Inquiry into the Human Rights of People with Mental Illness (Victoria)—Report, December 1995. (*Received by the President on 14 December 1995*)

Landcare Australia Limited—Report for 1994-95. (*Received by the President on 14 December 1995*).

Law Reform Commission Act—Law Reform Commission and Administrative Review Council—ALRC Report No. 77 (ARC Report No. 40)—Open government: a review of the federal Freedom of Information Act 1982. (*Received by the President on 24 January 1996*).

Primary Industries and Energy Research and Development Act—Honeybee Research and Development Council—Report for 1994-95. (*Received by the President on 8 February 1996*).

Repatriation Medical Authority—Report for 1994-95. (*Received by the President on 29 April 1996*).

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child—Australia's report, December 1995. (*Received by the Temporary Chairman of Committees (Senator McKiernan) on 21 December 1995*).

Wheat Marketing Act—Australian Wheat Board—Report for 1 October 1994 to 30 September 1995. (*Received by the President on 16 February 1996*).

Motion (by Senator Evans)—by leave—agreed to:

That consideration of each of the committee reports, government responses and government

documents just tabled be listed on the *Notice Paper* as separate orders of the day in the appropriate categories of business.

ASSENT TO LAWS

Messages from His Excellency the Governor-General were reported informing the Senate that His Excellency had, in the name of Her Majesty, assented to the following laws:

Higher Education Funding Amendment Bill (No. 1) 1995
 ANL Sale Bill 1995
 Indigenous Education (Supplementary Assistance) Amendment Bill 1995
 Prime Minister and Cabinet (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 1995
 Broadcasting Services Amendment Bill 1995
 Family Law Reform (Consequential Amendments) Bill 1995
 Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Bill 1995
 Customs Tariff Legislation Amendment Bill 1995
 Social Security Legislation Amendment (Carer Pension and Other Measures) Bill 1995
 Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Legislation Amendment Bill 1995
 Taxation Laws Amendment (FBT Cost of Compliance) Bill 1995
 Veterans' Affairs Legislation Amendment (1995-96 Budget Measures) Bill (No. 2) 1995
 Customs Tariff Bill 1995
 Employment Services Amendment Bill 1995
 Human Services and Health Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 3) 1995
 Industry Commission Amendment Bill 1995
 International Shipping (Australian-resident Seafarers) Grants Bill 1995
 National Food Authority Amendment Bill 1995
 Public Service Legislation Amendment Bill 1995
 States Grants (Primary and Secondary Education Assistance) Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1995
 Student and Youth Assistance Amendment (Youth Training Allowance) Bill (No. 2) 1995
 Student and Youth Assistance Amendment (Youth Training Allowance) Bill (No. 3) 1995
 Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 1995-96
 Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 1995-96
 Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 2) 1995-96
 Bounty Legislation Amendment Bill 1995

Commonwealth Bank Sale Bill 1995
 Excise Tariff Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1995
 Higher Education Funding Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1995
 Human Services and Health Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1995
 Sex Discrimination Amendment Bill 1995
 Electoral and Referendum Amendment Bill 1995
 Family Law Reform Bill 1995
 Industrial Relations and other Legislation Amendment Bill 1995
 Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1995
 Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (No. 3) 1995
 Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (No. 4) 1995
 Income Tax (Franking Deficit) Amendment Bill 1995
 Income Tax (Deficit Deferral) Amendment Bill 1995
 Transport Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 3) 1995
 Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 1995
 Employment Education and Training Amendment Bill 1995
 Social Security and Veterans' Affairs Legislation Amendment Bill 1995

BILLS RETURNED FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Messages received from the House of Representatives intimating that it had agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the following bills:

Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 1993-94
 Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1994
 Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (No. 4) 1993
 Bounty Legislation Amendment Bill 1995
 Industrial Relations and other Legislation Amendment Bill 1995
 Sex Discrimination Amendment Bill 1995
 Electoral and Referendum Amendment Bill 1995

The following bills were returned from the House of Representatives without amendment:

Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 1995
 Employment, Education and Training Amendment Bill 1995

DEATHS AT PORT ARTHUR

The PRESIDENT—At the request of and in consultation with party leaders and Independent senators, I invite honourable senators to observe a minute's silence in memory of those who died in the tragic events at Port Arthur in Tasmania and in sympathy with their loved ones and friends, with whom we join in mourning.

Honourable senators having risen in their places—

The PRESIDENT—I thank the Senate.

CONDOLENCES

Mr Francois Maurice Marie Mitterrand

The PRESIDENT—It is with deep regret that I inform the Senate of the death, on 8 January 1996, of Francois Maurice Marie Mitterrand, the former President of the Republic of France.

Hon. Sir Hubert Ferdinand Opperman OBE, KSJ

The PRESIDENT—It is with deep regret that I inform the Senate of the death, on 18 April 1996, of the Hon. Sir Hubert Ferdinand Opperman, OBE, member of the House of Representatives for the division of Corio from 1949 to 1967, Minister for Shipping and Transport from 1960 to 1963 and Minister for Immigration from 1963 to 1966.

Senator HILL (South Australia—Leader of the Government in the Senate)—I move:

That the Senate expresses its deep regret at the death, on 18 April 1996, of the Honourable Sir Hubert Ferdinand Opperman OBE KSJ, a member of the House of Representatives for the division of Corio from 1949 to 1967, Minister for Shipping and Transport from 1960 to 1963 and Minister for Immigration from 1963 to 1966, places on record its appreciation of his long and meritorious public service and tenders its profound sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

Sir Hubert Opperman was born at Rochester, Victoria, on 29 May 1904. He started his working life as a messenger boy for the *Melbourne Herald*. It was not long before he joined the Postmaster-General's Department,

where he rode a bicycle as a telegraph messenger and began his lifelong passion for cycling.

Sir Hubert entered his first bicycle race in 1919, and quickly went on to make cycling history, both here in Australia and overseas. Among his many cycling achievements, Sir Hubert held the title of Australian road cycling champion in 1924, 1926, 1927 and 1929; captained Australia's Tour de France team in 1928 and 1931; won the French Bol d'Or race in 1928 and the Paris-Brest-Paris marathon in 1931; set a new record for riding between Lands End and John O'Groats in England; and won the Bidlake Memorial Prize in 1934.

Sir Hubert retired from cycling in 1940, but not before breaking more than 100 records in a 24-hour cycling marathon around the old Sydney velodrome. At least one of his cycling records, remarkably, still stands today, making him one of the great national sporting legends of all time.

Sir Hubert served in the Royal Australian Air Force from 1940 to 1945, was commissioned in 1942, and held the rank of flight lieutenant when he was discharged in 1945. Sir Hubert entered federal politics in 1949 when he won the seat of Corio. His maiden speech in Parliament was characterised by his concern for the less fortunate: rural Australia, pensioners, war widows and war veterans. He believed in a community pulling together for the common good, and expressed his faith in the Australian worker.

Sir Hubert served this Parliament for 17 years, in the various offices that I mentioned earlier and on a number of parliamentary committees. He was also a trustee of the Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Trust from 1959 to 1960.

It was Sir Hubert's task as whip to welcome new members and help them settle down, answering their questions on when to speak, on leave and about their offices. It was at one of these meetings that a tall young member from country Victoria, one Malcolm Fraser, asked, 'How tough can you be on the opposition in your maiden speech?' Sir Hubert was said to have advised in a characteristically short, simple and sturdy manner, 'Malcolm,

if you have something to say, say it. No-one will think any the worse of you for that.'

In 1967 Sir Hubert resigned from parliament to become Australia's first High Commissioner to Malta, where he served until 1972. As Minister for Immigration he helped speed the demise of the White Australia policy by relaxing naturalisation requirements for non-Europeans—an achievement he singled out for mention in his valedictory address.

Many distinguished parliamentarians have passed through this parliament but few could claim such remarkable achievements in a multitude of careers—in sport, in politics and in the service of this country. Sir Hubert was appointed an officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 1953 in recognition of his outstanding service during Australia's Golden Jubilee celebrations in 1951, when he was given the complex and difficult task of organising the sporting section of the celebrations. He received his knighthood in 1968.

Sir Hubert documented some of his remarkable life and career in his book *Pedals Politics and People*, published in 1977. In the foreword to the book, Sir Robert Menzies had this to say about his former minister:

Hubert Opperman was, and is, a man of singular understanding and remarkable courage. During my term as Prime Minister he was unquestionably one of my greatest assets.

Sir Hubert continued to lead an active life after his retirement. He was the Vice-President of the Association for the Blind for 12 years and then continued to serve as an honorary councillor. He was also an honorary member of the St Kilda Rotary Club. In 1984 Sir Hubert was inducted into the Sport Australia Hall of Fame. In 1991 he received one of France's highest awards, the Golden Medal of the City of Paris.

'Oppy', as he became known to us, held a unique place in Australian history and in our hearts. He will be sadly missed by all of us. On behalf of the government, I extend to his wife, Lady Mavys, son Ian and other members of the Opperman family our most sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Senator FAULKNER (New South Wales—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate)—On behalf of the opposition I wish to support the condolence motion that has been moved by Senator Hill on the death of Sir Hubert Opperman, who was, of course, a former minister in the Menzies government and a sporting legend in Australia.

Sir Hubert Opperman, known to so many Australians as 'Oppy'—as the world knew him also—was simply one of the greatest cyclists the world has ever known. He was the son of a butcher. Oppy left school to join the post office as a telegram boy, which was a tremendous advantage for him because the job allowed him to ride a bike.

During the twenties and thirties he set more than 100 world cycling records, some of which stand to this day. As Senator Hill has said, in 1928 he won the Bol d'Or in France. This was a remarkable achievement. He came from 17 laps behind to do that. That was even more extraordinary when you consider that the bike he was to ride in the race had been sabotaged. Not only did he overcome that obstacle, but he set a new world record. Another of his outstanding wins was in 1931 in the 1,160 kilometre Paris-Brest-Paris race, which is the world's longest non-stop road race.

In 1937 he broke the Fremantle-Sydney record by an incredible five days. In 1939 he held nine world records, four English road records, 13 interstate records, five Australian records and 32 state records. His Sydney-Melbourne record of 39 hours 41 minutes stood for 38 years until 1967. In fact, so great were his achievements as a cyclist that many competitors wanted to see the rules changed so that they could have a crack at some of those records.

As Senator Hill has said, he enlisted in the RAAF in the Second World War as an aircraftman and was discharged as a flight lieutenant. In 1949 he was successful in winning the seat of Corio. He was the government whip from 1955 to 1960, Minister for Shipping and Minister for Immigration. As Minister for Immigration he inaugurated the Opperman doctrine, which effectively spelt the beginning of the end of the White Austral-

ia policy. He resigned from parliament in 1967.

It was a very great achievement for him to win the seat of Corio. He defeated a very popular and outstanding local member in J.J. Dedman, a minister in many Labor governments. It took Labor a very long time indeed to win that seat back. Eventually, Gordon Scholes won the seat of Corio after Oppy had retired. Gordon Scholes had contested the seat and had been very roundly defeated when Sir Hubert Opperman was the Liberal Party candidate.

He was an extraordinarily popular local member. His record in that seat—which he won by a very narrow majority in 1949, then building the majority to many thousands—was a great achievement on his part, even though it did cause the Labor Party great agony for a very long time in that seat.

Oppy will be remembered as one of Australia's greatest sporting heroes. He contributed a very great deal to Australia. I do not think his achievements will ever be forgotten. On behalf of the opposition in the Senate, I offer my most sincere condolences, and those of the opposition, to Lady Opperman, other members of his family and his very many friends.

Senator BOSWELL (Queensland—Leader of the National Party of Australia in the Senate)—I rise to associate members of the National Party of Australia in the Senate with the condolence motion moved by the Leader of the Government in the Senate, Senator Hill. Sir Hubert Opperman was one of Australia's greatest sporting legends and one of the best cyclists the world has ever seen. His story is one of great achievement and personal triumph, rising from telegraph boy to winner of so many medals and so many events. He set more than 100 world records along the way and at least one of them stands now, over 60 years later. He is also to be remembered for his great contribution to Australian public life through his war, parliamentary and government and diplomatic service.

Sir Hubert was born in 1904 in Rochester in Victoria. He first developed his cycling skills in one of his earlier jobs delivering telegrams for the post office. His first cycling

win was at the age of 17 against a champion field, and that showed the way. His dominance of Australian and international cycling was to hold for the next 20 years.

Included amongst his wins were the Australian road cycling titles in 1924, 1926, 1927 and 1929. He twice captained the Australian Tour de France team and won the 24-hour road race in 1928. Sir Hubert's superlative efforts in the 1939 non-stop cycle marathon at the Sydney velodrome, where he broke 101 Australian and international records, was one of his greatest achievements before he retired from competitive cycling in order to make a contribution to Australia's war effort by joining the RAAF in 1940 as an aircraftman. He rose to the rank of flight lieutenant and was based at a squadron in Queensland.

In 1949 Sir Hubert embarked on the next successful phase of his life when he entered federal politics as member for the seat of Corio under the Menzies Liberal government. His capabilities were recognised by Mr Menzies and he held a variety of key portfolios during his 18-year political career. After serving as government whip in 1955, Sir Hubert was elevated to shipping and transport minister in 1960, which ministry he held for three years. As immigration minister in 1963, his policy decisions allowing non-European migrants possessing qualifications positively useful for Australia to settle in Australia, as well as reducing the qualifying residential period for non-Europeans from 15 years to five years, were the first critical steps towards the end of the White Australia policy. It was during that time that he was knighted in recognition of his immense sporting achievements and his great contribution to public life.

When he stepped down from public office in 1972, Sir Hubert continued to make a contribution to Australia through his tireless voluntary work for the Association for the Blind in Victoria, where he served as vice-president for 12 years and then as honorary councillor. In 1977 his autobiography *Pedals Politics and People* was published.

Sir Hubert's love for cycling remained with him all his life. At the great age of 90 he took his last ride on his beloved 50-year-old Mal-

vern Star bicycle through his home town of Rochester, cheered by thousands of adoring spectators. We all mourn the loss of such an outstanding Australian, and on behalf of the National Party in the Senate I extend sympathy to Sir Hubert's widow and the Opperman family and friends.

Senator SHORT (Victoria—Assistant Treasurer)—I too would like to join in the condolence motion moved by Senator Hill for the passing of Sir Hubert Opperman, who was a truly great Australian. His sporting prowess, reflected in his achievements and international reputation, ranks him amongst the all-time greats of Australian sportsmen. He has been compared most closely to Sir Donald Bradman as being one of the true greats of Australian sport. Others have spoken of his achievements in that area and I do not wish to go over those. Although the strength of his sporting prowess overshadowed his other achievements, it was the variety of things for which he built such a great reputation that made him such a great Australian.

Sir Hubert was a very notable politician. He was one of the new breed of politicians that swept to power with Sir Robert Menzies in 1949. He successfully contested eight federal elections against some very strong opposition. As has been said, in winning the seat of Corio in 1949 he defeated a very influential and highly respected member of the Labor Party in the late John Dedman. He fought off many fierce challengers in the ensuing years, including—in one of his earlier contests—Bob Hawke, who later became Prime Minister of this country.

In his parliamentary service, Sir Hubert was the government whip for more than four years. He was a minister in the parliament for almost seven years. As the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate (Senator Faulkner) noted in his comments, during a very notable period as Minister for Immigration, in March 1966, Sir Hubert presided over changes to Australia's immigration policy and Immigration Act. Those changes are generally recognised as marking the beginning of the end of the White Australia policy. Many people, including me, would regard the decisions that were taken by Sir Hubert Opperman as the

Minister for Immigration in March 1966 as effectively abolishing the white Australia policy, although the final vestiges of that policy were swept away later on by successive governments.

After leaving politics, he was appointed as Australia's first High Commissioner to Malta. Malta at that time, as it still is now, was very important for Australia because of the very significant Maltese population in this country. Indeed, it is often said that there are more Maltese in Australia than there are in Malta. As the first High Commissioner to Malta, he was instrumental in building on the relations with the Maltese community in Australia and between the two nations.

He had a distinguished career of service in the forces during the Second World War. After his retirement he spent many years doing very active and very valuable work on behalf of many persons in the Australian community—that is, those aged persons in our community—particularly in his own later years.

On his death many things have been said and many tributes paid. The one that struck me as summing up in many ways the essence of Sir Hubert Opperman came from Sir James Killen, who was interviewed on radio shortly after Sir Hubert died. He said:

But Opperman captured what to me is the greatest of all human qualities and he expressed it splendidly. He understood the greater state of humility. No matter what he did or where he went, Oppie was always the same. Now, throughout the whole of his life, that diffidence was there. Oppie never, to use an Australian expression, put on any side at all. He was always the same, no matter where you saw him, no matter what was going on. He was the simple, uncluttered Hubert Opperman.

I had the pleasure of knowing Sir Hubert a little. I had met him over a period of 30 years, and I think Sir James Killen's summation of the character of Sir Hubert Opperman was very accurate indeed. He will be very sadly missed by Australia. He will be remembered as a very great Australian. I join other speakers in conveying to his wife, Mavys, our deepest sympathy at his passing—a passing that will be mourned by us all.

Senator O'CHEE (Queensland)—It is with a sense of deep humility that we rise today to

address the condolence motion on the passing of this great Australian because, by any measure, Sir Hubert Opperman was a great man, a great parliamentarian and a great Australian. His achievements will live on for many years yet, even though he has left us. But I think it is important that we celebrate the character of Sir Hubert Opperman, the very fine qualities for which he stood. I note in his autobiography, *Pedals Politics and People*, he spoke with a sense of humility about the people in England who cheered him on as he cycled from Lands End to John O'Groats. He said:

They still represent to me, however the Olympic oath may be read, and its spirit be extolled, a demonstration of the most admirable and self-effacing fidelity to sport and the stranger in their midst I have yet encountered.

Those words could equally be applied to Sir Hubert Opperman because he believed in all of the self-effacing fidelity to sport and also had a warm welcome for the stranger in our midst. It was his achievements as Minister for Immigration which changed the face of this nation, not just in a literal sense but also in a very real spiritual sense. I stand here as a demonstration of the achievement by Sir Hubert Opperman of a fairer Australia.

I also stand here being the beneficiary of his mentor, Sir Bruce Small. Some honourable senators may know that Sir Bruce Small followed Sir Hubert Opperman into politics but it was Sir Bruce Small's example as a leader of men and as somebody who encouraged others to find their true worth which was always extraordinary.

I remember the story of Sir Hubert Opperman finishing at John O'Groats. As he got close he said to Sir Bruce, 'I'll be lucky to reach John O'Groats—I'll have to forget the 1,000'-miles, that is. Bruce Small said, 'Sure, if you can now break the End to End, after the 24'—that is, the 24 hours—'that's good enough. You can have a go at the 1,000 some other time.' Little did Sir Hubert Opperman know that what Sir Bruce Small meant by 'some other time' was four hours later because, having reached John O'Groats, Bruce Small gave him four hours slumber then woke him up, dressed him, put him back on a bicycle and sent him off in pursuit of the

record for 1,000 miles, which he achieved in three days, one hour and 52 minutes. That is an extraordinary achievement by any stretch of the imagination. I think it would be fair to challenge any of today's cyclists, on the roads of that time and on the bicycles of that day, to equal that achievement. In that story you can see the immense commitment and courage that Sir Hubert had.

I conclude by saying that I was fortunate enough to speak to Sir Hubert on the phone on one occasion but I regret never actually meeting him. The condolences of all of us must go to his widow. Certainly we are much the poorer for his passing. He was a man of extraordinary humility and outstanding courage. With passion in his heart and guided by a sense of fairness for all, he made our nation a better place not just for his generation but for my generation and for generations who are yet to come.

Senator MICHAEL BAUME (New South Wales)—The late Sir Hubert Opperman maintained his commitment to sport and sports people to the very end. He even died riding his exercise bike, which is the nearest possible thing to his beloved Malvern Star. I would like to acknowledge in particular the kindness, courtesy and advice he gave to me during my years as shadow minister for sport.

Despite his advanced age, Sir Hubert Opperman showed a great and continuing interest in sport, and its role in politics and vice versa, and in politics itself. In recent years he and his wife, Mavys, attended the Confederation of Australian Sports, Sports Star of the Year Award, which was held in Melbourne. There he gave encouragement and advice to young athletes. By his presence he enhanced the status and significance of those awards. He was a great Australian.

Senator KEMP (Victoria—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Social Security)—I wish also to support the condolence motion before the chamber today for Sir Hubert Opperman, fondly known as 'Oppy'. The outpouring of emotion which occurred on his death I think reflected the enormous standing that he had in the Australian community and the great affection that many Australians felt for him. In many ways he was

an example of the great Australian dream—that someone, perhaps from a difficult background, through a stint of hard work, talent and ambition was able to achieve a great deal with his life.

Others have spoken in detail about Sir Hubert Opperman's sporting record. I will not go over those matters which have been well raised by Senator Faulkner and others. But I will mention that one commentator in the last week rated Sir Hubert as one of the three greatest Australian sportsmen of all time—along with Don Bradman and Walter Lindrum.

My colleague Senator Short referred to Sir Hubert's great political achievement in winning initially, and holding on to, the very difficult seat of Corio, which prior to and after that had always been exceedingly difficult for the Liberal Party to win. He was able to hold on to Corio for 17 years, winning eight consecutive elections. He first won the seat of Corio in 1949, by 234 votes. He was able to increase that majority to close to 8,000 votes in his last election. The fact that Mr Gordon Scholes demolished this majority, winning the seat in the by-election after Sir Hubert's retirement in 1967, is a testament to Oppy's high standing in the community and his popularity. The seat has remained in ALP hands ever since.

Others have spoken very highly of the record of Sir Hubert Opperman as a minister in the Menzies government. It is interesting to reflect on what the then Treasurer, Mr McMahon, said on the retirement of Sir Hubert Opperman: Oppy's philosophy was that all men are equal, that all men have an equal right to success. Mr McMahon also said that no-one had made greater changes and greater reforms in our system of immigration in a few years than Oppy.

In his farewell speech to the parliament, he called for the appointment of a minister for sport. I think that that was finally achieved quite a number of years later. He also lamented in that speech that the conscientious and arduous service by many men and women who choose to serve their country in this parliament is not always widely appreciated. I think some of us may agree with that.

Certainly, we can also reflect that, if there were more like Oppy, perhaps the criticisms which are often levelled at politicians would not be so voluminous. I would like to send my condolences to his widow and to his son. I am sure that that reflects the feelings of all senators in this chamber.

Question resolved in the affirmative, honourable senators standing in their places.

DAYS AND HOURS OF MEETING

Motion (by **Senator Kemp**)—by leave—agreed to:

That the Senate continue to sit between 6.30 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. this day.

CONDOLENCES

Hon. Michael Jerome Young AO

The PRESIDENT—It is with deep regret that I inform the Senate of the death, on Monday 8 April 1996, of the Hon. Michael Jerome Young AO, member of the House of Representatives for the division of Port Adelaide, South Australia, from 1974 to 1988; Special Minister of State in 1983 and from 1984 to 1987; Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in 1987; Minister for Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Multicultural Affairs from 1987 to 1988; Leader of the House in 1983 and from 1984 to 1988; and Vice-President of the Executive Council in 1983 and from 1987 to 1988.

Senator HILL (South Australia—Leader of the Government in the Senate)—I move:

That the Senate expresses its deep regret at the death, on 8 April 1996, of the Honourable Michael Jerome (Mick) Young AO, a member of the House of Representatives for the division of Port Adelaide from 1974 to 1988, Special Minister of State in 1983 and from 1984 to 1987; Minister for Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Multicultural Affairs from 1984 to 1988; Leader of the House in 1983 and from 1984 to 1988; and Vice-President of the Executive Council in 1983 and from 1987 to 1988, places on record its appreciation of his long and meritorious public service and tenders its profound sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

Mick Young was born in Sydney on 9 October 1936. He came from an Irish Catholic

background. He left school at the age of 15 to become a trainee wool classer, but took up shearing instead. It was in those early years that Mick became an organiser for the Australian Workers Union, where he developed a taste for politics and began a lifelong association with, and loyalty to, the Labor movement. Mick won the seat of Port Adelaide in 1974.

In his maiden speech in the House of Representatives, he spoke of his 'long journey from the shearing shed to this chamber', and paid special tribute to his roots, referring to 'the education in hard union politics and the taste for politics stimulated by shearing life' which shaped his career. He stated his faith in the Australian parliamentary system and touched on a wide range of issues, including the need to move towards equitable representation of women in parliament, pay and conditions for shearers and pastoral workers, reforms to electoral laws and community participation in the arts.

Mick went on to become a key minister and office holder in the Labor ministry in the 1980s. His parliamentary performance established without question his formidable reputation as a strategist as well as a debater of devastating wit. Mick will be well remembered as a colourful and effective figure in the parliament.

During his time in parliament, Mick also served on a number of parliamentary committees. These included the House of Representatives standing committees on environment and conservation, standing orders, and privileges; the House of Representatives Select Committee on Tourism; and the joint committees on foreign affairs and defence and the parliamentary committee system. For his service to the Australian parliament, Mick was appointed an officer in the general division of the Order of Australia in 1990.

Senators opposite will no doubt speak of Mick's unique contribution to the Labor movement. His credentials were impressive indeed. From modest beginnings, he went on to hold almost every significant position in the Labor Party, including the positions of federal secretary from 1969 to 1973 and federal president from 1986 to 1988.

As a South Australian, I am well aware that it was during Mick's time as organiser of the local branch of the ALP that the long rule of Sir Thomas Playford was ended when Labor won its first state election for 33 years in 1965.

Mick never ignored his grassroots. He was known as the King of Port Adelaide. His personality reflected the earthy community of the port, and his electorate remained staunchly loyal to him throughout his time in parliament. Mick's passing has touched people on both sides of this chamber. He was a very likeable person and will be sadly missed by all of us who knew him.

On behalf of the government, I extend to his wife Mary, son Michael, daughter Janine, son-in-law Duane, and grand-daughter Isabella our most sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Senator FAULKNER (New South Wales—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate)—On behalf of the opposition, I rise to support the condolence motion moved by the Leader of the Government in the Senate on the death of Mick Young.

Mick's death is a very great loss for us. It was another real blow, in fact, after the federal election defeat because Mick made an enormous contribution to the Australian Labor Party. In whatever role he played, whether it was in the trade union movement, in the party machine or in parliament, I think his commitment and his dedication to Labor's cause was unparalleled.

Mick was born in Sydney in 1936 and was the fifth of seven brothers. I suppose he had what is usually described as a very typical Irish-Catholic background. When he left home at 15, apparently he was advised by his mother to join the union, bank Commonwealth and go to mass every Sunday. I do not know about the latter two, but I do know that he certainly did the former. In fact, he cut his political teeth in the 1950s in the shearing sheds and in the Australian Workers Union, and throughout his life his loyalty to Labor was absolute. From 1964 through to 1973, he was an organiser for the South Australian branch of the Labor Party, then secretary of

the South Australian branch and, of course, federal secretary of the Labor Party.

He is rightly credited with masterminding Gough Whitlam's successful 1972 campaign. There was a great accolade from Gough Whitlam about Mick Young. Gough said that finding Mick Young was one of the greatest pieces of good fortune that the Labor Party ever had. He really was a very important force in forging the modern Labor Party, in making Labor a viable electoral force, in fact, in making the Labor Party electable. That often involved tough decisions and of course Mick Young was one of those parliamentarians who had a machine background.

There are many people who represent the Labor Party in the House of Representatives and the Senate who come from a Labor Party machine background—I happen to be one of them and I am very proud of that—but there are very few who come through their time in the Labor Party machine unscathed. There are very few who come through their experiences in the Labor Party machine with their reputation enhanced, and that is exactly what Mick Young did. His advice and his counsel were sought often and I must say that when it was sought, it was heeded.

He was always willing to lend a hand. In 1986 he became the national president of the party, and again he served the party with distinction. Just last year he was asked to conduct an audit into the Queensland branch of the Labor Party after Labor's reversals in the most recent Queensland election.

I suppose for many of us in this place it was when he was elected as the member for Port Adelaide that we recognised that Mick Young had become one of the most effective parliamentarians we have ever seen. He was a very prominent member of Labor's shadow executive during the Fraser government years and during that difficult time for Labor he honed all his parliamentary skills.

When Labor won in 1983, Mick Young became Special Minister of State and Leader of the House. As Leader of the House, I think his contributions were always effective—they were always hard-hitting and they always demonstrated his trademark wit. I think Mick Young had real parliamentary style.

Of course, it was not all peaches and cream in the parliament for Mick Young. I think there were three occasions when his ministerial career was interrupted, put on hold or, finally, brought to an untimely conclusion. But he will be, as Senator Hill has said, remembered by many for his efforts, particularly as a minister, in reforming Australia's electoral laws and as immigration minister in moving Australia towards multiculturalism.

As Leader of the House of Representatives, Mick Young had no equal. As a Labor Party loyalist, Mick Young had no equal. He was a great raconteur, a great wit, and he used those attributes as effectively as any person ever has in Australian politics. He was a great mate to many of us in the Labor Party, and mateship was all-important to Mick Young. It was the Labor movement, in which Mick Young had so much faith, where he was most admired and most loved. Mick Young was a very great son of Labor. Our deepest sympathy goes to his wife, Mary; his daughter, Janine; his son, Michael; and all his family, his many friends and comrades. Mick, from all of us in the Labor Party, thanks.

Senator BOSWELL (Queensland—Leader of the National Party of Australia in the Senate)—I rise to associate the National Party senators with the condolence motion moved by Senator Hill, the Leader of the Government in the Senate. Universally, I know that we were all saddened to learn of the passing of Mick Young after his battle with leukaemia.

He was the basic person who represented social justice for the worker, a fair go for the underdog and an overriding notion of mateship. Mick Young was the essence of the traditional Australian Labor Party. He was born in Sydney and he was educated at Marist Brothers. He left home at 15 to become a wool classer. From there he worked his way through the Australian Workers Union, the South Australian branch of the Labor Party and, in 1968, was the South Australian secretary.

In 1969, aged only 32, he became the national secretary of the ALP. As national secretary, Mick Young was the campaign director of the federal campaign that resulted

in the Labor Party's landmark win after 23 years in opposition. In some ways, it was a great paradox that the quintessential representative of the old-style Labor Party was responsible for engineering the campaign to widen the appeal of the Labor Party beyond its traditional base in order to make it electable for the first time in a quarter of a century. In doing so, he was responsible for its metamorphosis from the party of the blue-collar battlers and the true believers into the ALP machine.

Mick Young was elected to the House of Representatives from Port Adelaide in 1974 and held the seat for 14 years. He held a variety of ministerial appointments. He also held the post of minister for immigration, where he made a great contribution. He was also the Special Minister of State, and he oversaw significant changes in the electoral act. He also served as Leader of the House for five years and was highly regarded for the leadership and tactical skills he demonstrated in that role. He had a quick wit, a wonderful turn of phrase and impressive debating skills that he had developed, no doubt, in the shearing sheds and later in the party organisation. His use of humour, whilst not malicious, was nevertheless a very effective weapon in the parliamentary bearpits.

In 1988, Mick Young stepped down as Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and resigned his seat in parliament. In the later years of his career he contributed to various advisory bodies and undertook consultancy work. Mick Young always remained true to his fundamental beliefs of social justice for the worker, a fair go for all and the defence of the underdog. A devoted family man, Mick Young will be greatly missed. I am sure all honourable senators will join with me in extending sympathy to Mick Young's widow, Mary, children, Michael and Janine, and the remainder of his family and many friends.

Senator BOLKUS (South Australia)—I also rise to speak on this condolence motion for Michael Jerome Young. Much has been said about him. Much has been written about him. I, and probably most speakers from the Labor Party side tonight, will probably get a

bit more personal than others who have discussed Mick over recent weeks. Most of us on this side felt as though we had a special relationship with Mick Young. In a sense, that was part of his charm, part of his engaging character. If you met him and spent some time with him, the intimacy that grew between you and Mick was something that you well and truly remembered.

I met Mick some 30 years ago. The night he died I was having dinner with John Rau in Adelaide and we both commented on the fact that for us there was probably very little we could remember in terms of life in politics before we met Mick Young in the mid to late sixties. Clyde Cameron quite often used to joke about the fact that he and Mick first came across me when I was still wearing shorts. That highlighted the fact that we had known each other for quite a long time and knew each other in a way that rarely happens in politics, certainly not as often as it should. For someone like Mick, who was dominant in politics in Labor in the sixties, to open himself up to younger people is something that I remember very well from those days in the mid to late sixties.

He was a political associate. He was a friend. As a friend, I was pleased that he was able to accept the invitation to be master of ceremonies at my wedding to Mary just a couple of years ago. I was not so sure that I was impressed with some of the nicknames he used to give me over the years, but I can say we did have more than one meal together and during the course of those meals our friendship did grow.

We worked together in opposition. I am sure Mick would have a few concerns about his condolence motion this afternoon. I am sure he would have preferred the condolence motion to have been moved by Labor in government. We had shared some time in opposition in the seventies and early eighties. I had worked for him during that period. I had worked for him in some of the portfolios that he held. We also worked together in South Australia on national campaigns and in the area of Port Adelaide. During Mick's tenure of the seat of Port Adelaide, Port

Adelaide became very much a focal point of Labor activity in South Australia.

In more recent years since his retirement, I was pleased that he chaired the National Multicultural Advisory Council for me and pleased that he also played such a pivotal role in the visits last year, as part of the commemorations of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II, of the Greek musician Theodorakis.

To sum it up, very few had a greater influence on my life at the start and continuing over the decades than Mick Young. Together with Clyde Cameron, he helped me win endorsement and, together with people like Don Dunstan and Gough Whitlam, he helped mould the attitudes of not just me but so many people like me who came through the Labor movement in the late sixties and early seventies. He kept on working at it. He kept on being there at the other end of the phone, whether you expected him to ring or not, with some thought, some advice, some contribution that he felt should be made on the direction of government.

He taught me lots but he also taught the Labor Party a lot. We were in government for more than 16 of the last 25 years. The genesis of much of this came in the late sixties and early seventies. As Senator Faulkner mentioned, the critical turning point for Labor was the 'It's time' campaign at the start of the seventies. Mick was there at the creation of that campaign. He is attributed as being the creator of it.

The attitude of, in a sense, nothing being too good for the shearer, for the worker, for the Labor movement was something that drove him on through the seventies, eighties and nineties and he maintained his close liaison with government after he retired. The same attitude of tolerance of youth and inclusiveness, which led him to be a core part of Labor success in South Australia for the time that he was involved there and for a while thereafter, is something that I am sure we will strive to get back as we resurrect our fortunes.

Mick taught many of us how to engage with the broader community. It just was not good enough to be isolated in Trades Hall on

South Terrace. It was important that we branch out. In terms of branching out, Mick explored and enjoyed many of his loves in life, one of those being football—the team Port Adelaide comes to mind. Mick was a very important character in the Port Adelaide area and, to have any credibility in that respect, association with the Port Adelaide football club, which Mick had had for a long time, was important. It was not just a pastime for him; it was a place to build associations, to enjoy himself, and also to pick up a lot of ideas and thoughts that were applied in politics.

His involvement with soccer, as chairman of the South Australian Soccer Federation, was something he took up in a full sense after he retired from parliament. Involvement in sport, involvement in soccer, is something which continued to be one of his loves but, again, it allowed him to interact with people. He was a people's man and as such he gave lots and got a lot. I am sure people like Charlie Caruso and others at the soccer federation would remember very much Mick's involvement in that federation.

Mick found a lot of political inspiration through not just sport but the arts and music. Whether it was Joe Hill, Kevin Barry or Paul Robeson, whether it was African music or African dances, whether it was bringing book readings into the Port Adelaide FEC—and for those of us who have been involved in dry, ordinary branch structures of political parties to actually get someone in on a Sunday morning to read and lecture about a recent book publication was something that Port Adelaide had never seen before—for Mick it was a source of inspiration, a source of energy, that the people in the branch at Port Adelaide were entitled to have and, through having it, would have a better life.

He had enormous passion, which did not come out publicly all that often. He had passion for indigenous Australians, black South Africans—those who were the victims of race discrimination. Whether it was the struggle of the ANC or the Springboks or whether it was supporting the arts of groups coming over from South Africa to Australia or the local indigenous people, his attitude

was that these people were repressed—had lost lives and lost opportunities—and it was the greatest inequality for that to continue. It was a driving force for him, as was his involvement in Port Adelaide.

When you look back—and I am sure Chris Schacht and other South Australians will talk about this—if you think of Port Adelaide before Mick Young and after Mick Young, you think of initiatives like the Parkes community centre, the annual picnic and the annual gala day. No-one was too good to miss the net of Michael Jerome Young and no-one was too good to miss the activities of the Port. So he had prime ministers and national entertainers down there. He awarded scholarships to those who otherwise would not have been able to pay to get through school and tertiary education. It was Mick, the local organiser, who really pushed forward the people of his area. It transpired that he did the same with submarines for South Australia and in his involvement with Roxby Downs.

As someone who abhorred racial discrimination, a continuing concern of his was the multicultural society we were building here and the need for us to keep on building it. He was a strong believer in the equality of ethnic groups. I remember one night he rang up and said, 'I was just watching the ABC and they're talking about these "Asian students". Don't they know they're Australians, they're Australian citizens?' It was that sort of latent justice that he was concerned about. He was concerned, for instance, when the Vietnamese community was condemned for a murder for which they have not been tried.

It was pleasing for me to have Mick officiate at what was to be his last public function, the launch of the multicultural Australia agenda of the government in Parramatta on 18 January. He was there, once again pursuing the interests of multiculturalism, but he was also there with his granddaughter Isabella, who had the chance to be introduced to the then Prime Minister, Paul Keating.

He was inclusive, not only in terms of his electorate but, as Brian Johns said, if you were having lunch with Mick you did not know who you would find there or how long you would be expected to stay but you knew

that you would be a full partner in it all. I was surprised once to get a phone call from him saying, 'I'm having a 75th birthday lunch for Gough Whitlam. Would you like to come?' The array of people found there was typical of the way Mick regarded the friends in his life.

He was a passionate man with a warm heart, lots of good sense and lots of humour. I remember once giving Mick a book I had discovered titled *The First Irishmen was a Greek*. Of course, he discounted the theory. But during question time that day a note went across from Mick to Paul Keating. Paul roared with laughter. When asked later what he had sent the then Treasurer, Mick showed me a piece of paper on which was written the heading of the book and a note saying, 'Now I know what you and Andrew Theophanous have in common.' Up until that moment none of us knew that they had all that much in common.

I do not think that Mick deserved his premature end, either in politics or in life. In terms of the former, we have only to reflect on his achievements not just in South Australia but nationally. He did much, not just in terms of legislation but also in terms of Labor's transition to government.

As for his life, I suppose I was either fortunate or unfortunate to be there at the end. It was a phone call from Kim Beazley that alerted me to the fact that Mick would not survive all that much longer. Kim at that stage had spent the best part of two or three days in Mick's hospital room. I flew down from Central Queensland and was able to see Mick on Saturday night and on Sunday morning, the day before he died. It was good to be able to share those last few moments with him and also to be there with Kim Beazley, whose effort in being in that hospital room for those few days was nothing short of heroic.

It was all too short, his life, for a shearer who made it to the national ministry and a person who engaged so many people on the way through. I am sure that Mary, Michael and Janine, Janine's husband Duane, and grand-daughter Isabella are all fortified by the fact that they shared and enjoyed life with a

person who is and will continue to be remembered as a real character in Australian politics. He achieved much, and the more I got to know him the more I realised that he would have been a great Australian Prime Minister if he had had the chance.

Senator COOK (Western Australia)—It is a sad occasion to have to offer condolences on the premature passing of Michael Jerome Young—Mick Young. Mick Young, I believe, was a great Australian and in many respects personified the Australian Labor Party and the Australian Labor movement.

I would like to add my condolences to those already offered by a list of distinguished speakers in this chamber and in the other place to Mick's wife Mary and the rest of the family. Mick Young has been much praised already in the eulogies at his requiem mass, in the newspaper columns that reviewed his career and in the speeches made in these chambers. All of the praise that has been heaped on him has been justified, well earned and sincerely given.

He made an enormous contribution to the Australian Labor movement, and he made it at all levels, in most of the posts that the union movement, the party and the government have to offer. He is truly a great son of the Australian Labor movement.

As has been said, he was a shearer, a union organiser, a party secretary at both state and federal level, a frontbencher when first elected as the member for Port Adelaide, and a minister. I first met him in Adelaide many, many years ago when he was a union official. He later became an assistant and then a full party secretary. I believe that, at the end of the Playford era in South Australian politics, he and Geoff Virgo were the architects of the election of the Frank Walsh government which led to the Dunstan era.

Nationally, he is remembered as one of the chief architects of the 'It's Time' campaign for the 1972 election of the Whitlam government which, in my view, led to the creation of modern Australia and the modern Australian view of society and the world. That role was recognised by Gough Whitlam at the time and later. But Mick's career continued beyond parliament. He was a consultant and adviser

in business and a continuing member of the Labor Party.

A lot has been said about Mick Young's great wit. He was a devastating participant in parliamentary debate. He had what is rare these days—an ability to actually see the heart of a problem and express it in a way which devastated his critics or his target and gained a laugh from all sides of the chamber, and often the victim of his remarks as well. Wit is probably the most devastating political weapon anyone can have, and Mick had it in abundance.

Mick was a shrewd judge of character, a shrewd judge of policy and politics and a person who always remained in touch with the ordinary Australian. He could express the view from the street and the view of the grassroots of the common Australian and do it succinctly and well and in a way in which policy could be moved to reflect those views. Very few people have that ability. He was an advocate for the underdog. That remained a defining characteristic of his personality for all of his life.

People have commented on Mick's ability as a connoisseur of Chinese food. I believe it was a taste he acquired when he, with Whitlam, first went to China and was part of the original expedition that opened China to Australia as the bamboo curtain was penetrated, before the 1972 election, in the lead-up to that election and as China was coming out from its isolation in the world. Following upon the American effort, Australia then made that contact. Mick had many friends in the Chinese bureaucracy at the very highest of levels. They are generous in their acknowledgment of him. He never conceded any policy positions but he always approached them on the basis of seeking a genuine understanding of their position—a rapprochement in the world for that nation. I think many in that country will miss him.

All of those things have been said about Mick Young, as well as his legendary support for the black and whites—the magpies, or Port Adelaide—in South Australia. When I lived in South Australia I was always a North Adelaide supporter and therefore was persona non grata at football time with Mick Young.

He was the archetypal mate—a genuine Australian who stuck by his friends, had a good time with them and chided them if necessary.

In all of those things that have been said about Mick, there is almost a legendary character here. That is often expressed as colourful, ruffian and typically Australian. Those characteristics, true though they are and real though they are, ought never cloud the fact that Mick Young was a dedicated and serious person. He was a sophisticated politician. He was a creative thinker—a creative thinker in many respects in the working class cause—a resourceful and intelligent person and a great strategist and tactician. I regard him as the self-taught typical example of a working-class intellectual who had a strong commitment to working-class socialism and socialist ideology and who always sought to apply that in a modern way. He personified Labor's legends, its roots and its traditions but captured that personification in ways that are relevant to the modern day and with a vision to the future as well.

As I said, I met him early in his career in Adelaide. I was pleased to join with him in the formation of the centre left faction of the Labor Party in 1984 and serve with him in that faction—a faction much diminished over time but, nonetheless, one that played an important role. For me, just knowing Mick Young enriched me immensely. I owe him a great debt. He is an ideal model for many in the new Labor Party. His passing leaves not only a great gap in our ranks but also a great gap in the community of Australia.

Senator FOREMAN (South Australia)—I wish to be associated with this condolence motion. Mick Young was my mate. He was always there when I needed advice. He was always wanting to have lunch or a drink. He was always telling a yarn or using his trademark rhyming slang to speak in code to his mates. His style was infectious. Those who hung around him could not help but pick up some of his quirks. We just wanted to support him because he was just so decent. Like a big cyclone, he would completely change your life while he was around. Very often you would be out with Mick and he would be working. He would be talking to people,

giving advice, telling stories or, as was often the case, combining both. He liked to enjoy life, but his greatest enjoyment was gained by helping people make their contributions to the Labor movement and to the community.

Probably Mick's greatest role, as has been mentioned tonight, was his major role as the key architect of the 1972 'It's time' campaign. Of all the political slogans that have been and gone, the 'It's time' campaign is one that is most remembered. This is not only so amongst politicians of both sides but in the community as well.

Mick was compassionate, thoughtful and a true egalitarian. He did not place himself above others and showed a genuine concern for the lives and wellbeing of all he met. In the course of his life this relationship with people would be his greatest attribute. Nearly everyone in the South Australian branch has a Mick Young story. To many he was their hero. Port Pirie people often talk about Mick and the days when he was the AWU organiser there. Mick rose up the ranks of the Labor Party. I agree with Gough Whitlam, who once said that it was the ALP's good fortune to have found him.

From shearer to cabinet minister, Mick stayed true to his values and the people he represented. Mick was loyal and committed to the industrial and political cause of Labor. He believed in the basic principles that underpin the Labor movement, but he also saw the need for the party to maintain its relevance in an ever-changing community. Some media commentators have said that Mick was one of the old Labor men who would not approve of the modern Labor Party. Such a view does not take in account the fact that Mick was one of the most significant figures in the development of the modern Labor Party. Mick worked with Whitlam to improve the structure and responsiveness of the party. In the newer areas of public policy such as multiculturalism and indigenous reconciliation, Mick was more than just interested. As Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs he raised the profile of these issues within the Labor Party.

It is true to say that Mick was a bridge between the old and new Labor eras. How-

ever, he really facilitated the opportunity for Labor to be broadly based and in government. Mick modernised the Labor Party after the devastating era which was dominated by the split. He took our party from a rigid organisation, which was at the time rather inward looking, to a positive, broadly democratic, inclusive party. He was one of the greatest federal officials we have had.

After he left parliament, Mick was still called upon to give advice and support to Labor all around Australia. He happily contributed to the party until he died, never losing faith and never publicly attacking the party. Like everyone, he may have had problems with different aspects of policy from time to time, but he never used this to get publicity. Indeed, he shunned publicity. And who could blame him? The media treated him and his family in an appalling way during the attacks on him that he had to endure. Mick was a target because he was such an effective parliamentary performer.

He was a true progressive who would never allow people's misguided views to go unchallenged, but he would do this in such a way as to try to convince people that they should rethink their position. He was not high and mighty; he wanted to help people to see things clearly.

They would be proud of Mick in Ireland. When we said goodbye a few weeks ago, we sang the old republican songs and celebrated his Irish Catholic heritage. The values that he developed from these ideas are ones that we as Australians should be very committed to. He really believed in a fair go for all.

Mick was a tireless worker for the unemployed. In remembering Mick, I picked up a copy of his 1979 book, *I want to work*, in which he speaks on behalf of Australia's unemployed at the time. Mick was committed to an active role for government in eliminating unemployment. He also believed in compassion for people who found themselves without work. I recommend to all senators that they read this book, if they have not already done so.

The Labor Party in Port Adelaide has, like Port Adelaide Football Club, been an integral party of the community. In the time that Mick

was the member for Port Adelaide, this was taken to new heights. In Port Adelaide he built the most effective political apparatus in the country. The large active membership and the diverse range of activities undertaken by the FEC and the sub-branches was a model for the party. Mick supported young people in Port Adelaide by raising money to fund scholarships for educational opportunities. This was excellent publicity for the party.

Mick made the port the focus of Labor activities in South Australia. With the purchase of the Colac Hotel, we had a place to meet, organise and congregate. The young up-and-coming Labor stars would come from all over the place to drink at the Colac. Other pubs and facilities in Port Adelaide were also a focus of Labor activity.

Mick was a tireless worker for his electorate. He worked on the establishment of community facilities, such as the Parkes community centre, which reflected his desire that all members of the community should be able to live in a decent, supportive environment. On the jobs front, he was instrumental in getting the submarine contract for Port Adelaide. Internationally, Mick's greatest achievement was to put the recognition of China on the agenda. This role was recognised by the Chinese government on many occasions.

Since Mick left parliament, and then Adelaide, I have missed him. Now that he has left us altogether it is going to be hard, but Mick has left us with a great many memories and a party enriched by his involvement with it. Shirley and I are grateful to Mick and his family for the times we had together. We grieve with Mary, Michael, Janine, Duane and Isabella and we will always be there for the family of this true friend.

Senator SCHACHT (South Australia)—I rise to speak on this condolence motion. Like other South Australian senators and Senator Peter Cook, who originally came from South Australia, I have a deep and abiding memory of Mick Young—for his contribution to both the Labor Party and the community, and also to me personally. Just as others have commented on how Mick helped them in their

political involvement, Mick certainly helped me.

The first thing that must be said—I agree with Senator Foreman—is that some of the commentators got it wrong when they said that Mick Young was the old Labor Party. Even Senator Boswell got it right when pointing out that it was Mick Young who rebuilt and reorganised the Labor Party to be a modern and effective political force.

Many people now would not remember what the Labor Party was like in the mid-1960s—a narrow, parochial, sectarian inward-looking party bedevilled by states rights and bitter personal feuds going back over two or three decades. In that period there were three people who rebuilt the Labor Party. One of them was Gough Whitlam, the second was Don Dunstan and the third in the great trifecta was Mick Young.

Mick Young has been given great recognition for the 'It's Time' campaign of 1972, and I fully endorse the remarks made in that regard. He should also be given great recognition for creating the Dunstan decade of the 1970s. It was Mick Young in the late 1960s who, in helping to modernise the party at the state level, put together the campaign that led to the Labor Party not only ending the Playford era of 33 years but also ending the gerrymander in South Australia that had kept Labor out of office for so long.

Mick Young was a perfect foil to Don Dunstan. At the memorial service in Adelaide, at the ALP state council two weeks ago, Don Dunstan commented on the fact that the 1970s would not have been the Dunstan decade if not for Mick Young.

I do not think that people, in commenting about the Labor Party of the late 1960s, really recognise the change that Mick Young made to the way the party operated. Until the 1969 national conference, which is a long time ago now, national conferences of the Labor Party were held in camera and there were always arguments about 'faceless men'. In 1963 Bob Menzies successfully used the national conference tag of 'the faceless men of the Labor Party' to help win the election campaign in 1963.

When Mick became national secretary, he said that the party conference should be opened up to the media and to anybody who wanted to come along and sit in and listen to the debates and see that the delegates debating the great issues were fellow Australians. I did not attend the 1969 conference, but as a party supporter I remember watching with some astonishment and then pride as Mick arranged a direct telecast from the floor of the 1969 national conference on the then *This Day Tonight* ABC program of a fully-fledged debate on the issue of state aid for private schools, an issue that had bedevilled and split the Labor Party. Mick said, 'We'll have the debate openly and people can see the arguments,' and it was broadcast live on television, one of the first live political broadcasts across Australia. That was indicative of Mick's vision about how politics should be played and promoted in Australia.

Mick Young gave me my biggest break in politics. In 1969, when he became national secretary as well as state secretary, he was going to have to spend a lot of time out of Adelaide and so he convinced the party they should elect a temporary organiser to work for the forthcoming federal campaign in 1969 and for the subsequent state election campaign which was due some time in 1970. I was 22 years of age and Mick Young convinced me that I should run in a ballot amongst others to be elected to that position for a temporary period as a full-time state organiser.

I would not have been elected without Mick Young's support. He rounded up the numbers as only he could do it. He convinced some very old trade union officials that they should vote for a 22-year-old, very callow, inexperienced youth. He did it very well: I won in the first ballot in the Labor Party and became a state organiser. It was from that step forward into the party organisation that any subsequent successes I have had in the Labor Party have come. They have grown from that initial support from Mick.

All through the following years in which I was an adviser to state and federal governments, an assistant state secretary and then state secretary, Mick was always ready with advice, not in a presumptuous or bombastic

way but always in a friendly way. He would make a phone call and would start off, 'How are things going, Schachtie? I see there is a bit of a problem at so-and-so area. What do you think we should do?' And in the conversation there would always come through some very sound advice about how to deal with that particular problem.

Always when one was in the darkest, blackest or most difficult moments, the phone would ring and it would be Mick, to help out and provide advice. Nothing was more important to me when I became the acting state secretary of the Labor Party than his phone call on the Sunday morning after we lost the 1979 state election. When there was wreckage all around the Labor Party, Mick Young was the first to ring at 7 o'clock that morning to have a chat with me, advise me and provide a morale boost and assistance on how to get on with the job of rebuilding the Labor Party. In one term, we got the Labor Party back into office in 1982.

Others have mentioned Mick's success as a minister. The Electoral Act amendments he put through in 1984 have meant that we in Australia now have one of the most modern and sophisticated electoral acts, one that guarantees the participation and the support of the community in an electoral system that is as democratic, open and fair as it could possibly be. One of the things Mick always committed himself to, going right back to the 1960s when he first became national secretary, was the introduction of public funding for political parties. That was his major achievement in the 1984 act, including of course the introduction of 'one vote, one value'. Even though the introduction of public funding was strongly opposed by the opposition, they now accept that it has many merits and means that all sides get a fair go to put their political view without having to worry about where the money comes from or being beholden to sectional interests.

I, like others, would also pay compliment to Mick in his work in the community, particularly in Port Adelaide. From the day he got preselection to Port Adelaide unopposed by the party—which was no mean feat, as it is one of the safest seats in Australia—he put

his stamp on that area and was identified as 'Mr Port Adelaide' even though his family had spent three generations living there. In 1974 he pulled off, I would have to say, one of the greatest publicity coups any backbench member could do, by getting Gough to speak to the Port Adelaide Football Club. On the front page of the *Adelaide Advertiser* was Gough Whitlam, Prime Minister of Australia, wearing a Port Adelaide football jumper and the banner headline read, 'Mick Young's trainer'. That did much to cement the image of Mick's being Mr Port Adelaide. But it was not just a matter of glib publicity; there was also what he did in the electorate, hearing what the people were speaking about, delivering services and arguing for those in areas that were in great need.

An aspect about Mick that I personally found rather daunting was his extraordinary breadth of interest in all sorts of issues. Others have commented about his love of literature, art, films, music and theatre. In all of those areas, Mick was a participant, a consumer. Others have mentioned as well, and I can confirm it, that Mick was a great bar room singer. He could sing with great passion the Irish songs of independence, but one he used to sing very well indeed was the great organising song, *Joe Hill*. I remember that one night in the time of the Whitlam government, at a party in somebody's room, someone asked him to sing it; and a very rowdy party ended up being dead silent as Mick sang with much passion that great union organising song, *Joe Hill*, without a note of music to assist him.

In my view, Mick Young's passion and commitment were summed up in the way he could sing *Joe Hill*. To my great envy, I cannot sing a note to save myself, but Mick Young could. Mick Young could also quote poetry. He could quote script from books and he could advise you on what books to read. Those are great personal memories that I have of Mick.

Mick was always capable of having a quick one-liner in politics that got to the nub of an issue. I remember the time of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan when the Liberal Prime Minister of the day announced sanc-

tions against the Russian government because of their invasion. Mick Young pointed out that Malcolm Fraser's wool was still being sold to the Russians. He had this phrase which summed it up and was a great political phrase: Malcolm's wool keeps the Russians warm. It was a great political example of a one-liner that could capture the essence, whether you agreed with the phrase or not.

He could often use one-liners against himself. I remember that so-called big issue of the Paddington Bear affair, when he stood up in the parliament and said, 'Well, if I have to go to gaol, I hope I can share a cell with Michael MacKellar because at least he will have a colour television set.' I think that just killed half the argument. He was able to use those one-liners—of which I have great envy; I think most of us do—and was able to pull them off the cuff at the flick of a finger and devastate a political opponent. That is why he was one of the great performers, not only in the parliament, but in politics in Australia.

The last time I spoke to Mick was just after the last federal election. I had a long conversation with him during the campaign when I visited him in his home in Sydney. We talked overwhelmingly about the election campaign. Mick, with his usual savvy, was able to predict the result pretty accurately, unfortunately for us. He was talking about how, if we lost the election, we would need to rebuild and get on and how the party would need to keep its morale and spirit together. That is what Mick's whole life was about. The Labor Party—the Labor movement—was the one organisation in this country that he was absolutely dedicated to.

I conclude by saying I realise that I stand here today, representing the people of South Australia, because Mick Young gave me the right advice and the right start in politics in South Australia. He has given a whole generation of people in South Australia that start to enable us to participate constructively in politics. Mary, Michael, Janine, Duane and Isabella have the full sympathy of me, my wife Robyn and my own family. Mick Young died far too young. He deserved to live a lot longer, not only because he deserved a long life, but because we all deserved to be in his

company for many more years to come. I pass on full sympathy to his family.

Senator CROWLEY (South Australia)—I want to join my colleagues in this condolence motion for Mick Young. I want to support all those things that have already been said and therefore not trawl across the same ground—not that what has been said does not bear repeating: indeed it does. The weight of condolence motions, the state funeral and the memorial service in Port Adelaide are all examples of marks recognised by any number of people of the singular nature of this man and his contribution not only to the Labor Party but also to the great Australian society.

There are a few comments that I want to add. First of all, I recognise Mick as a very astute politician. He did not know how to be other than very good at politics. He had a great nose for things political. He could smell a problem a mile off and he could see the right solution very quickly. As others have spelt out in a variety of different ways, he had the capacity to see that solution implemented, not just because he could see what had to be done but because he could draw on that extraordinary network he had of friends, political contacts, union and branch members and so on. He could speak to all of them, as all colleagues have said. He could ring at any time. You knew if Mick Young was calling it was a conversation to take seriously and you could also trust his judgment. Because of that network of friends, he was able to regularly call on people and then trust them to respond. His political instinct was based on a huge network of friends, genuine contact, inclusive involvement and that warmth and affection he had built up.

Politics, for Mick Young, was almost a style of living. It was not just something you did when you went to work. It was not just something that happened around the Labor Party. Mick Young was a political person through and through in all his doings. He was a genuine, committed and passionate man.

One of the other things I remember about Mick Young is that whenever he spoke in any debate or argument he left you with two or three punchy lines, the pithy summation of the arguments that you could then use your-

self to make the case, to make the same point over and over. He had a very rare capacity. Perhaps it was, as Senator Schacht has said, that he left you with those grab lines that were not just clever comments but also were about capturing the kernel of the argument. None of us could remember them as well as Mick could say them, even if we wrote them down and rehearsed them, and of course we did not have his judgment about exactly how and when to introduce them.

Perhaps people will enjoy a trawl through *Hansard*. I am not sure whether *Hansard* has a key for humour. There would be a lot of mileage in reading through Mick Young's contributions in *Hansard* just for the clear evidence of his timing and the devastating way in which he knew exactly when to say exactly what.

Perhaps the best example I can think of of Mick Young's timing and getting it politically right follows from another of his great skills, that of acting as chairman. There were very few people to match Mick in the chair of any meeting at all. As chair of the Labor Party's national conference, he had the challenge of trying to read that pretty fraught and complex body of people. In one particular conference, when the centre and the Left combined on an issue to defeat the Right, Graham Richardson was at pains—

Senator Faulkner—A red-letter day!

Senator CROWLEY—Yes, it was a red-letter day. Graham Richardson was at pains to explain, in his scathing contribution to the debate, just how rotten everybody was, how pathetic in particular the Centre Left was and how continually evil and bad the Left was. Everything you could expect would be said about the bad sides of the Labor Party—in other words, those that might ever entertain defeating Graham Richardson—was all spelt out by Graham in an extraordinary and splendid speech. All of a sudden, Mr Chairman had to say, 'Your time's up, Graham'. There was not an extension of time, but Mick said, 'Yes, your time's up Graham, but you're doing so well and it's so entertaining, keep going.' With that great line, Mick managed to make everybody burst out laughing, and the venom of the attack was completely lost.

That is probably the best example I can find, in trawling through my memory, of something that might capture the essence of Mick Young. On hearing that description of what happened at that national conference, perhaps a whole lot of people will want to see me outside. That is my recollection of it. A powerful point was made by Mick's exactly right comment; he had the capacity again and again to defuse the venom.

Mick Young is not to be marked as a malicious man; indeed, he was anything but. He was devastating, exacting, precise, but not malicious. He always had a great sense of humour. We have heard that said again and again. His humour was not just about being right in his timing or witty with his comment; he loved to tell a great joke and he told them particularly well. As has been said, he managed to tell stories about people without in any way making them feel pained or too hurt.

He told a lovely story which picked up on his passion for things to do with art. He was a great supporter of the establishment of the National Gallery, and perhaps a lot of people were surprised at Mick Young's passion for and commitment to that. He enjoyed the company and the personal friendship of painters like Fred Williams. On one occasion when Mick and his wife Mary were having a meal with Fred Williams at the kitchen table, Clyde Cameron came calling. Mick said, 'Let me introduce the painter, Fred Williams'. It is said that Clyde Cameron said, 'I need some help with my house. Can you give me any clues as to what sort of paint I should use to stop salt damage?'

I do not suppose a lot of people expected to find that Mick was in the company of painters, gallery promoters, musicians and artists of all sorts, but he was. In some funny way, I suppose he was a renaissance man in the 20th century. He loved most of us and he had a love of all that he did. That is why, in coming to a close, I say that I would count Mick Young as a friend.

I also particularly want to acknowledge the contribution made by Mary to Mick's full life. So much of his life was lived around the kitchen table, with Mary providing cups of tea and endless meals and making sure that

people participated in them. My principal reason for speaking on this motion is to say that all of these things are true of Mick, as is much more which we will not be saying.

Way back in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Mick Young knew the importance of having a significant presence of women in the Labor Party. I stand here because Mick Young was one of the people who promoted me and Barbara Wiese and a number of others. He did that well before we were able to win an affirmative action rule within the Labor Party. Mick's political sense knew that if you were serious about including a variety of people in the parliamentary and political process, you included women. The battle to see that some of us had an opportunity and to shepherd us into the political arena was fought by Mick just as strongly and he argued with just as much passion as he did for any of the other issues that he took up.

Senator Schacht made the point that he stands here today because of Mick Young and that he owes a lot of his success to Mick Young. That is very true for me. It is very important to acknowledge that Mick was far ahead of his time in this regard, as he was in so many other things. I regret that I shall never be able to speak to or see Mick Young again and I join with all other honourable senators in passing on condolences to Mary and his family.

Senator FORSHAW (New South Wales)— It is a privilege to, and with sadness that, I rise to contribute to this condolence motion with respect to the late Michael Young. It is a privilege because I, like so many thousands of other people, have known Mick Young and enjoyed his company for many, many years. It is sad because, as Senator Schacht and others have noted, Mick died at a relatively young age. He still had much to contribute, to both the Australian Labor Party and the community. Others have spoken and covered adequately Mick's contribution to the Australian Labor Party and to the parliament, although we could probably go on for much longer. To ALP members of my generation, Mick Young stands beside Gough Whitlam as the prime mover in re-establishing the ALP in the national political arena after

23 years in the wilderness. Mick Young made the Australian Labor Party a party that young people in the late 1960s and early 1970s would support and would join. I recall how thousands of young people around Australia, whether on university campuses or at the large rallies, were stirred by the 'It's Time' theme of the 1972 election campaign. As has been noted, Mick was the architect of that campaign, which will always be remembered in Australian political history as the pinnacle of election campaigns.

Mick, along with Gough, had some years earlier commenced the process of rebuilding the ALP as a modern, forward thinking and outward looking social democratic party. One significant element of that process, amongst so many, was Mick's role in the establishment of dialogue and, later, diplomatic relations with China, which showed at that time political courage and an ability to move beyond the status quo.

Whilst others have spoken and referred to Mick's contributions within the party, in the parliament and in the community, I just wish to dwell on Mick's role in the union movement, particularly the Australian Workers Union. I first met Mick Young in my capacity as an official of the AWU. I cannot recall exactly when it was but it was quite a number of years ago. Mick was a person whom, when you met him for the first time, you actually felt you had known for years. He had that rare quality, so often associated with the Irish, of being instantly friendly, of being instantly likeable—a person you wanted to continue to know and whose company you wanted to be in.

Mick first joined the Australian Workers Union in 1952 when he commenced shearing at the age of 15. He went to shear in western New South Wales, an area where shearing is hard, is tough, is backbreaking work. As we all know, shearing, until recent times, was work that often required men to spend long periods away from home, away from the comforts of the cities and towns, and that was particularly true of western New South Wales and other far outback areas of Australia. It was an industry in which unionism and the Labor movement were at their strongest. Mick

played a leading role in the great campaigns in the shearing industry in the 1950s, particularly in 1956, when the union and the members fought and won the battle to retain the rates of pay in the shearing industry, the rates of pay which the employers at that time sought to reduce.

Mick quickly demonstrated his great organising skills and within six years had been recruited by the union as an organiser. He worked in the Port Pirie region and whilst Mick's career in the AWU as an official was relatively short—he then went on to work for the ALP—he nevertheless gained a reputation as a great advocate for the working class, for the union, for the battlers.

Mick remained a member of the AWU for the rest of his life. He was, and still is, regarded as one of its finest and most popular sons. Wherever he went, he was held in the highest regard by the officials and by the membership of the AWU. I can tell you that is not easily achieved in the Australian Workers Union but Mick was one of the very few who was liked, indeed loved, by all within the union. He was awarded life membership of the AWU in 1993.

I recall the AWU's centenary celebrations in Ballarat in 1986. Mick was the master of ceremonies and in the main street of Ballarat he gave a shearing demonstration to a crowd of about 2,000 people. It was obvious that Mick was a person that ordinary people loved to be around. They were not there just because it was a demonstration of shearing; they were there because it was Mick Young who hopped up on the back of a truck and demonstrated the skills he had acquired and still retained.

Mick always seemed to be the MC or the guest of honour at any AWU or ALP function. I do not think I recall ever going to a function where Mick did not get asked to speak, to chair the meeting or to be the MC. It was obvious why that was the case. Mick had all the necessary qualities: he was a great speaker, he was a tremendous raconteur, he had wit, he had charm and he had the ability to make an audience listen to his every word be it serious or humorous. As Senator Schacht

has informed us, he even had the ability to make people listen to him when he sang.

Just as people loved to be around Mick, so did he delight in the company of other people. It did not matter who you were, the highest office holder or a mere average person in the community, Mick always treated you with equal friendliness. As Brian Johns so appropriately noted when he gave the eulogy at the service in St Mary's cathedral: 'To know Mick was to be welcome to a place at his table and no-one was more important than anyone else.'

Mick had great humility. He could keep you entertained and enthralled as he spoke or related stories, but he never talked about himself. He was never one to boast or to push his own barrow, notwithstanding his many great achievements. I will always remember with fondness the occasions that I spent in Mick's company in recent years after he had moved to Sydney, both as a member of parliament and also in my previous role as the General Secretary of the Australian Workers Union. Whether it was at Harpoon Harry's, Machiavelli's or any number of other restaurants, you not only enjoyed Mick's company but you also appreciated his advice and friendship. If you could not make lunch with Mick, and unfortunately we will not be able to any longer, you could always try to get a table beneath his photo at Machiavelli's Restaurant in Sydney.

As I said, I particularly appreciated his advice. It was always constructive and it was always worth while, and other speakers have noted that when you got a phone call from Mick you knew that it was going to be an opportunity to listen and to learn. The ALP and the union movement will certainly miss that advice and assistance as we commence the task of regaining government. I was told by his son, Michael, who works for the Australian Workers Union and whom I had the privilege of working with in the union, that in the weeks after the recent election, when Mick knew he was dying, he was still on the telephone giving advice to people in the party. That demonstrates real commitment.

I particularly recall, with great fondness, the gatherings each year at the rugby league

grand final in Sydney. We would first meet at the Bellevue Hotel in Paddington and would then move on to the football. They were great days. Mick was great company, with his always outwardly friendly nature. It never changed—even when last year his beloved Manly-Warringah lost the game.

In public life people like Mick Young are rare indeed. It is particularly sad that he passed away at a relatively young age, when he still had so much more to contribute and so much more delight to bring to his many, many friends and to Australians generally.

In the AWU head office in Sydney a plaque on the wall which commemorates one of the AWU's founders says:

He has mounted his horse and smiled farewell
And rides where the shadows fall
Honour him, men of the Western Sheds
Honour him, honour him all

There will be many in the AWU, in the ALP, in politics and many people generally throughout the community who will honour Mick and remember him for his contribution.

To Mrs Mary Young, to my good friend and colleague from the AWU Michael Young, to Janine, to Duane, to Isabella and to all the other members of the Young family, I extend my sympathies. I also extend my thanks for giving me and so many others the opportunity to have known Mick—a terrific person, and a great mate, in the truest sense of that word.

Question resolved in the affirmative, honourable senators standing in their places.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion (by Senator Hill) agreed to:

That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Senate adjourned at 7.11 p.m.

DOCUMENTS

The following documents were tabled by the Clerk:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act—General directions under section 12, dated 10 April 1996.

Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 343 and 421.

Aged or Disabled Persons Care Act—Determination—

1995-96 No. ACC 13—Guidelines 1996 No. 9BG 1.

ADPCA 10F 1/1996.

Air Navigation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules—

1995 Nos 342, 443, 445 and 446.

1996 No. 37.

Australian Bureau of Statistics Act—Proposals for the collection of information—Proposal Nos 1-3 of 1996.

Bankruptcy Act—Rules—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 422.

Banks (Shareholdings) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules—

1995 Nos 355, 380, 415 and 435.

1996 Nos 23 and 34.

Charter of the United Nations Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules—

1995 Nos 432 and 433.

1996 No. 30.

Child Care Act—Childcare Assistance (Fee Relief) Guidelines (Variation)—CCA/12A/96/1.

Child Support (Assessment) Act—Determination—CSD 96/1.

Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act—Rulings—CSR 96/1-CSR 96/3.

Childcare Rebate Act—

Childcare Rebate (Continuing Child Care) Determination (No. 1)—CR/4/96/1.

Childcare Rebate (Dependent Children) Determination (No. 1)—CR/11/96/1.

Childcare Rebate (Exempt Persons) Determination (No. 1)—CR/28/96/1.

Childcare Rebate (Sources of Payments and Reimbursements) Determination (No. 1)—CR/33/96/1.

Childcare Rebate (Specified Persons) Determination (No. 1)—CR/29/96/1.

Childcare Rebate (Specified Qualifications) Determination (No. 1)—CR/50/96/1.

Christmas Island Act—

Casino Control Ordinance—

Appointment of Casino Controller, dated 15 December 1995.

Approval for Provisional Operations Employee's Licence, dated 25 January 1996.

Approval for the Casino Surveillance Authority to delegate certain powers, dated 1 December 1995.

Ordinance—No. 6 of 1995.	28[2] December 1995; 2[2], 3, 4[2], 9[2], 10, 11, 12[6], 16[3], 18[8], 19[2], 22, 24[5] and 25[2] January 1996; 6[3], 7, 9[5], 12, 16[11], 19[2], 21, 23[4] and 27 February 1996; 1[4], 6, 7[3], 8[4], 11, 12, 13, 15[2], 19, 21[7], 22, 26, 27 and 29[7] March 1996; and 3, 4, 9[2], 10, 11[3], 12[7], 18[2] and 19 April 1996.	
Circuit Layouts Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 404.	106, dated 30 November 1995; 7 and 8 December 1995; 19, 24 and 30 January 1996; 15[3] and 26 March 1996; and 9, 11 and 12 April 1996.	
Civil Aviation Act—	107, dated 28 November 1995; 5 and 28[2] December 1995; 11[2] and 24[2] January 1996; 1[3] February 1996; 15[2] March 1996; and 4 April 1996.	
Civil Aviation Regulations—Civil Aviation Orders—	Exemption—	
Amendment of section—		
40, dated 29 January 1996.		
95, dated 18 December 1995.		
100, dated 18 April 1996.		
108, dated 2 January 1996.		
Directive—Part—		
105, dated 15, 28, 29 and 30 November 1995; 4[2], 5[6], 12[2], 13[3], 20[4], 21[3], 22[3] and		
93/FRS/105/1995,	94/FRS/106/1995,	95/FRS/107/1995,
96/FRS/108/1995,	97/FRS/109/1995,	98/FRS/110/1995,
99/FRS/111/1995,	100/FRS/112/1995,	101/FRS/113/1996,
102/FRS/114/1996,	103/FRS/115/1996	104/FRS/116/1996,
105/FRS/117/1996,	106/FRS/118/1996,	107/FRS/119/1996
108/FRS/120/1996,	109/FRS/121/1996,	110/FRS/122/1996,
111/FRS/123/1996,	112/FRS/124/1996,	113/FRS/125/1996,
114/FRS/126/1996,	115/FRS/127/1996,	116/FRS/128/1996,
117/FRS/129/1996,	118/FRS/130/1996,	119/FRS/131/1996,
120/FRS/132/1996,	121/FRS/133/1996,	122/FRS/134/1996,
123/FRS/135/1996,	124/FRS/136/1996,	125/FRS/137/1996,
126/FRS/138/1996,	127/FRS/139/1996 and	
CASA 1/1996-CASA 6/1996.		
Instruments—CASA 115/95, CASA 129/95, CASA 134/95.		
Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 366.		
Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 401.		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act—Ordinance—No. 4 of 1995.		
Copyright Act—		
Declarations under section 10A, dated 22 November 1995 and 11 March 1996.		
Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 436.		
Corporations Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules—		
1995 Nos 344-346 and 398.		
1996 No. 26.		
Crimes Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 7.		
Currency Act—Determination—		
Nos 6 and 7 of 1995.		
No. 1 of 1996.		
Customs Act—		
Instruments of Approval—Nos 10-21 of 1995.		
Notice No. 1 (1996).		
Regulations—Statutory Rules—		
1995 Nos 352, 403, 412, 423 and 424.		
1996 Nos 31, 32, 42, 43 and 47-50.		
Customs Act and Excise Act—Instruments of Approval—Nos 3 and 4 of 1995.		
Defence Act—		
Defence Force Remuneration Tribunal—Determination—		
Nos 28-32 and 34 of 1995.		
Nos 1-11 of 1996.		
Determination under section 58B—		
1995/34-37.		
1996/1-12.		
Defence Service Homes Act—Instrument No. 3 of 1996.		
Designs Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 426.		

- Disability Discrimination Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 27.
- Domestic Meat Premises Charge Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 16.
- Endangered Species Protection Act—Declaration under section 18 amending Schedule 1—96/ESP 1.
- Evidence and Procedure (New Zealand) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 405.
- Excise Act—
- Notice No. 1 (1996).
 - Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 351 and 425.
- Export Control Act—
- Export Control (Orders) Regulations—
 - Export Control (Fees) Orders (Amendment)—No. 1 of 1996.
 - Export Control (Hardwood Woodchips) (Monitoring Fee) Orders—HW 1 of 1995.
 - Regulations—Statutory Rules—
 - 1995 Nos 386-388.
 - 1996 No. 22.
- Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 442.
- Export Inspection (Establishment Registration Charges) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 17.
- Extradition Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 372 and 402.
- Family Law Act—
- Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 400 and 419.
 - Rules of Court—Statutory Rules—
 - 1995 No. 371.
 - 1996 No. 29.
- Federal Court of Australia Act—
- Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 417.
 - Rules of Court—Statutory Rules—
 - 1995 No. 449.
 - 1996 No. 29.
- Fisheries Administration Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 41.
- Fisheries Management Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 359 and 360.
- Fishing Levy Act and Fisheries Management Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 361-365, 367-370 and 395.
- Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 416.
- Health and Other Services (Compensation) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 441.
- Health Insurance Act—
- Declaration—QAA No. 1/1996.
 - Regulations—Statutory Rules—
 - 1995 No. 350.
 - 1996 No. 10.
- Health Insurance Commission Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 375 and 440.
- Honey Levy Act (No. 1)—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 353.
- Honey Levy Act (No. 2)—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 354.
- Horticultural Levy Act and Horticultural Export Charge Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 378.
- Horticultural Levy Act, Horticultural Export Charge Act and Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 18.
- Income Tax Assessment Act—
- Cultural Bequests Program Guidelines (No. 1).
 - Cultural Bequests Program (Maximum Approval Amounts) Determination (No. 1).
 - Determinations—RHQ Company—Nos 3-5 of 1995.
 - Regulations—Statutory Rules—
 - 1995 Nos 356, 381-383 and 447.
 - 1996 No. 38.
- Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 358.
- Industrial Relations Act—
- Regulations—Statutory Rules—
 - 1995 Nos 376 and 434.
 - 1996 No. 33.
 - Rules—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 1.
 - Rules of Court—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 39.
- Insurance Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 45.
- International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 Nos 24, 35 and 40.
- Judicial and Statutory Officers (Remuneration and Allowances) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 14.
- Judiciary Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 418.

- Lands Acquisition Act—Statements describing property acquired by agreement under section 40 of the Act for specified public purposes [2].
- Life Insurance Act—
- Insurance and Superannuation Commissioner's Rules made under section 252 for the purposes of section—
 - 15, Non-participating Benefits, dated 20 December 1995.
 - 24, Continuing Capital Requirements, dated 6 and 19 February 1996.
 - 34, Single Bank Account for Statutory Funds, dated 20 December 1995.
 - 44, Restricted Investments Returns, dated 17 November 1995.
 - 52, Division of Statutory Fund, dated 17 November 1995.
 - 53, Amalgamation of Statutory Funds, dated 24 November 1995.
 - 54, Notice of Establishment or Amalgamation of Statutory Funds, dated 17 November 1995.
 - 55, Consequences of Transfer of Policy between Statutory Funds, dated 17 November 1995.
- Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 431.
- Maintenance Orders (Commonwealth Officers) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 347.
- Meat and Live-stock Industry Act—
- Orders Nos L14/96, L15/96, MQ66/96 and MQ67/96.
 - Regulations—Statutory Rules—
 - 1995 No. 413.
 - 1996 No. 15.
- Migration Act—
- Notices under subsections—
 - 96(1)—Pool mark, dated 28 November 1995.
 - 96(2)—Pass mark, dated 28 November 1995.
 - Regulations—Statutory Rules—
 - 1995 No. 411.
 - 1996 Nos 12 and 13.
- Statements for period 1 July to 31 December 1995 under sections 33 [2], 48B [3], 72, 137, 345 [17], 351 [24] and 417 [69].
- Migration Act and Migration Reform Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 11.
- Moomba-Sydney Pipeline System Sale Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 19.
- Motor Vehicle Standards Act—Road Vehicle (National Standards) Determination—No. 2 of 1995.
- National Health Act—
- Declaration—
 - No. PB 17 of 1995.
 - Nos PB 1, PB 2, PB 4, PB 6 and PB 7 of 1996.
 - Determination—
 - 1995-96/ACC 10 and 1995-96/ACC 14.
 - Nos PB 16 and PB 18 of 1995.
 - Nos PB 3 and PB 8 of 1996.
 - PHI 1/1996-PHI 6/1996.
 - Principle—
 - Nos 24SH 5/95 and 24SH 1/96.
- Nursing Homes Financial Arrangements Principles (Amendment No. 6 of 1995).
- Private Patients Hospital Charter—NHA 73F 1/1995.
 - Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 408-410.
 - Rules—No. PB 5 of 1996.
- National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 374.
- Native Title Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 399 and 420.
- Navigation Act—Marine Orders—Orders Nos 10-12 of 1995.
- Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act—
- Australian Standard AS 1680.2.2—1994: Office and Screen-Based Tasks (as amended).
 - Control of Inorganic Lead at Work [NOHSC: 1012 (1994)] and [NOHSC: 2015 (1994)].
 - Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 2007 (1994)].
 - Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances Part 2—Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances [NOHSC: 2014 (1995)].
 - National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC: 2012 (1994)].
 - National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Datasheets [NOHSC: 2011 (1994)].
 - NOHSC and Standards Australia Joint National Standard for Safe Working in a Confined Space [NOHSC: 1009 (1994)].
- Notice No. 1 of 1995—
- Amending—
 - Approved Code of Practice on Interior Lighting and the Approved Code of

- Practice on Visual Display Units by revoking Australian Standard AS 2713-1987 and by the addition of Australian Standard AS 1680.2.2-1994.
- Approved Code of Practice on Manual Handling by revoking NHOSC:1001 (1990).
- Recommendations for Limiting Exposure to Ionizing Radiation (1995) and National Standard for Limiting Occupational Exposure to Ionizing Radiation [NOHSC: 1013 (1995)].
- Ozone Protection Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 385, 389 and 392.
- Ozone Protection (Licence Fees—Imports) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 390.
- Ozone Protection (Licence Fees—Manufacture) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 391.
- Patents Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 427.
- Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 377.
- Primary Industries Research and Development Corporations Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 414.
- Public Service Act—
- Determination—
- 1995/91, 148, 171-183, 200 and 201.
 - 1996/1-10, 12-20, 23, 24, 50-52, 100-104 and 202.
 - LES 1995/36 and LES 1995/37.
- President of the Senate Determination No. 1 of 1995.
- Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 Nos 357 and 379.
- Quarantine Act—Determination—No. 1 of 1996.
- Radiocommunications Act—
- 1.9 GHz Band Plan.
- Class Licence—Radiocommunications Class Licence (Cordless Telecommunications Handsets and Other Radiocommunications Devices).
- Radiocommunications (Accreditation—Frequency Assignment and Interference Impact Certificates) Principles No. 1 of 1996.
- Radiocommunications (Charges) Determination No. 2 of 1995 (Amendment No. 2).
- Radiocommunications (Frequency Assignment Certificates) Determination No. 1 of 1996.
- Radiocommunications (Limitation of Authorisation of Third Party Users) Determination No. 1 of 1995.
- Standard—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 428.
- Radiocommunications Act and Radiocommunications (Transmitter Licence Tax) Act—Radiocommunications (Definitions) Determination No. 2 of 1993 (Amendment No. 4).
- Radiocommunications (Receiver Licence Tax) Act—Radiocommunications (Receiver Licence Tax) Determination No. 1 of 1995 (Amendment No. 3).
- Radiocommunications (Transmitter Licence Tax) Act—Radiocommunications (Transmitter Licence Tax) Determination No. 2 of 1995 (Amendments Nos 7-12 and 14).
- Remuneration Tribunal Act—
- Determinations Nos 23-25 of 1995.
- Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 36.
- Report No. 1 of 1995.
- Sales Tax Assessment Act—Determination—
- STD 95/13.
 - STD 96/1-STD 96/5.
- Student and Youth Assistance Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules—
- 1995 Nos 393 and 394.
 - 1996 No. 21.
- Superannuation Act 1976—
- Declaration—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 396.
- Determination—
- Superannuation (CSS) Assets Transfer (AeroSpace Employees Superannuation Fund) Determination No. 1.
 - Superannuation (CSS) Assets Transfer (Australia Post Superannuation Scheme) Determination No. 3.
 - Superannuation (CSS) Assets Transfer (PSS Fund) Determination No. 4.
 - Superannuation (CSS) Assets Transfer (Superannuation Trust of Australia) Determination No. 1.
 - Superannuation (CSS) Employer Component Payment (AeroSpace Employees Superannuation Fund) Determination No. 1.
 - Superannuation (CSS) Employer Component Payment (Australia Post Superannuation Scheme) Determination No. 4.
 - Superannuation (CSS) Employer Component Payment (Superannuation Trust of Australia) Determination No. 1.
- Regulations—Statutory Rules—
- 1995 Nos 348, 349, 406, 407 and 437-439.
 - 1996 Nos 2, 5, 6 and 8.

- Superannuation Act 1990—
 Declaration—Statutory Rules—
 1995 No. 397.
 1996 No. 4.
 Deed to establish an occupational superannuation scheme for Commonwealth employees and certain other persons, pursuant to section 5—Amending Deed (Tenth), dated 29 January 1996.
- Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act—
 Insurance and Superannuation Commissioner Determination under section 153, Eligible Applications for "Single Premium" Superannuation Interests Offered by Public Offer Entities, dated 16 April 1996.
- Regulations—Statutory Rules—
 1995 Nos 384 and 430.
 1996 No. 44.
- Superannuation (Resolution of Complaints) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 429.
- Sydney Airport Curfew Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 444.
- Taxation Administration Act—
 Determination—
 TD 95/60-TD 95/63
 TD 96/1-TD 96/11, TD 96/13-TD 96/16.
 Rulings—TR 95/32 (Addendum), TR 95/35, TR 95/36, TR 96/1, TR 96/1 (Addendum) and TR 96/2-TR 96/12.
- Taxation (Interest on Overpayments and Early Payments) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 448.
- Telecommunications Act—
 Notices TN 1-3 of 1996.
 Technical Standards—TS 002—1996, TS 004—1996 and TS 006—1996.
- Therapeutic Goods Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 Nos 9 and 25.
- Trade Marks Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 3.
- Trade Practices Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1996 No. 20.
- University of Canberra Act—Statutes Nos 27-33.
- Veterans' Entitlements Act—Instruments under section—
 90—
 Nos 10, 13 and 14 of 1995.
 No. 2 of 1996.
 196B—Nos 1-66 of 1996.
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act—Regulations—Statutory Rules 1995 No. 373.

PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamations by His Excellency the Governor-General were tabled, notifying that His Excellency had proclaimed the following Acts and provisions of Acts to come into operation on the dates specified:

- Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995, Act (other than sections 1 and 2), 1 January 1996 (Gazette No. GN 50, 20 December 1995).
- Family Law Reform Act 1995, Provisions (except sections 1, 2, 52 and 54), 11 June 1996 (Gazette No. GN 5, 7 February 1996).
- Family Law Reform Act 1995, Section 52, 25 January 1996 (Gazette No. S 27, 25 January 1996).
- First Corporate Law Simplification Act 1995, Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, and Schedules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 9 December 1995 (Gazette No. GN 47, 29 November 1995).
- Health and Other Services (Compensation) Act 1995, 1 February 1996 (Gazette No. GN 2, 17 January 1996).
- Industrial Relations and other Legislation Amendment Act 1995, Schedules (other than Schedules 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10), 15 January 1996 (Gazette No. S 16, 10 January 1996).
- Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Legislation Amendment Act 1995—Items 8, 9, 13 to 24, 72 and 79 to 94 and paragraphs 95(d) and 96(c) of Schedule 5—19 April 1996 (Gazette No. GN 15, 17 April 1996)

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

The following answers to questions were circulated:

Commonwealth Seniors Health Cards

(Question No. 9)

Senator Woodley asked the Minister for Social Security, upon notice, on 28 March 1996:

On the latest figures, how many people currently hold a Commonwealth seniors health card.

Senator Newman—The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

As at June 1995 there were 28,916 Commonwealth seniors health card holders.

The following answers to questions asked in the Thirty-Seventh Parliament were circulated after the prorogation of the Parliament on 29 January 1996.

Administrative Services: Furniture

(Question No. 2346)

Senator Calvert asked the Minister representing the Minister for Administrative Services, upon notice, on 8 August 1995:

(1) What is the reason for the purchase, at a cost of \$75 000, from Parker Furniture, Seven Hills, New South Wales, of residential furniture catalogues.

(2) How many were purchased.

(3) What need is there for the department to purchase residential furniture.

(4) Where are the catalogues to be utilised.

(5) How long will the catalogues stay current.

(6)(a) When will the catalogues need to be updated; and (b) what will the update cost.

(7) How much furniture has been purchased through the catalogues at this stage.

(8) Where is this furniture utilised.

Senator Short—The Minister for Administrative Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator's question:

(1) The catalogues are prepared specifically for the Overseas Property Group of my Department to ensure consistency in the selection and ordering of furniture provided for residential accommodation overseas. The catalogues are a comprehensive selection of predetermined furniture styles, fabric and

carpet samples, ordering arrangements and price lists.

(2) 200.

(3) My Department is responsible for the provision of residential furniture for official residences and staff accommodation overseas. Currently the residential estate consists of 83 of official residences and 1200 units of owned and leased staff accommodation in 103 locations world wide.

(4) The catalogues are supplied to overseas Posts, Australian based client departments and for architectural consultants and interior designers involved in the development of major furnishing schemes and replacement programs.

(5) Up to 5 years.

(6)(a) The contract for supply will be relet in 1999; and

(b) Catalogues will form part of the tender and it is not possible to give an estimate of cost.

(7) \$ 2.135m.

(8) In Commonwealth official residences and staff residential accommodation overseas.

Foreign Affairs: Domestic Air Travel

(Question No. 2435)

Senator Troeth asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 21 September 1995:

How much did the department spend on domestic air travel in the 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1992-93 and 1994-95 financial years.

Senator Gareth Evans—The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

Domestic air travel costs for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and AusAID are not recorded as a discrete element in overall travel costs in financial management information systems. However, travel contractors have been able to supply the following details, which do not include the domestic sectors of overseas travel. The AusAID amounts also include any solely domestic travel for overseas students sponsored under the aid program which cannot be separately identified.

	1992-93	1994-95
DFAT		\$1,438,832
AusAID	\$663,833	\$797,108

The information sought prior to 1987-88 is not available as expenditure records have been destroyed, as permitted under the Archives Act 1983.

Details sought in respect of the other years are not readily available. The identification and collation of this information from a physical examination of all financial transactions, solely for the purpose of answering the honourable senator's question, would be a major task and I am not prepared to authorise the expenditure of resources that would be involved.

Foreign Affairs: Payments to Trade Unions or Community Groups
(Question No. 2498)

Senator Short asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 25 September 1995:

(1) Has the department, or any of its agencies or statutory authorities, approved or made available any grants, or other forms of payments, in the 1994-95 financial year to:

- (a) trade unions;
- (b) ethnic communities; or
- (c) other community groups;

if so, in each case: (i) what is the name and address of the organisation which received the funds; (ii) what was the amount involved; (iii) what was the purpose of the payment; (iv) under what program was the payment made; (v) who approved the payment; and (vi) what acquittal requirements are there pertaining to the payment, and are there any outstanding acquittals.

(2) Has the department, or any of its agencies or statutory authorities, approved, made available, or does it intend to make available, any grants, or other forms of payments in the 1995-96 financial year to:

- (a) trade unions;
- (b) ethnic communities; or
- (c) other community groups;

if so, in each case: (i) what is the name and address of the organisation to receive the funds; (ii) what is the amount involved; (iii) what is the purpose of the payment; (iv) under what program is the payment made; (v) who approved the payment; and (vi) what acquittal requirements are there pertaining to the payment, and are there any outstanding acquittals.

Senator Gareth Evans—The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) The Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio has made grants to a number of trade unions and community groups in 1994-95 and has made or intends to make further such grants in 1995-96. Programs for 1995-96 have not been finalised. Other grants may thus be considered as the year progresses. Details of grants made are as follows:

(A) The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

(1) 1994-95 Financial Year

1(i) Australian Multicultural Foundation, PO Box 538, Carlton Vic 3053

(ii) \$5,000

(iii) Language Certificates Program Subsidy

(iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)

(v) Director, Australia-Indonesia Institute (AII)

(vi) A report and expenditure statement are required from the Grant recipient. There is no outstanding acquittal.

2(i) Meerilinga Young Children's Foundation, 8 Eileen Street, Cottesloe WA 6011

(ii) \$6,782

(iii) Karya Mulia School for Deaf Children: Training Grant

(iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)

(v) Chairman, Australia-Indonesia Institute (AII)

(vi) A report and expenditure statement are required from the Grant recipient. There is no outstanding acquittal.

3(i) Australia Indonesia Association, 9 Rentoul Place, Flynn ACT 2615

(ii) \$1,710

(iii) Indonesia Through Australian Lenses: Photographic Exhibition

(iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)

(v) Director, Australia-Indonesia Institute (AII)

(vi) A report and expenditure statement are required from the Grant recipient. There is no outstanding acquittal.

4(i) NSW Aboriginal Education Consultative Group, La Perouse Branch, PO Box 119, Matraville NSW 2036

(ii) \$5,000

(iii) Cultural Exchange Tour of New Zealand by children of the La Perouse Dance Group and accompanied by community representatives

- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations). Australia New Zealand Foundation (ANZF) Small Grant Scheme
- (v) Approved by the Board of the ANZF
- (vi) Full report of the activity yet to be received.
- 5(i) Clean Up The World Pty Ltd, 123 Harris St, Pyrmont NSW 2009
- (ii) \$5,978
- (iii) To meet the costs of airfares, accommodation and related expenses for Mr Ian Kiernan OAM to visit New Delhi and Madras in September 1994 to publicise Clean Up The World Day.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations). The Institutional and Network Links program of the Australia-India Council (AIC).
- (v) AIC Acting Chairman, one other member and Director
- (vi) Project report and expenditure acquittal. No outstanding acquittals.
- 6(i) Australian Council of Trade Unions (WA Branch), 27 Brewer St, Perth WA 6000
- (ii) \$10,600
- (iii) To meet the costs of airfares, accommodation and living expenses for Mr Chittabrata Majumdar, Mr Arvind Kumar and Ms Pramodini Sahu to participate in the Third Indian Ocean Region Trade Union Conference, Perth, 17 to 28 November 1994.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations). The Institutional and Network Links program of the Australia-India Council (AIC).
- (v) AIC Director and two members.
- (vi) A financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of award of the grant. No outstanding acquittals. Unspent funds of \$1 698 returned to AIC.
- 7(i) Media, Entertainment & Arts Alliance, PO Box 723, Strawberry Hills, NSW 2012
- (ii) \$3,000
- (iii) To meet the costs of air fares and accommodation for Ms Sabina Inderjit of the Indian Union of Journalists to attend the International Federation of Journalists Asia-Pacific Regional Conference in Sydney from 3 to 8 February 1995.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations). The Print and Electronic Media and Film program of the Australia-India Council (AIC).
- (v) AIC Director
- (vi) A financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of award of the grant. No outstanding acquittals
- 8(i) Indian Australian Association of South Australia, 236 Glen Osmond Road, Fullarton SA 5063
- (ii) \$3,000
- (iii) To meet the costs of hiring marquees, stage and stalls for an Indian food and cultural fair on 30 April 1995 in Adelaide.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations). The Public Awareness program of the Australia-India Council (AIC).
- (v) Meeting of Australia-India Council 12 May 1995.
- (vi) A financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of award of the grant. No outstanding acquittals.
- 9(i) Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (Australia) Inc., PO Box 57, Harbord NSW 2096
- (ii) \$3,000
- (iii) To meet the costs of airfares and accommodation to enable Professor V B Mishra to participate in the "Visions for a Green Future" conference, Sydney, 20-28 August 1995.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations). The Institutional and Network Links program of the Australia-India Council (AIC).
- (v) Meeting of Australia-India Council 12 May 1995.
- (vi) A financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of award of the grant. No outstanding acquittals.
- 10(i) Media Entertainment & Arts Alliance, 245 Chalmers Street, Redfern, NSW 2016
- (ii) \$3,500
- (iii) Funding to provide travel and accommodation for a Korean delegate to attend the International Federation of Journalists Asia Pacific Regional Conference held in Sydney from 3 to 8 February 1995.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)
- (v) One Australia-Korea Foundation Board Member (Mr W Mansfield) and the Director (Ms P Kelly) as per Board Regulations.
- (vi) A full financial statement is required as a condition of the award of the grant. Report and financial statement received. No outstanding acquittals.
- 11(i) Australasian Society of Victimology, GPO Box 2296, Adelaide SA 5001
- (ii) \$5,000
- (iii) Funding to allow a senior Korean legal theorist to attend the 8th International Symposium on Victimology, Adelaide, 21-26 August 1994.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)

- (v) Australia-Korea Foundation Board meeting 5 on 20/9/1993
- (vi) A full financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of the award of a grant. Report received. No outstanding acquittals.
- 12(i) Craft Australia, Level 5, 414-418 Elizabeth Street, Surry Hills, NSW 2010
- (ii) \$6,000
- (iii) Funding to enable Mr Dong Kwang Chang, Curator of Gallery Bing, Seoul, Korea to visit Australia in February/ March 1995.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)
- (v) Australia-Korea Foundation Board Meeting 8 on 16/12/1994, Sydney.
- (vi) A full financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of the award of the grant. Report received and grant fully acquitted. No outstanding acquittals.
- 13(i) The Spastic Centre of New South Wales, 189 Allambie Road, Allambie Heights, NSW 2100
- (ii) \$5,000
- (iii) Funding to enable Ms Soo Woong Baik of the Korean Society for the Cerebral Palsied to visit Australia to attend the Asia Pacific Regional Conference, Sydney, December 1995.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)
- (v) Australia-Korea Foundation Secretariat Director Ms P Kelly and Board Member Mr A Buzo as per Board Regulations.
- (vi) Conference in December 1995. A full financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of the award of the grant.
- 14(i) Company Skylark, E Block, Gorman House Arts Centre, Ainslie Avenue, Braddon, ACT 2601
- (ii) \$35,000
- (iii) Funding to enable Company Skylark to tour to Korea from 3-17 April 1995 to perform Inside Dry Water, based on Arthur Boyd's Bride Series of paintings.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
- (v) Australia-Korea Foundation Board Meeting 7 on 27/5/1994 for \$25,000.00 and subsequently additional funds of \$10,000.00 by the Chairman, Dr Brian Scott AO, on recommendation by the Director, Ms P Kelly, on 1/3/1995.
- (vi) A full financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of the award of the grant. Report and financial statement received. No outstanding acquittals.
- 15(i) Melbourne Festival of Choreography and Dance Inc., 117 Sturt Street, South Melbourne, Vic 3205
- (ii) \$15,560
- (iii) Funding to enable Green Mill to attend the World Dance Alliance 'KIDE', Seoul, Korea in July 1995.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)
- (v) Australia-Korea Foundation Arts Sub-Committee 8/2/1995.
- (vi) A full financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of the award of the grant. Report and financial statement received. No outstanding acquittals.
- 16(i) The One Extra Company Ltd, St Laurence Arts Centre, 505 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
- (ii) \$2,000
- (iii) Funding of economy airfare to Korea for Mr G Watson, Artistic Director, to attend the World Dance Alliance 'KIDE', Seoul, Korea in July 1995.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)
- (v) Australia-Korea Foundation Board Meeting 9 on 24/3/1995
- (vi) A report is awaited.
- 17(i) Michelle Mahrer, Richmond South, Vic 3121
- (ii) \$2,000
- (iii) Funding of economy airfare to Korea for Ms M Mahrer, to attend the World Dance Alliance 'KIDE', Seoul, Korea in July 1995.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)
- (v) Australia-Korea Foundation Board Meeting 9 on 24/3/1995.
- (vi) A report is awaited.
- 18(i) REM Theatre Company, 9 Telopea Street, Redfern, NSW 2016
- (ii) \$13,200
- (iii) Funding for REM Theatre to tour Korea with About Being Brave—the musical, following a return invitation by Korean parties.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)
- (v) Australia-Korea Foundation Chairman Dr B Scott AO and Board Member Professor A Hull on 9/6/1995.
- (vi) Project currently underway. A full financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of the award of the grant.
- 19(i) Australian Multicultural Foundation, PO Box 538, Carlton, South Melbourne, Vic 3053

- (ii) \$5,000
 - (iii) Cost of developing Chinese language teaching procedures administered by the Australia Council for educational research on behalf of the Australian Multicultural Foundation
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) The Board of the Australia China Council
 - (vi) A full financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of the grant. A progress report has been received.
- 20(i) Australian Sports Drug Agency, 17 Curtin Place, Curtin, ACT 2605
- (ii) \$7,000
 - (iii) Accommodation and incidental costs for two Chinese representatives to visit Australia and airfares for two Australian representatives to visit China
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) The Board of the Australia-China Council
 - (vi) A full financial acquittal is required as a condition of the grant. A progress report has been received.
- 21(i) Sydney Theatre Company, Pier 4, Hickson Road, Sydney, NSW
- (ii) \$4,000
 - (iii) To enable Ms Catherine Thompson to undertake a playwright in residence at the Hong Kong Fringe Club from October-December 1994
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) The Board of the Australia-China Council
 - (vi) A full financial acquittal is required as a condition of the grant. A progress report has been received.
- 22(i) Canberra Youth Theatre, Batman Street, Braddon, ACT 2601
- (ii) \$10,000
 - (iii) Payment for Canberra Youth Theatre Company to attend the Youth Arts Festival to perform at the Gates of Hell in November 1994
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) The Board of the Australia-China Council
 - (vi) A full financial acquittal is required as a condition of the grant. A progress report has been received
- 23(i) Oz Green, PO Box 57, Harbord, NSW 2096
- (ii) \$3,000
 - (iii) Cost of bringing a Chinese national from the Beijing Commission for Science and Technology
 - to attend the 1st International Congress for Green Country Co-ordinators
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) The Board of the Australia-China Council
 - (vi) A full financial acquittal is required. A progress report has been received.
- 24(i) The Australian Institute of International Affairs, 32 Thesiger Court, Deakin, ACT 2600
- (ii) \$60,000
 - (iii) To supplement the administrative budget of the Institute
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Payment was approved by the departmental committee established to review funding for grants and contribution
 - (vi) There are no acquittal requirements for the payment.
- 25(i) Songlines Music, Aboriginal Corporation, PO Box 574, Port Melbourne, Vic 3207
- (ii) \$10,000
 - (iii) Indigenous Australian Music and Dance tour to the Music West Convention taking place in Vancouver, Canada May 1995.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Payment approved by director of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI) Cultural program
 - (vi) A full financial acquittal is required. Awaiting final report.
- 26 Grants paid by the Australia-Japan Foundation (AJF)
- A number of grants were paid from the AJF trust fund in 1994-95. These grants were categorised as either Major Grants (Australia)—Australia-Japan Societies or Director's Minor Grants (Australia).
- Major Grants (Australia)—Australia-Japan Societies (AJS)
- 26(a)(i) AJS of NSW (Inc), GPO Box 3802, Sydney, NSW 2001
 - (ii) \$10,000
 - (iii) To teachers of the Japanese training program.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year.
- 26(b)(i) AJS of Qld (Inc), GPO Box 2036, Brisbane, Qld 4001

- (ii) \$10,000
- (iii) To allow study visit to Japan.
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
- (v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board.
- (vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year.
- 26(c)(i) AJS of Qld (Inc), GPO Box 2036, Brisbane, Qld 4001
 - (ii) \$13,500
 - (iii) Student study tour to Japan and Japan Week activities.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year.
- 26(d)(i) AJS of Victoria, Box 18041, Collins St East, Melbourne Vic 3000
 - (ii) \$11,000
 - (iii) School student exchange program.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year.
- 26(e)(i) AJS of WA, GPO Box L889, Perth, WA 6001
 - (ii) \$6,000
 - (iii) Student exchange program, Japanese language classes, visit to Japan by students of Japanese.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year.
- 26(f)(i) AJS of Tasmania, PO Box 136, Sandy Bay, Tas 7000
 - (ii) \$7,000
 - (iii) Student study tours to Japan, Japanese cultural activities, business seminars.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year.
- 26(g)(i) AJS of Tasmania (Launceston Branch), PO Box 1555, Launceston, Tas 7250
 - (ii) \$5,500
 - (iii) Japanese language education, Japanese cultural activities, study visit to Japan, school prizes.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year.
- 26(h)(i) AJS of SA (Inc.), GPO Box 216, Adelaide, SA 5001
 - (ii) \$12,000
 - (iii) Youth business tours to Japan.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year.
- 26(i)(i) AJS ACT, GPO Box 1066, Canberra, ACT 2601
 - (ii) \$5,000
 - (iii) Student study in Japan.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year.
- Director's Minor Grants (Australia)
 - 26(j)(i) Gympie State High School, 54 Mary Street, Gympie, Qld 4570
 - (ii) \$2,000
 - (iii) Students cultural visit to Japan.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Program is advertised nationally twice-yearly and selection is made by committee of three headed by AJF Director (Canberra). Community groups may apply for funding if their projects meet criteria.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and statement is required within 30 days of the completion of the project.
 - 26(k)(i) Gorokan High School, Goobarabah Avenue, Gorokan, NSW 2263
 - (ii) \$2,000

- (iii) Tour of Wind Orchestra to Japan.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Program is advertised nationally twice-yearly and selection is made by committee of three headed by AJF Director (Canberra). Community groups may apply for funding if their projects meet criteria.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and statement is required within 30 days of the completion of the project.
- 26(l)(i) Sydney Children's Choir, St Laurence Arts Centre, 505 Pitt St, Sydney, NSW 2000
- (ii) \$5,000
 - (iii) Tour to Japan.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Program is advertised nationally twice-yearly and selection is made by committee of three headed by AJF Director (Canberra). Community groups may apply for funding if their projects meet criteria.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and statement is required within 30 days of the completion of the project.
- 26(m)(i) Camden High School, John Street, Camden, NSW 2570
- (ii) \$500
 - (iii) Cultural tour to Japan.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Program is advertised nationally twice-yearly and selection is made by committee of three headed by AJF Director (Canberra). Community groups may apply for funding if their projects meet criteria.
 - (vi) Acquittal by report and statement is required within 30 days of the completion of the project.
- (2) 1995-96 Financial Year
- 1(i) King Island Concert Band, PO Box 331, Currie, King Island, Tas 7256
- (ii) \$4,000
 - (iii) Provided to the King Island Concert Band to assist with tour of the North Island of New Zealand from 3-10 September 1995
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 Information and Cultural Relations. Australia and New Zealand Foundation (ANZF) Small Grant Scheme
 - (v) Approved by Board of the ANZF
 - (vi) Full report of activity will be submitted.
- 2(i) Victorian Adult Literacy and Basic Education Council, 2nd Floor, Ross House, 247 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Vic 3000
- (ii) \$2,000
 - (iii) Assist attendance by New Zealand delegates at the Australia Council for Adult Literacy 18th National Conference in November 1995
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 Information and Cultural Relations. Australia and New Zealand Foundation (ANZF) Small Grant Scheme
 - (v) Approved by Board of the ANZF on 6 October 1995
 - (vi) Full report of activity will be submitted.
- 3(i) Museum of Chinese Australian History, 22 Cohen Place, Melbourne, Vic 3000
- (ii) \$15,000
 - (iii) Further funding for the Australia-China history project. The project aims to record and transcribe interviews with Australians who were in China in the period before the early 1950s and elderly Chinese Australians
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations). Oral History project.
 - (v) The Board of the Australia-China Council
 - (vi) A full financial acquittal is required. A progress report has been received from the project's co-ordinator
- 4(i) The Australian Institute of International Affairs, 32 Thesiger Court, Deakin, ACT 2600
- (ii) \$60,000
 - (iii) To supplement the administrative budget of the Institute
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) Payment to be approved by the departmental committee established to review funding for grants and contributions
 - (vi) There are no acquittal requirements for the payment
- 5(i) Australian Council of Trade Unions, ACTU House, 393-397 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Vic 3000
- (ii) \$437
 - (iii) Reimbursement of airfare costs associated with Mr Bill Mansfield's attendance at the Australia-Korea Review Board Meeting in Canberra on 27/7/1995 and the luncheon hosted by H.E. Mr Kwon, Byong-Hyon, Korean Ambassador to Australia, and attended by Senator Evans. Mr Mansfield was a Member of the first Australia-Korea Foundation Board.
 - (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).
 - (v) As per Australia-Korea Foundation Board Regulations.
 - (vi) No outstanding acquittals.
- 6(i) Oz Green, PO Box 57, Harbord, NSW 2096

- (ii) \$2,750
- (iii) Funding to enable Korean Professor Keun-Bae YU to visit Australia to attend the Global Rivers Environment Education Network (GREEN), Sydney, 24-26 August 1995
- (iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations)
- (v) Australia-Korea Foundation Board Meeting 8 on 16/12/1994, Sydney.
- (vi) A full financial acquittal statement is required as a condition of the award of the grant. A report and financial statement received. No outstanding acquittals

7. A number of grants are expected to be paid by the Australia-Japan Foundation (AJF) in the 1995-96 financial year. These include grants that will be categorised as either Major Grants (Australia)—Australia-Japan Societies, or Director's Minor Grants (Australia).

(i) Consideration will be given to applications under the Major Grants (Australia)—Australia-Japan Societies after the closing date of 31 October.

Director's Minor Grants (Australia): only half these grants have been allocated: none of these grants was to community groups. Applications for remaining funding will not be considered until 31 October.

(ii) \$70,000 has been set aside for grants to Australia-Japan Societies. \$50,000 has been set aside for grants up to \$5,000 under the Director's Minor Grants (Australia)

(iii) To fund projects which meet the AJF's current direction of changing perceptions of Australia in Japan and support AJF core activities.

(iv) Sub-Program 1.9 (Information and Cultural Relations).

(v) Allocation of funding to programs made by AJF Board. Board will consider applications under Major Grants (Australia)—Australia-Japan Societies program. In case of Director's Minor Grants (Australia) program is advertised nationally twice-yearly and selection is made by a committee of three headed by AJF Director (Canberra). Community groups may apply for funding if their projects meet criteria.

(vi) Acquittal by report and financial statement is required within the financial year for Major Grants (Australia)—Australia-Japan Societies program. For Director's Minor Grants (Australia) acquittal by report and statement is required within 30 days of the completion of the project.

(B) Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

In relation to AusAID, my colleague, the Minister for Development Cooperation and Pacific

Island Affairs, has provided me with the following answer to the honourable senator's question.

"In relation to question (1: i-iv), details of all direct payments made in 1994-95 to Non Government Organisations (NGOs) under the aid vote are provided in the AusAID-NGO Cooperation: 1994-95 Annual Report. This report is released at the Annual AusAID/NGO Consultations held in September each year. Guidelines on the programs in the report are publicly available."

"In relation to question (1. v-vi) and (2. i-iv), information in respect of the matters referred to in the honourable senator's question is not readily available. To collect and assemble it would be a major task and I am not prepared to authorise the expenditure of money and effort involved in assembling such information."

(C) Australian Trade Commission (Austrade)

(1) Austrade has not approved or made available any grants or other forms of payments to trade unions, ethnic communities or other community groups in the 1994-95 financial year.

(2) Austrade does not intend to approve or make available any grants or other forms of payments to trade unions, ethnic communities or other community groups in the 1995-96 financial year.

Attorney-General: Payments to Trade Unions or Community Groups

(Question No. 2509)

Senator Short asked the Minister representing the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 26 September 1995:

(1) Has the department, or any of its agencies or statutory authorities, approved or made available any grants, or other forms of payments, in the 1994-95 financial year to: (a) trade unions; (b) ethnic communities; or (c) other community groups; if so, in each case: (i) what is the name and address of the organisation which received the funds; (ii) what was the amount involved; (iii) what was the purpose of the payment; (iv) under what program was the payment made; (v) who approved the payment; and (vi) what acquittal requirements are there pertaining to the payment, and are there any outstanding acquittals.

(2) Has the department, or any of its agencies or statutory authorities, approved, made available, or does it intend to make available, any grants, or other forms of payments in the 1995-96 financial year to: (a) trade unions; (b) ethnic communities; or (c) other community groups; if so, in each case: (i) what is the name and address of the organisation to receive the funds; (ii) what is the amount involved; (iii) what is the purpose of the payment; (iv) under what program is the payment made; (v) who approved the payment; and (vi) what acquittal

requirements are there pertaining to the payment, and are there any outstanding acquittals.

Senator Bolkus—The Attorney-General has provided the following answer to the honourable senator's question:

I have been advised that the Department and agencies within my portfolio have provided grants or other forms of payment to trade unions, ethnic communities and other community groups as outlined below.

(1) 1994-95

Attorney-General's Department
Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs

(c)(i) Australian Financial Counselling and Credit Reform Association (AFCCRA), Unit 2, 1st Floor, 33 Altree Court, Phillip, ACT 2606.

(ii) \$64,800.

(iii) The funds were granted to enable AFCCRA to undertake policy research and advocacy in law reforms relating to consumer financial services, professional development of its members, public consumer education and to advise the Government on consumer financial service matters.

(iv) Grants-in-Aid and Consumer Protection Advancement Programs.

(v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) The conditions of funding require AFCCRA to provide the Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs with half yearly reports in January and July on the achievement of the proposed projects in its business plan provided to the Bureau. AFCCRA is also required to provide in September/October an audited annual financial report in respect of the previous financial year's funding to show proof that funds were spent in accordance with the grant objectives. This was done.

(c)(i) Funding to community organisations under the Commonwealth Financial Counselling Program (CFCP). Given the number of organisations involved (30), it is not practical to list all names and addresses.

(ii) Total amount of funding is \$1,166,374.

(iii) Through the Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs, the Commonwealth Financial Counselling Program provides funding to 30 community organisations Australia-wide, operating financial counselling services for the community.

(iv) Commonwealth Financial Counselling Program.

(v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) Funded organisations are bound by a funding agreement requiring them to provide the Bureau

with quarterly statistical returns within two weeks after the end of each quarter. They are also required to provide audited annual financial reports in September/October in respect of the previous financial year's funding to show proof that the grants have been spent in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the agreement. This was done.

(c)(i) Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations (AFCO), Level 1, 40 Mort Street, Braddon, ACT 2601.

(ii) \$391,662.

(iii) The grant-in-aid is provided to enable AFCO to perform its role as the peak consumer organisation in providing input on consumer issues to Government decision making processes and in disseminating consumer information to its members and the public.

(iv) The Grants-in-Aid Program.

(v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) The conditions of funding require AFCO to provide the Bureau with half yearly reports in January and July on its achievements in terms of its business plan provided to the Bureau and an audited previous financial year's annual financial report in September/October to show proof that the funds have been spent in accordance with the grant objectives. This was done.

(c)(i) National Prices Network (NPN), 114 Maitland Street, Hackett, ACT 2602.

(ii) \$39,800.

(iii) The grant-in-aid is provided to enable NPN to employ a national coordinator to coordinate the work of the national price watch surveys carried out nationwide by volunteers.

(iv) Grants-in-Aid Program.

(v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) The conditions of funding require NPN to provide the Bureau with half yearly reports in January and July on its achievements in terms of its business plan provided to the Bureau and an audited previous financial year's annual financial report in September/October to show proof that the funds have been spent in accordance with the grant objectives. This was done.

(c)(i) Australian Consumers Association (ACA), 57 Carrington Road, Marrickville, NSW 2204.

(ii) \$150,000.

(iii) The grant was part payment as seed funding to establish and operate the Comparative Financial Information Service to provide comparative information for consumers on a range of retail financial services to enable them to assess which financial

institutions offer the most competitive price for various services.

(iv) Grants-in-Aid Program.

(v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) During the current establishment phase of the project, there has been regular consultation with the Bureau which has provided the necessary assurances that progress and expenditure are in accordance with the grant objectives. The conditions of funding also required ACA to enter into an agreement with the Bureau which requires ACA to provide quarterly reports on the Service once it is established.

(c)(i) Other funding not already covered above provided to organisations under the Consumer Protection Advancement Program (CPAP).

(ii) Total grant payment is \$12,000.

(iii) The Program provides one-off project funding to community organisations to support their consumer education and protection activities related to consumer finance and educational programs. The following payments were made:

\$5,000 to Central Queensland Financial Counselling Services at 121 West St, Rockhampton, Qld for the purpose of financing the acquisition of a new computer with printer.

\$7,000 to the Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations (AFCO) at Level 1, 40 Mort Street, Braddon, ACT for the purpose of financing the acquisition of a computer and office furniture for use by a newly created position of financial services coordinator within the AFCO Secretariat.

(iv) Consumer Protection Advancement Program.

(v) Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) The conditions of funding required all grant recipients to provide the Bureau with a report on progress to show proof that the funds were spent in accordance with the grant objectives. This was done.

(c)(i) One-off grant payment to the Australian Pensioners' and Superannuants' Federation, Suite 62, 8-24 Kippax Street, Surry Hills, NSW 2010.

(ii) \$7,000.

(iii) The grant was for the organisation to update the "10 Star Guide" and to revise "Dollars & Sense: An Older Persons' Guide to Banking" which provide information to pensioners on pensioner accounts offered by all major banks and on how to use automatic teller machines, EFTPOS and other electronic banking services.

(iv) Research & Development Grants Program.

(v) Approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) The organisation is required by a funding agreement to complete the task of updating and revising the publications listed under (iii) above by 15 September 1995 and report to the Bureau accordingly. This was done.

Legal Aid and Family Services

(c)(i) Family Services Organisations. Given the number of organisations involved (66), it is not practical to list all the names and addresses.

(ii) \$21,994,000.

(iii) To enable the provision of a range of family services to the Australian community including relationship counselling, marriage education, family mediation, adolescent mediation and family therapy, and family skills training. The grants also enable the representation of the organisations by peak body organisations.

(iv) Family Services Program.

(v) Attorney-General.

(vi) In accordance with service agreements between the Department and the organisations, reports on expenditure of Family Services Program grants and on workload statistics in relation to the services provided, is required at 6-monthly intervals. There has been compliance with this requirement; failure to comply with reporting requirements could result in cessation of subsequent funding.

(c)(i) Various Community Legal Centres throughout Australia. Given the number of organisations involved (94), it is not practical to list all the names and addresses.

(ii) The grants to 94 organisations totalled \$9,203,918.

(iii) Grants are made to supplement the operations of community centres that are primarily providing legal care services such as advice, referral, duty lawyer and casework.

(iv) Commonwealth Community Legal Centre Funding Program and the Child Support Scheme Legal Services Program.

(v) The Parliamentary Secretary to the Attorney-General.

(vi) The distribution and acquittal of grants to individual Centres is administered by the State and Territory legal aid commissions (LACs) on behalf of the Commonwealth. Information on the acquittal of individual grants is not, therefore, held by the Commonwealth.

The specific process to be followed by Centres in order to acquit their grants is set out in the Commonwealth Guidelines for Funding of Community Legal Centres. Child Support Scheme legal services grants are administered by the Commonwealth. Centres are required to provide audited reports and quarterly expenditure reports. All Centres have complied with this requirement.

Civil Law Division

(c)(i) Victorian Court and Welfare Network Inc, 1/565 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

(ii) \$46,712.

(iii) To provide for emotional support, procedural information and advice on community welfare service to litigants before the Victorian Courts.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) The former Attorney-General, the Hon Michael Duffy in December 1990 provided initial approval, however, each year the payment is approved by an officer within the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The Department was provided with detailed accounting records quarterly and an audited annual statement. There are no outstanding acquittals.

(c)(i) Australian Red Cross Society, GPO Box 897, Canberra City, ACT 2600.

(ii) \$39,700.

(iii) To facilitate international humanitarian law dissemination, pursuant to Australia's international obligations under the Geneva Conventions and Protocols.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) The payment was approved by an officer of the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The Department was provided with audited financial statements. There are no outstanding acquittals.

(c)(i) New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties, 149 St Johns Road, Glebe, NSW 2037.

(ii) \$12,478.

(iii) To assist the Council in meeting its administrative costs in carrying out its activities of providing advice and where appropriate, assistance to individuals and groups in human rights and civil liberties areas as well as providing education information and material to the community.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) The payment was approved by an officer of the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The Department was provided with audited financial statements. There are no outstanding acquittals.

(c)(i) Victorian Council of Civil Liberties, 2nd Floor, 601 Bourke Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

(ii) \$5,967.

(iii) To assist the Council in meeting its administrative costs in carrying out its activities of providing advice and where appropriate, assistance to individuals and groups in human rights and civil

liberties areas as well as providing education information and material to the community.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) The payment was approved by an officer of the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The Department was provided with audited financial statements. There are no outstanding acquittals.

Australian Government Solicitor—NSW

(a)(i) Community and Public Sector Union, 191 Thomas Street, Haymarket, NSW 2000.

(ii) \$435.

(iii) Attend National Industrial Democracy Committee meeting in Canberra.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) Deputy Director, Employment.

(vi) Acquittal of travelling allowance—completed.

Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC)

(c)(i) Young Media Australia, 69 Hindmarsh Square, Adelaide, SA 5000.

(ii) \$1500.

(iii) The funds are a contribution from the OFLC to Young Media Australia's community activities for the purpose of assisting with the distribution of OFLC guidelines providing advice to young people on the classification process and ratings system.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) Chief Censor.

(vi) OFLC conduct on-going consultations with Young Media Australia with regard to the content of the guidelines and are provided with final copies of the Youth Information Kit.

Australian Protective Service (APS)

(a)(i) Community and Public Sector Union, 390 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

(ii) \$1028.

(iii) To reimburse the cost of travel by a union official to attend two consultative forums.

(iv) The APS travel vote.

(v) Deputy Director (Strategic).

(vi) Amount paid represented reimbursement of travel expenses.

(c)(i) Camp Quality Ltd, 14 Taylor Street, West Pennant Hills, NSW 2125.

(ii) \$12,000.

(iii) Publicity through part payment for the purchase of a special hot air balloon capable of carrying children with cancer who are confined to a wheelchair.

- (iv) The APS marketing and public relations vote.
- (v) Director APS.
- (vi) Evidence of balloon purchase has been produced.
- (c)(i) Variety Club of Australia, 39 Howard Road, Derwent Park, TAS 7009.
- (ii) \$500.
- (iii) Publicity for the APS generally, and the APS role specifically, through supporting a major Tasmanian charity fund-raising activity.
- (iv) The APS marketing and public relations vote.
- (v) Director APS.
- (vi) Receipt issued to APS for monies expended.
- Portfolio agencies
- Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC)
 - (a)(i) Australasian Meat Industry Employees Union, 377 Sussex Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.
 - (ii) \$6,981.
 - (iii) The development of a staff brochure and training needs analysis for meatworkers in the area of sex discrimination.
 - (iv) Sex Discrimination.
 - (v) Senior Policy Officer, Sex Discrimination Unit.
 - (vi) Payment made by invoice on completion of work.
- (b)(i) Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia (FECCA), c/- Multicultural Disability Advocacy Service, PO Box 4122, Parramatta, NSW 2150.
- (ii) \$500.
- (iii) Reimbursement for flights and expenses to attend peak liaison meetings with the Disability Discrimination Commissioner.
- (iv) Disability Discrimination.
- (v) Senior Policy Officers, Disability Discrimination Unit.
- (vi) Proof of payment of airfare before reimbursement where applicable.
- (b)(i) Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia (FECCA), 5th floor, 541 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.
- (ii) \$5000.
- (iii) To assist with the expenses for the organisation of the 1994 National Conference which was held on 1-4 December 1994 in Hobart.
- (iv) Race Discrimination.
- (v) Race Discrimination Commissioner.
- (vi) Conference completed in accordance with provision of funds.
- (c)(i) National Federation of Blind Citizens of Australia (NFBCA), PO Box 229, Prahran, VIC 3181.
- (ii) \$784.
- (iii) Reimbursement for flights and expenses to attend peak liaison meetings with the Disability Discrimination Commissioner.
- (iv) Disability Discrimination.
- (v) Senior Policy Officers, Disability Discrimination Unit.
- (vi) Proof of payment of air fare before reimbursement where applicable.
- (c)(i) The Victorian Council for Civil Liberties, 2nd floor, 601 Bourke Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.
- (ii) \$61,000.
- (iii) A joint schools program with the aim of promoting an understanding of the significance of human rights issues as an important aspect of the school curriculum, personal development and the promotion of a more tolerant and equal society.
- (iv) Education and Promotion.
- (v) Executive Director, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission.
- (vi) Quarterly progress and expenditure reports are required. Upon receipt of satisfactory reporting, the next payment is then approved. No outstanding acquittals.
- Australian Institute of Criminology
 - In 1994-95 payments totalling \$96,000 were awarded to community groups throughout Australia who were successful winners of the 1994 Australian Violence Prevention Award. The awards are a joint government initiative established by the Prime Minister, State Premiers and the Territory Chief Ministers who each contribute a proportion of the funds.
 - The 25 winners were selected by the selection board appointed by the State and Territory Government and chaired by the Director of the Institute of Criminology, who represents the Commonwealth Government. The payments represented prizes for successful projects which are publicly documented.
- Australian Securities Commission (ASC)
 - (a)(i) Community & Public Sector Union, Professional Division, 390 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.
 - (ii) \$494.
 - (iii) To attend a National Consultative Council meeting.
 - (iv) Australian Securities Commission—Executive.

- (v) Director Resources.
 - (vi) Amount paid represented reimbursement of travel expenses.
- Family Court of Australia
- (a)(i) Community and Public Sector Union, PSU House, 191-199 Thomas Street, Haymarket, NSW 2000.
 - (ii) \$610.
 - (iii) Reimbursement of travel expenses for national representative to attend performance appraisal, evaluation committee meeting.
 - (iv) Family Court of Australia.
 - (v) Principal Director, Administration.
 - (vi) Amount paid represented reimbursement of travel expenses.
- Australian Law Reform Commission
- (a)(i) Australian Council of Trade Unions, 393-397 Swanston Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.
 - (ii) \$444.
 - (iii) Reimbursement of airfares.
 - (iv) Law Reform Commission.
 - (v) Team Leader, Health Reference.
 - (vi) Amount paid represented reimbursement of travel expenses.
 - (c)(i) Aged Care Australia, PO Box 303, Curtin, ACT 2605.
 - (ii) \$305.
 - (iii) Reimbursement of airfares for attendance at Aged Care Consultancy meeting.
 - (iv) Law Reform Commission.
 - (v) Team Leader, Aged Care Reference.
 - (vi) Amount paid represented reimbursement of travel expenses.
 - (c)(i) Community Child Care, 48 High Street, Northcote, VIC 3070.
 - (ii) \$424.
 - (iii) Reimbursement of airfares for attendance at Child Care Consultancy meeting.
 - (iv) Law Reform Commission.
 - (v) Team Leader, Child Care Reference.
 - (vi) Amount paid represented reimbursement of travel expenses.
 - (c)(i) Australian Pensioners' & Superannuant's Federation, 8-24 Kippax Street, Surrey Hills, NSW 2010.
 - (ii) \$7500.
 - (iii) Costs associated with conducting a survey with residents of nursing homes and hostels.
 - (iv) Law Reform Commission.
 - (v) President.
- (vi) Payment was made upon receipt of service.
 - (2) 1995-96
- Attorney-General's Department
- Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs
- (c)(i) Australian Financial Counselling and Credit Reform Association (AFCCRA), Unit 2, 1st Floor, 33 Altree Court, Phillip, ACT 2606.
 - (ii) \$65,844.
 - (iii) The funds were granted to enable AFCCRA to undertake policy research and advocacy in law reforms relating to consumer financial services, professional development of its members, public consumer education and to advise the Government on consumer financial service matters.
 - (iv) Grants-in-Aid and Consumer Protection Advancement Programs.
 - (v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.
 - (vi) The conditions of funding require AFCCRA to provide the Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs with half yearly reports in January and July 1996 on the achievement of the proposed projects in its business plan provided to the Bureau. AFCCRA is also required to provide in September/October 1996 an audited annual financial report in respect of the 1995-96 funding to show proof that funds were spent in accordance with the grant objectives.
 - (c)(i) Funding to community organisations under the Commonwealth Financial Counselling Program (CFCP). Given the number of organisations involved, it is not practical to list all names and addresses.
 - (ii) Funding for the existing 30 agencies will be similar to the previous financial year. In addition, \$1,140,000 additional funding for financial counselling made available under the Government's Justice Statement initiatives is to be allocated to establish 17 new services across Australia and expand existing services in 1995-96.
 - (iii) Through the Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs, the Commonwealth Financial Counselling Program provides funding to the same 30 community organisations Australia-wide which received funding in 1994-95.
 - (iv) Commonwealth Financial Counselling Program.
 - (v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.
 - (vi) Funded organisations are bound by a funding agreement requiring them to provide the Bureau with quarterly statistical returns within two weeks after the end of each quarter. They are also required to provide audited annual financial reports in September/October 1996 for 1995-96 funding to show proof that the grants have been spent in

accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the agreement.

(c)(i) The Consumers' Federation of Australia (CFA) (formerly the Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations (AFCO)), Level 1, 40 Mort Street, Braddon, ACT 2601.

(ii) \$403,971.

(iii) The grant-in-aid is provided to enable CFA to perform its role as the peak consumer organisation in providing input on consumer issues to Government decision making processes and in disseminating consumer information to its members and the public.

(iv) The Grants-in-Aid Program.

(v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) The conditions of funding require CFA to enter into a funding agreement to provide the Bureau with half yearly reports in January and July 1996 on its achievements in terms of its business plan provided to the Bureau and a 1995-96 audited annual financial report in September/October 1996 to show proof that the funds have been spent in accordance with the grant objectives.

(c)(i) National Prices Network (NPN), 114 Maitland Street, Hackett, ACT 2602.

(ii) \$40,781.

(iii) The grant-in-aid is provided to enable NPN to employ a national coordinator to coordinate the work of the national price watch surveys carried out nationwide by volunteers.

(iv) Grants-in-Aid Program.

(v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) The conditions of funding require NPN to provide the Bureau with half yearly reports in January and July 1996 on its achievements in terms of its business plan provided to the Bureau and a 1995-96 audited annual financial report in September/October 1996 to show proof that the funds have been spent in accordance with the grant objectives.

(c)(i) Australian Consumers Association (ACA), 57 Carrington Road, Marrickville, NSW 2204.

(ii) \$150,000.

(iii) The grant is the final payment as seed funding to establish and operate the Comparative Financial Information Service to provide comparative information for consumers on a range of retail financial services to enable them to assess which financial institutions offer the most competitive price for various services.

(iv) Grant-in-Aid Program.

(v) Funding is approved by the Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) The conditions of funding require ACA to enter into an agreement with the Bureau which requires ACA to provide quarterly progress reports on the development of the project.

(c)(i) Other funding not already covered above provided to organisations under the Consumer Protection Advancement Program (CPAP).

(ii) \$40,000.

(iii) The Program provides one-off project funding to community organisations to support their consumer education and protection activities related to consumer finance and educational programs.

Expected expenditure for 1995-96:

\$40,000 earmarked for payment to the Australian Financial Counselling & Credit Reform Association of 33 Altree St, Philip, ACT for training of financial counsellors when the new Consumer Credit Codes are introduced.

(iv) Consumer Protection Advancement Program.

(v) Minister for Consumer Affairs.

(vi) The conditions of funding require all grant recipients to provide the Bureau with a report on progress to show proof that the funds were spent in accordance with the grant objectives.

(c)(i) One-off grant to Communication Research Institute, The Old School Hall, Maitland Street, Hackett, ACT 2602.

(ii) \$5,000.

(iii) The purpose of the grant was to assist the Institute with the administration of the conference "Rethinking Labelling Regulation and Practice" held on 20-21 November 1995. The Bureau is a co-sponsor of this project.

(iv) Product Safety Policy Program.

(v) The grant was approved by an officer of the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The grant was given subject to a formal agreement whereby the Institute is required to use the grant only for the purpose of conducting the conference.

(c)(i) One-off grant payment intended to be made within 1995-96 to Kidsafe Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Australia, 10th Floor, 123 Queen Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

(ii) \$15,000.

(iii) The grant is for the purpose of assisting the Foundation with the re-printing of approximately 65,000 copies of the booklet "A Parents' Guide to Kidsafe Cars".

(iv) Product Safety Policy Program.

(v) Approved by an officer of the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The Foundation will be required to report back to the Bureau when the reprinting of the

booklet is completed. Reprinting is currently expected to commence in December 1995.

Legal Aid and Family Services

In 1995-96 funds totalling \$28,433,000 have been appropriated for grants under the Family Services Program and funds totalling \$16,003,000 appropriated for grants under the Commonwealth Community Legal Centre Funding Program and the Child Support Scheme Legal Services Program.

The approval and accountability arrangements which applied to grants under these programs for 1994-95 will also apply in 1995-96.

Civil Law Division

(c)(i) Victorian Court and Welfare Network Inc, 1/565 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

(ii) Amount expected to be similar to previous financial year.

(iii) To provide for emotional support, procedural information and advice on community welfare service to litigants before the Victorian Courts.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) The former Attorney-General, the Hon Michael Duffy in December 1990 provided initial approval, however, each year the payment is approved by an officer within the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The Department is provided with detailed accounting records quarterly and an audited annual statement.

(c)(i) Australian Red Cross Society, GPO Box 897, Canberra City, ACT 2600.

(ii) \$41,000.

(iii) To facilitate international humanitarian law dissemination, pursuant to Australia's international obligations under the Geneva Conventions and Protocols.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) The payment was approved by an officer of the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The Department is provided with audited financial statements.

(c)(i) New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties, 149 St Johns Road, Glebe, NSW 2037.

(ii) Amount expected to be similar to previous year.

(iii) To assist the Council in meeting its administrative costs in carrying out its activities of providing advice and where appropriate, assistance to individuals and groups in human rights and civil liberties areas as well as providing education information and material to the community.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) The payment was approved by an officer of the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The Department is provided with audited financial statements.

(c)(i) Victorian Council of Civil Liberties, 2nd Floor, 601 Bourke Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

(ii) Amount expected to be similar to previous year.

(iii) To assist the Council in meeting its administrative costs in carrying out its activities of providing advice and where appropriate, assistance to individuals and groups in human rights and civil liberties areas as well as providing education information and material to the community.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) The payment was approved by an officer of the Department in accordance with Finance Directions.

(vi) The Department is provided with audited financial statements.

Australian Government Solicitor—NSW

(c)(i) Community and Public Sector Union, PSU House, 191-199 Thomas Street, Haymarket, NSW 2000.

(ii) \$2006.

(iii) Attendance by 2 representatives at meetings to review Departmental Performance Appraisal Scheme for Legal Officers.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) Director.

(vi) Acquittal of travelling allowance—completed.

Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC)

(c)(i) Young Media Australia, 69 Hindmarsh Square, Adelaide, SA 5000.

(ii) \$1500.

(iii) The funds are a contribution from the OFLC to the Young Media Australia's community activities for the purpose of assisting with the distribution of OFLC guidelines providing advice to young people on the classification process and ratings system.

(iv) No specific program.

(v) Chief Censor.

(vi) OFLC conduct on-going consultations with Young Media Australia with regard to the content of the guidelines and are provided with final copies of the Youth Information Kit.

Australian Protective Service

(a)(i) Community and Public Sector Union, 390 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

(ii) \$514.

(iii) To reimburse the cost of travel by a union official to attend a consultative forum. It is expected that similar management-union consultative forums will be held in the remainder of the financial year 1995-96 which Community and Public Sector Union representatives would be invited to attend. On this assumption, similar expenses to those previously paid are likely to be met.

(iv) The APS travel vote.

(v) Deputy Director (Strategic).

(vi) Amount represents reimbursement of travel expenses.

(c)(i) Variety Club of Australia, 39 Howard Street, Derwent Park, TAS 7009.

(ii) \$500.

(iii) Publicity for the APS generally, and the APS role at Hobart airport specifically, through supporting a major Tasmanian charity fund-raising activity. No further payment is proposed in financial year 1995-96.

(iv) The APS marketing and public relations vote.

(v) Director APS.

(vi) Receipt issued to APS for monies expended.

Portfolio agencies

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission

(b)(i) Queensland Community Relations Consortium, c/- Bureau of Ethnic Affairs, Family Services Building, George Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000.

(ii) \$5000.

(iii) The two year project has the aim of developing best practice methodologies to manage community relations with people from non-English speaking backgrounds and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The project is co-funded by the Office of Multicultural Affairs and has wide departmental and community involvement.

(iv) Queensland Anti-Discrimination Commission.

(v) State Manager, Queensland Anti-Discrimination Commission.

(vi) The project is monitored through quarterly meetings of a steering committee against an agreed evaluation strategy. Detailed reports will be produced at the conclusion of the project.

(c)(i) Various national peak disability groups. Given the number of groups involved, it is not practical to list all the names and addresses.

(ii) \$8000.

(iii) Reimbursement for flights and expenses to attend peak liaison meetings with the Disability Discrimination Commissioner.

(iv) Disability Discrimination.

(v) Senior Policy Officers, Disability Discrimination Unit.

(vi) In the 1995-96 financial year all flight bookings will be made by the Commission but where this is not possible proof of flight payment will be required before reimbursement.

(c)(i) The Victorian Council for Civil Liberties, 2nd Floor, 601 Bourke Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000.

(ii) \$50,000.

(iii) Phase 2 of a joint schools program with the aim of promoting an understanding of the significance of human rights issues as an important aspect of the school curriculum, personal development and the promotion of a more tolerant and equal society.

(iv) Education and Promotion.

(v) Executive Director, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission.

(vi) Quarterly progress and expenditure reports are required. Upon receipt of satisfactory reporting, the next payment is then approved.

(c)(i) Non-government representatives of the National Advisory Committee on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation. Given the number of representatives involved, it is not practical to list all the names and addresses.

(ii) Reimbursement of the cost of airfares.

(iii) To attend meetings of the National Advisory Committee on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation. It is anticipated that the Committee will meet three times per financial year.

(iv) Human Rights.

(v) Payment will be approved by a delegated senior officer.

(vi) Proof of payment of the airfare before reimbursement.

Australian Institute of Criminology

As in 1994-95, a similar amount will be given out in awards in the 1995-96 financial year. The winners have not yet been chosen.

Australian Securities Commission (ASC)

As in 1994-95, it is likely that a similar amount will be paid for travel to attend National Consultative Council meetings in the 1995-96 financial year.

Family Court of Australia

(a)(i) Community and Public Sector Union, PSU House, 191-199 Thomas Street, Haymarket, NSW 2000.

(ii) \$808.

(iii) Reimbursement of travel expenses for a national representative to attend meetings and inspection of premises.

(iv) Family Court of Australia.

- (v) Principal Director, Administration.
- (vi) Amount represents reimbursement of travel expenses.

A payment of approximately \$4,700 is also expected to be made in 1995-96 for reimbursement of travel expenses for a national representative to provide joint ID/EEO training.

Australian Law Reform Commission

- (c)(i) Royal Blind Society, 4 Mitchell Street, Enfield, NSW 2136.
- (ii) \$1055.
- (iii) Production of braille and audio tape material.
- (iv) Law Reform Commission.
- (v) Team Leader, Disability Services Reference.
- (vi) Payment was made upon receipt of service.

Commonwealth Law Enforcement Board

The Safer Australia Program was established from 1 July 1995. The Safer Australia program will be responsible for the allocation of funds in 1995-96 for projects which have been developed to define and augment the features of effective crime prevention and community safety strategies and to evaluate current approaches. Priority will be given to projects which have a clear national focus. Funds are expected to be allocated in the following way:

Funds for community crime reduction initiatives which are of demonstrated national significance—\$650,000

Targeted action research, ie. community safety surveys, to support the work of 'Safer Australia'—\$200,000

The Safer Australia Board has yet to make any decisions on the exact nature of these grants and on the exact community groups which will receive grants under these elements of the program. All funds allocated will be publicly documented.

Veterans' Affairs: Payments to Trade Unions and Community Groups

(Question No. 2516)

Senator Short asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, upon notice, on 26 September 1995:

(1) Has the department, or any of its agencies or statutory authorities, approved or made available any grants, or other forms of payments, in the 1994-95 financial year to: (a) trade unions; (b) ethnic communities; or (c) other community groups; if so, in each case: (i) what is the name and address of the organisation which received the funds; (ii) what was the amount involved; (iii) what was the purpose of the payment; (iv) under what program was the payment made; (v) who approved the payment; and (vi) what acquittal requirements are

there pertaining to the payment, and are there any outstanding acquittals.

(2) Has the department, or any of its agencies or statutory authorities, approved, made available, or does it intend to make available, any grants, or other forms of payments, in the 1995-96 financial year to: (a) trade unions; (b) ethnic communities; or (c) other community groups; if so, in each case: (i) what is the name and address of the organisation which received the funds; (ii) what was the amount involved; (iii) what was the purpose of the payment; (iv) under what program was the payment made; (v) who approved the payment; and (vi) what acquittal requirements are there pertaining to the payment, and are there any outstanding acquittals.

Senator Faulkner—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable senator's question:

(1)(a)-(c) During the 1994-95 financial year the Department approved or made available grants or payments to trade unions, ethnic communities and community groups.

(i) The names and addresses of these organisations have been provided to Senator Short separately.

(ii) The total amount for 1994-95 was \$13,132,559.00. Details have been provided to Senator Short separately.

(iii) The purpose of these grants were wide ranging. Details have been provided to Senator Short separately.

(iv) These grants were made under the Hostel Development Scheme, Joint Ventures Scheme, the Minister's Discretionary Fund, Grants in Aid, the Australia Remembers Program and Veterans' health promotion activities. A grant was also made under a rehabilitation program at the Australian War Memorial.

(v) Grants made under the Hostel Development Scheme, the Minister's Discretionary Fund, the Joint Ventures Scheme and the Grants in Aid program are approved by the Minister for Veterans' Affairs. Grants of \$10,000.00 or less under the Joint Ventures Scheme and the remaining programs are approved at departmental level.

(vi) The acquittal procedure varies but generally it is achieved by relying on audited statements from the recipient organisation, or production of documentation that verifies the use of the grant as required by the Finance Directions. There are some outstanding acquittals.

(2)(a)-(c) During the 1995-96 financial year the Department approved or made available grants or payments to trade unions, ethnic communities and community groups.

(i) The names and addresses of these organisations have been provided to Senator Short separately.

(ii) The total amount for 1995-96 was \$4,965,818.00. Details have been provided to Senator Short separately.

(iii) The purpose of these grants were wide ranging. Details have been provided to Senator Short separately.

(iv) These grants were made under the Hostel Development Scheme, Joint Ventures Scheme, the Minister's Discretionary Fund, Grants in Aid, the Australia Remembers Program, Veterans' health promotion activities and a client liaison program. A grant was also made under a rehabilitation program at the Australian War Memorial.

(v) Grants made under the Hostel Development Scheme, the Minister's Discretionary Fund, the Joint Ventures Scheme and the Grants in Aid program are approved by the Minister for Veterans' Affairs. Grants of \$10,000.00 or less under the Joint Ventures Scheme and the remaining programs are approved at departmental level.

(vi) The acquittal procedure varies but generally it is achieved by relying on audited statements from the recipient organisation, or production of documentation that verifies the use of the grant as required by the Finance Directions. There are some outstanding acquittals.

Members of Parliament: Unfair Dismissal Claims

(Question No. 2601)

Senator Abetz asked the Minister representing the Minister for Administrative Services, upon notice, on 23 October 1995:

(1) What is the name of each Member and Senator who has had claims lodged against them with the Industrial Relations Court alleging unfair dismissal from an electorate or ministerial office;

(2)(a) Which of these claims has been settled by the department; and (b) which claims remain unsettled.

(3) With reference to each finalised claim: (a) on what terms was each claim finalised, for example, settled, withdrawn, proven or dismissed; and (b) what were the total legal costs incurred in each claim.

Senator Short—The Minister for Administrative Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator's question:

(1) The Hon Con Sciacca MP, the Hon Brian Howe MP, Mrs Silvia Smith MP, the Hon Roger Price MP, Mr Garrie Gibson MP, the Hon Dr

Carmen Lawrence MP, Mr Richard Evans MP and Mr Michael Cobb MP.

(2)(a) The claims in respect of the Hon Con Sciacca MP, the Hon Brian Howe MP, Mrs Silvia Smith MP, the Hon Roger Price MP, the Hon Dr Carmen Lawrence MP and Mr Richard Evans MP.

(b) The claims in respect of Mr Garrie Gibson MP and Mr Michael Cobb MP.

(3)(a) All were settled.

(b) The total legal costs incurred in each claim were: Sciacca, \$1969; Howe, \$3459; Smith, \$7918; Price, \$1424; Lawrence, \$4329; and Evans, not yet available.

Australian Community Safety and Research Organisation Incorporated

(Question No. 2653)

Senator Vanstone asked the minister representing the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 22 November 1995:

(1) Can details be provided of federal government grants, or funds that have been made available, to the Australian Community Safety and Research Organisation Incorporated in the past 10 years.

(2) Does the organisation have any funding applications outstanding; if so, can details be provided of the nature of those applications.

Senator Bolkus—The Attorney-General has provided the following answer to the honourable senator's question:

I have been advised by the department and agencies within my portfolio as follows:

(1) No grants or funding have been provided to the Australian Community Safety and Research Organisation Incorporated (ACRO) in the past 10 years. It may, however, be relevant to note that the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Board paid the airfare and living expenses for the Executive Director of ACRO to attend the Ninth UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment in Cairo on 29 April—8 May 1995. This expenditure amounted to \$7,842.

(2) No.

Piracy in Asian Waters

(Question No. 2663)

Senator Jones asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 27 November 1995:

With reference to a recent statement by Mr Greg Bondar, of the Australian Chamber of Shipping, that there has been an increase in piracy in Asian waters:

(1) Are figures available on the incidence of piracy in the China Sea and South-East Asian waters close to Australia in recent years; if so, do these figures show an increase in piracy.

(2)(a) Which ships have been attacked by pirates; (b) have there been any deaths; and (c) what is the value of the goods stolen.

(3) Have any of these attacks occurred in Australian waters.

(4) Have Australian-owned or registered ships been attacked.

(5) Have any of these pirates been arrested; if so, by whom, and what has been the result of court action.

(6) Has the Australian Federal Police been involved in actions against pirates.

(7) Have there been any reports of stolen overseas ships being re-registered in Australia under new names and used for fraudulent purposes.

Senator Bob Collins—The Minister for Transport has provided the following answer to the honourable senator's question:

(1) Figures on attacks on ships which occur on the high seas outside of the jurisdiction of any country (which is piracy) and attacks which occur within the territorial sea of countries (which is armed robbery) are compiled by the International Maritime Organisation and the International Maritime Bureau (which is part of the International Chamber of Shipping). The most recent report from the IMB, which does not distinguish between the two types of attacks both of which are now commonly referred to as piracy, shows an increase in attacks in these areas from 87 reported attacks in 1994 to 100 reported attacks for the first nine months of 1995.

A recent trend, noted in the IMB's latest report is an increase in the ferocity of pirate attacks. This trend, combined with the reported increase in the tendency of pirates to be more heavily armed, means that the risk to seafarers' lives is increasing.

(2) (a) The most popular vessels attacked are bulk carriers (23), general cargo (20) and tankers (15) with a range of other individual vessels being attacked.

(b) There have been very few reported deaths in the past years although there were reports of vessels being fired upon and crew being set adrift in open life rafts. The most recent deaths of which the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) is aware were the killings by pirates of the Master and Chief Officer of *Baltimare Zephyr* about 100 nautical miles north of Jakarta in December 1992.

(c) The value of the goods stolen has not always been reported and varies from small quantities of ships' stores and equipment, or crews' personal

effects, to entire ships and their cargoes. The largest theft was a ship carrying sugar which was hijacked, the crew set adrift in a makeshift raft, the ship repainted and issued with false Honduras registration papers. The value of the cargo was estimated at US\$4 million. A passenger ferry from Macau was recently hijacked, the passengers robbed and casino takings exceeding US\$1 million, were stolen.

(3) No.

(4) Between 1986 and 1992, 4 Australian flagged ships underway in South East Asian waters, particularly in the Malacca/Singapore Straits area, have been attacked and boarded by pirates. One Australian crewed, British flagged ship was similarly attacked. Some attacks were successful, resulting in the loss of money and valuables. Since 1992 there have been no further attacks on Australian flagged vessels.

(5) The Australian Maritime Safety Authority has advised that it is not aware of any successful prosecutions so far although it is believed that Indonesian and Philippine authorities have arrested a number of alleged pirates. In September 1995 Chinese authorities in Beihai recovered the hijacked MV *Anna Sierra* and, although the pirates were detained, no information is available on whether they have been prosecuted.

The Australian Government looks to the coastal States to ensure the safety and freedom from attack of ships exercising the right of innocent passage in the territorial sea of the coastal State and in their ports. The Government also looks to the coastal State to pursue, prosecute and punish pirates or armed robbers who may operate, reside or have their base of operations in its territory.

(6) The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has not been involved, to date, in the institution of proceedings for piracy against shipping because there have been no incidents in Australian waters. The AFP does, however, have an ongoing interest in activities which may constitute a breach of the piracy provisions (Part IV) of the Crimes Act 1914. The AFP also maintains an intelligence interest in piracy, in the context of organised criminal activity, through its international network.

(7) No.

Export Market Development Grants

(Question No. 2688)

Senator Abetz asked the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 1 December 1995:

(1)(a) What were the total amounts of legal costs incurred by, or in respect of, the Export Market Development grants (EMDG) unit of Austrade in the 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 financial years; and (b), of these amounts, what proportion can be

attributed to defending appeals to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT).

(2) What are the estimated costs of 1(a) and (b) in respect of the 1995-96 financial year.

(3) How many EMDG cases were before the AAT as at: (a) 1 September 1992; (b) 1 September 1993; (c) 1 September 1994; and (d) 1 September 1995.

(4) Is it Austrade practice to always deal promptly with requests for information made by the AAT.

(5) How long does it normally take to resolve an appeal to the AAT.

(6) How many instances have there been since 1 July 1992 in which an appeal has not been

resolved within 6 months of the appeal being lodged with the AAT.

(7) In how many cases where an appeal to the AAT has taken more than 6 months to determine has Austrade failed to meet any deadline imposed by the AAT.

(8) Is it proposed that savings achieved against the appropriation for EMDG will be used by Austrade to fund the costs of opening new offices overseas and/or maintaining existing offices.

Senator McMullan—The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

(1) The answers to questions (1)(a) and (1)(b) are given in the table below.

Year	Total legal costs	(1)(a)		(1)(b)	
		AAT appeals	AAT appeals costs	costs \$	% of total legal costs
1992-93	\$115,326	\$73,605			63%
1993-94	\$105,393	\$50,054			47%
1994-95	\$149,131	\$111,026			74%

(2) In 1995-96, total legal costs 1(a) are estimated to be approximately \$250,000, with 1(b) approximately 80 percent of this being for the costs of AAT appeals.

(3) The number of EMDG cases before the AAT was (a) 7 as at 1 September 1992; (b) 3 as at 1 September 1993; (c) 7 as at 1 September 1994; and (d) 30 as at 1 September 1995.

(4) Yes. Austrade gives a high priority to facilitating the AAT process.

(5) The resolution of appeals to the AAT is scheduled by the AAT itself, and varies considerably. On average, appeals are resolved within a period of 12 months after the lodgement of the appeal with the AAT.

(6) There have been 28 such instances between July 1 1992 and December 30 1995.

(7) Austrade's records of AAT cases do not record all details of compliance with AAT deadlines. However, Austrade gives a high priority to facilitating the progress of AAT appeals and to meeting AAT deadlines, and meets these deadlines in nearly all cases.

In one particularly difficult case heard recently in West Australia there were a number of instances where both parties missed deadlines, but this did not significantly alter the resolution process.

(8) No. Monies appropriated by the Parliament can only be used for the purpose for which they were appropriated. Where the entire appropriation

is not going to be paid out as grants, the remaining funds would be returned to the Department of Finance or carried forward for payment of grants in the following year.

Veterans' Affairs: Christmas Cards

(Question No. 2691)

Senator Ian Macdonald asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans Affairs, upon notice, on 1 December 1995:

(1) Has the department supplied any lists of people to Councillor Jim Soorley for the distribution of Christmas cards or for any other purpose, if so, when were they supplied; if not were any lists which were compiled from the Australia Remembers campaign supplied to Councillor Soorley.

(2) If any lists were supplied: (a) what guidelines or authority within the department allowed this distribution; and (b) does this distribution comply with the provisions of the Privacy Act.

Senator Faulkner—The Minister for Veterans' Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable senator's question:

(1) No, but addressed labels in a sealed container were provided to a courier employed by the Council. These were for delivery to a mailing house that would dispatch to World War II veterans Christmas cards that were provided by Councillor Jim Soorley.

(2)(a) Although the department was satisfied that the privacy of the individuals on the address labels would be protected there was no formal contract in existence with the mailing house to this effect; and (b) Advice from the Privacy Commissioner indicated that he considered that there had not been a disclosure of personal information. However, the Commissioner was of the view that information in the possession of the department had been used for a purpose other than for which it had been collected and that the information on the address labels was not accurate for the intended use. The Privacy Commission regarded the Department's undertakings (that this situation would not occur in the future) to be adequate in the circumstances.

Australian Defence Force Reserves

(Question No. 2695)

Senator Newman asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 1 December 1995:

(1) Can an update, to the end of June 1995, of the data contained in tables 4.5, 4.8, 4.10 and 4.11 of the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade report on the Australian Defence Force Reserves be provided.

(2) With reference to question on notice number 2154 (Senate *Hansard*, 27 June 1995, page 1924):

(c) Table 4.10—Army Reserve Manpower as at 30 Jun 95

Force Element Group	GRES		RRES	
	Auth.	Actual	Auth.	Actual
Executive	346	347	0	1
Combat Forces	21679	12800	2803	2058
Base Logistics	507	387	0	1
Individual Training	4320	3458	0	6
Support	700	608	0	3
Non Army Program	577	481	0	2
Not Related to Estab.	0	2	0	0
Training Force	0	4017	0	751
Totals	28,129	21,670	2,803	2,822

Table 4.11—Army Combat Forces—Collective Training Pertaining to Readiness 1994-95

Force Element Group	1994—95 Total	1994-95 Total
	Planned Days ('000)	Actual Days ('000)
Command and Control	644	631
Ready Deployment Force	0	0
RDF Augmentation	0	0
Surveillance Forces	46	40
Manoeuvre Forces	147	242

can an update, to the end of the 1994-95 financial year, of the figures contained in the tables be provided.

Senator Robert Ray—The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

(1) The information contained in the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade report on the Australian Defence Force Reserves is no longer collected in this format. The information provided is as near as possible to that requested.

(a) Table 4.5—Personnel Costs of Army General Reserves 1994/95

Component	GRES \$m
Combat	36.52
Executive	4.87
Base Logistics	1.18
Individual Training	16.32
Support	2.54
Totals	61.43

(b) Table 4.8—Notice Applicable by Role to Ares Units—The information contained in this table is now classified therefore it has not been included in this response.

Force Element Group	1994—95 Total Planned Days ('000)	1994-95 Total Actual Days ('000)
Follow on Forces	259	227
Protective Forces	0	0
Logistics Forces	31	40
TOTAL	1,127	1,180

(2) The details of the cost of the Ready Reserve for the 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 financial years are:

(a) RRES Salaries and Allowances.

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Navy	0.007	0.662	0.831	1.461
Army	6.697	27.824	31.143	27.468
Air Force	0.670	2.120	2.550	2.026
Total	7.374	30.606	34.524	30.955

(b) ARA Cadre's Salaries and Allowances.

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Navy*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Army	0.000	**107.847	63.743	63.658
Air Force***	0.932	2.236	2.236	2.236

Notes:

* Navy does not have a cadre for its Ready Reserve.

** The costs are based on the Ready Reckoner Full Costs. This figure is not fully representative of RRES costs as it reflects the period of transition of units from ARA to RRES.

*** Air Force costs are based upon the Ready Reckoner Full Costs.

Torres Strait Islanders: War Service Payment

(Question No. 2704)

Senator Boswell asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 19 December 1995:

(1) How many Torres Strait Islanders received payment for war service in the most recent round of payments.

(2) How many Torres Strait Islanders have applied for payment for war service.

(3) How many of the total applicants for war service did not receive a payment.

(4) What is the amount of money allocated for ex-gratia payments.

(5) Are there any Torres Strait Islanders who have applied for war service payment and not been paid; if so, how many.

Senator Robert Ray—The Minister for Defence Science and Personnel has provided the following answer to the honourable senator's question: (1) In 1991, the Government decided to recognise the services of several groups of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders who served alongside the Australian Defence Force in World War II without being formally enlisted. Five Torres Strait Islanders have received recognition as a result of the decision.

(2) Payments were not made on the basis of applications by individuals. In 1989, an Inter-Departmental Working Party examined the claims by Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders for recognition of their World War II service to Australian military forces. The Working Party identified four groups of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders who had served full time alongside the forces, in the defence of northern Australia and

who would have been expected to fight had the occasion arisen. Following the Government's decision to recognise the services of these groups, Defence took action to locate the surviving members or their dependants and to make payments and to issue the appropriate campaign medals.

(3) All known members of the groups or their dependants have been paid.

(4) \$1.496 million has been paid. No funds are currently allocated.

(5) No.