

There are, as I said, several categories. There is the business owner's category, sponsored by the ANZ, which provides a VISA pay card with \$2 000 credit and, for the national winner, a VISA pay card with \$4 000 credit. In the private sector company category, with fewer than 100 employees, the prize for the winner is \$2 000 from Ausindustry for professional development programs or \$4 000 for the national winner. The private sector category with over 100 employees is sponsored by Qantas with \$2 000 worth of Qantas travel or \$4 000 of Qantas travel for the national winner. In the public sector category—that is, Government agencies—Yellow Pages will give \$2 000 towards personal business systems, or \$4 000 to the national winner of that section. In all categories, the overall Telstra Business Woman of the Year will also receive one night's accommodation courtesy of Telstra and travel to and from Melbourne for the finals with Qantas. They receive a number of other benefits.

The finalists in the business owner's category were as follows: Mary Costalos, the Presidential Director of Nutrimetics International; Elspeth Radford, Director of Saltbush Clothing Company, an outstanding clothing company indeed; Dr Judy Ford, Managing Director of Genetic Consulting and Testing Pty. Ltd.; Mary Silins, Managing Director of Laserline Supplies; Rosemary Darling, Managing Director of SAIF; Dianne McCann, Managing Director of Accelerated Business Pty. Ltd.; Barbara Derham of the Foreshore Motor Inn; Pauline Rooney of Rooney's First National; Joh Graney of Joh Graney First National Real Estate; and Deborah Miller, Managing Director of Varnet Australia Pty. Ltd. As we know, the winner of that section in South Australia, Pauline Rooney, went on to become the overall winner.

The public sector and Government finalists were: Judith McCann, who is the CEO of the South Australian Film Corporation; Christa Christaki, who is the Manager of the Community Relations Office in the Department of Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs; Virginia Patingale, who is an executive officer in the Eastern Enterprise Development Agency; Terri Whiting, who is from Commonwealth Department of Administrative Services and who is the Regional Manager for South Australia and Western Australia; Karin Puels, who is the General Manager of Foundation SA; Cathy Tunks, who is the Manager of the Employment Division in the Department for Employment, Training and Further Education and Training; Virginia Battye, who is the Director of the Para Institute of TAFE and who went on to win this section; and Janet Binder, who is the Manager of Organisational Development, City of Marion. I have known Virginia Battye for well over 30 years, and as the present Director of the Para Institute of TAFE she won in the public sector category.

Mr Venning: She used to live at Crystal Brook.

Mr LEWIS: And she was a prominent member of Rural Youth and I knew her brother at Urrbrae. Her career spans more than 20 years in TAFE and she was the first woman president of TAFE Staff Association in SAIT and the first woman to be appointed as a director within the Central Office of the Department for Employment, Training and Further Education.

Mr Venning: Never married! What a waste!

Mr LEWIS: Well, you might well say that, but you cannot have it all. I guess the children that never were will never know and the husband who does not exist will not know what he has missed out on. Notwithstanding that, I see her as an outstanding woman indeed.

Members interjecting:

Mr LEWIS: I acknowledge the calls of 'Hear, hear!' from not only the member for Culance but also the Minister for Employment, Training and Further Education who is justifiably proud of the people he employs, especially given the level of excellence they achieve, which is illustrated by Virginia's accomplishments in this instance. In the Private Sector category With More Than 100 employees, the finalists were: Dagmar Egan, who is the State Manager of Aspect Computing; Kathy Grieve, who is the Parent Education Coordinator of Calvary Hospital; and Pamela Lee, who is the Business Analyst and Strategic Planning Facilitator for SGIC. Pamela, as most members may know, went on to win in that category. As I said, she is the Business Analyst and Strategic Planning Facilitator. That position requires a great deal of rigour in the work which is involved. I will not bore members with what I mean by that—I have already defined what 'rigour' means—but she has to analyse risk in financial matters, understand actuarial reports, indeed contribute to their development and, on making those assessments, further, make judgments about what has to be done and recommendations in the business framework for SGIC.

In the private sector of less than 100 employees, the small businesses, we had a communications public relation manager of the Australian Hotels Association, Margo McGregor as a finalist, as well as Francene O'Connor, Business Development Manager of the RA&HS Society. I would like to wax eloquent about all these women, but time just will not allow me. Darrilyn Wood, who is the General Manager of Life Leisure Events Management Task; Philippa Menses, who is the Director of the National Trust; Cherie Panas, who is the Managing Director of Pro Paint 'n Panel; and Dr Rosemary Brooks, who is the principal of St Ann's College and who won that section.

So, overall a wide range of people have demonstrated that they have incredibly high competence. In the final analysis, Mrs Pauline Rooney was the winner. She is from the Riverland based real estate agency of the same name and is co-principal of that agency, which is the largest privately owned real estate company in South Australia. It is based at Berri, with five offices located throughout the Riverland, not only at Berri but also at Renmark, Loxton, Barmera and Waikerie. She is immediate past President (in other parts of her life) of the Real Estate Institute of South Australia and the first woman to be appointed as National Chairman of First National—one of Australia's largest and most successful real estate groups. Congratulations Pauline!

Debate adjourned.

INFORMATION TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr LEWIS (Ridley): I move:

That this House commends the Government and the Premier for the vision of a new era of excellence, especially in IT&T and applauds the work of the University of Adelaide Electronic Engineering Department of the Engineering Faculty on the one hand, and Mr Ralph Tobias and representatives of Chonnam and other Korean Universities along with ANNAM on the other, for concluding their agreement to produce leading edge technology to make the world's first mobile video phone utilising Gallium Arsenide and asymmetrical chip design technology; and further, refers the matter of the project to the Department of Industry, Manufacturing, Small Business and Regional Development and the Minister for Infrastructure to investigate and report on this project about its impact on the development of a critical mass in the IT&T and IM3 professions and associated technologies and possible benefits: cost to the South

Australian economy in the context of the Government's IT&T industry development policy before 1 October 1996.

I draw the attention of the House to and seek members support for what is happening in general in information telecommunications and technology in South Australia by referring to a particular instance of how we are succeeding in that endeavour, mapped out for us by our Premier shortly after he came to office. He made, in no uncertain terms, a strong commitment to the development of IT&T.

In this instance we find that we are leading the world in this most exciting area of information telecommunications and technology applications in our community. It is referred to as IMMMPC, which means interactive mobile multi-media personnel communications. On an earlier occasion I mentioned to the House that these personal communicators are being developed here in South Australia as a result of the arrangement that has been made between the Adelaide Electronic Engineering Department of the Engineering Faculty of the University of Adelaide on the one hand and ANNAM Computers and Chonnam University from Korea on the other. The facilitator in bringing all this together—I will set my wife and I quite separate and apart from all this—is Ralph Tobias. I acknowledge the enormous efforts and wisdom displayed by him in the negotiating and facilitating skills which he used to bring these parties together and conclude their agreement to produce this leading edge technology to make the world's very first mobile video telephone.

It is not just a mobile telephone but a mobile video phone which enables you to dial the number of another person who has in front of them a similar piece of technology, or an ordinary desk top telephone or another mobile with a small television screen on it. You point the lens aperture on your mobile phone at whatever it is you wish to discuss with the party you are calling and, as you speak, what you are pointing your mobile telephone at is transmitted like a television signal to the screen on the other mobile phone on the other side of the world. So, it is a mobile video phone, and it weighs no more than the current generation of mobile telephones (I note that the member for Elder, the Ministers at the bench and the Opposition have mobile phones. They are something less than 7 inches long, a couple of inches wide and less than an inch thick). That is what we are talking about, made possible by asymmetrical circuitry design in gallium arsenide chip technology.

We are all excited about the pentium computer presently at the leading edge of consumer product, but we are yet to get the benefits of the 256 bit chip, which many members have seen on my tie clip over the past few months. That is to be installed into personal computing, but they are all symmetrical design technologies. The asymmetrical design in circuitry and chip manufacture using gallium arsenide is what will make this miniaturisation possible.

This is a mobile video phone which, to my mind, represents the ultimate in the modern derivations of the Dick Tracy type technology that I am sure many members in the Chamber will remember seeing in the comic strip of that name some time in their childhood. Its significance is that the caller can simply point their mobile telephone at anything they are trying to describe to someone and it will digitise the image and transmit it to the other party wherever they may be in the world, and it will appear on the screen on the mobile telephone or at the desk of the other party. It is a more powerful concept than desktop video phones, which provide

the caller with the opportunity only of seeing the face of the other party. There are many other commercially attractive applications of the mobile video concept, such as mobile teleworking and mobile telemedicine.

Imagine for a moment the benefits that will have. Via satellite, it will be possible for somebody injured on, say, Heard Island, where there is no doctor, to be treated by a surgeon based in Adelaide, London, Tokyo or anywhere, if the injured person or someone with them simply dials up the number of the person to whom they wish to speak at the other end—the surgeon—and then, in the course of describing what has happened and the injuries as they see them, illustrates those injuries on the screen. Then, the surgeon can simply say, 'Do this and let me watch you do it; go ahead.' He may tell them, 'Hey, do not do it that way: follow my instructions.' That will have incredible benefit not only in saving lives but also in fixing problems where there is mechanical breakdown of a vital piece of equipment in some remote location. Where there is no-one immediately present who can fix the piece of equipment, they can nonetheless buy this satellite connection of the technology I am describing and get access to a person who can tell them exactly what to do after fault diagnosis has been completed.

In addition, there is mobile tele-conferencing and literally mobile tele-education. To my mind, it is amazing. We can get a clearer understanding of this concept of interactive multimedia personal communication by considering three option categories. As to mobile tele-banking, there is no question that forgeries are just a thing of the past with this technology. You will be able to satisfy the bank and the bank's computer that you are who you claim to be. Mobile tele-banking, in my judgment, will replace all types of credit cards. When you enter your PIN in a particular secure mode through the keyboard, you will be able to do your transaction. You will get your final bank balance, if you want it, and in any case you can immediately check anything you want about your records on your display without it being possible for anyone else to know anything about it. You cannot scan the transmissions from one of these units and expect to be able to pick it up and find out who is asking what about whom or which.

The great benefits that will then come from mobile timekeeping include always being able to see the time regardless of where you are on the surface of the earth in the corner of your screen. It will be the time at that location and it will be automatically adjusted through the satellite technology for any change there may be for daylight saving in that given location. That is acknowledging that the same computing power as makes the communications possible will be used to hook into the geo positioning systems (GPS) that are available to let you know exactly where you are. You will know where you are standing on the surface of the earth—literally—and be able to tell anyone anywhere at any time of the day where that is.

The greater benefit is that, if you think you are lost, all you will have to do is dial up that service and it will not only tell you exactly where you are in terms of latitude and longitude but it will give you the name of the nearest street or carriageway on which you are standing in a city or the roadway on which you are standing out in the country, whether it be a highway, a freeway or whatever, and tell you how far it is and in which direction to the nearest intersection with what other carriageway, roadway or substantial public feature you are located near.

To my mind, we are at the beginning of an exciting era in our development and the interactive personal navigation that

I have referred to will require people to simply press the locate button on the keyboard and get that information. It becomes a smart hand-held global positioning system. It is very clever indeed and we in South Australia are at the very cutting edge of the development of this technology in our University of Adelaide. We are doing that collaboratively with ANAM Computer Company in Korea, Chonam University and other Korean universities, where excellence in chip manufacture has shifted across the Pacific from Silicone Valley right through the Japanese-Taiwan axis into Korea. Because we do not have the critical mass of market or population size in Adelaide, we have not been able to develop to that extent commercially, but we do have the academic expertise, brilliance and commitment to excellence in our universities, particularly here in our University of Adelaide. I believe we should acknowledge the strong track record in the industrial collaboration arena for commercialisation, notably the Britax Rainsford and ISD work that was done by CHiPTEC here in Adelaide. They are contributors to this digital gallium arsenide circuit design with which they have worked.

We need to acknowledge what Derek Abbott, Neil Burgess (the cryptographic and video compression technology expert, who is the project leader), Doug Gray in radio frequency technology, Michael Leibel (the asynchronous design technology expert) and Andrew Parfitt (the radio frequency technology expert) will achieve for the benefit of humanity from within the precincts of the Adelaide University as a consequence of this outstanding contracted arrangement between these collaborating elements made available to all of us around the world. Full credit to all of them. I commend the motion to the House as the means by which we can applaud what they are doing and encourage others to follow in the same pathway using the same commitment to excellence as their guiding underlying value.

Mr De LAINE secured the adjournment of the debate.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Mrs ROSENBERG (Kaurua): I move:

That this House endorses the recommendations made to the Government by the Youth Unemployment Task Force released by the Premier on 11 July 1996 and recognising the causes and long-term development of the same, supports full community consultation and then on the basis of this consultation, supports the implementation of the recommendations via policy and resources to improve the employment prospects for the youth of South Australia.

The youth employment task force was appointed by the Premier in November 1995 in conjunction with the Minister for Employment, Training and Further Education, and I wish to place on record thanks to all those committee members who gave up considerable time and effort to put forward this report.

The committee was asked to identify the underlying causes of youth unemployment in South Australia, assess the reasons why youth unemployment in South Australia appears to be higher than in other States even though our overall unemployment is similar, document and appraise existing Commonwealth and State youth employment and training initiatives in South Australia, and identify successful interstate and international approaches to youth unemployment.

As of February 1996, the number of 15 to 20 year olds registered at the DSS in the various regions were as follows: southern metropolitan area, 3 269; eastern metropolitan area,

2 235; western metropolitan area, 3 029; and northern metropolitan area, 3 064. Full-time employment expressed for all age groups has increased by 8 per cent since 1970, but full-time employment for 15 to 19 year olds has decreased 74 per cent since 1970. There has been a movement of 5.6 per cent of young males to 48.9 per cent from full-time to part-time work, and the corresponding figure for females is 5.6 per cent to 67.6 per cent since 1970.

The high unemployment level for young South Australians is a shared responsibility among State and Federal Governments, local government, the business community, the unions and the individuals themselves. State and Federal Governments have a key role to play in setting a positive climate to encourage business expansion and export, to encourage growth in the economy and thus the job market, and to set an example by their own microeconomic reforms. Businesses share in the responsibility by being willing and able to train. Local government has a key role to play, especially through regional and metropolitan development boards. Small business, in particular, will play a major role in the solution, with 149 000 small retailers as potential employers. Currently, 73 900 of those are non-employers.

There is a fundamental requirement for acceptance of changed expectation of the young unemployed in both the wage they expect to receive as comparatively non-productive, untrained new employees and the expectation of the level at which they might begin work in any enterprise. We will need a more realistic approach to both these issues to reach a solution. Retailing employs more than 15 000 of the 15 to 20 year olds, followed by manufacturing at 6 000 and hospitality at 4 000. Throughout Australia, only 1.1 per cent of 15 to 19 year olds are self-employed.

Youth unemployment is higher in Adelaide compared with the regions of South Australia, and there is a stark difference between the level of male unemployed in Adelaide and those in regional South Australia. Slow economic growth has meant that labour demands have not kept up with the labour supply. Inappropriate education and training have provided mismatches of skills and needs. One of the strengths of this committee's report is that it concentrated largely on talking to business. Indeed, it is businesses that will employ, and hence reduce the unemployment levels. According to the brief, the committee had to identify the reasons why businesses were not employing and ask what they wanted changed.

Comments from the business sector are as follows: young people need to be competent for work; and they need to be equipped with life skills, literacy and numeracy skills and practical day-to-day skills of communication and problem solving and be technology wise. Employers believe that merit measures need to be included in the assessment of money used in preparing young people for the job market, and believe that those who have been prepared to do more to become 'job ready' should have easier access to public subsidy schemes.

The business sector believes that wage subsidy programs should not be expanded, but should be balanced by introducing training wages. The basis of this comment is two-fold: first, it should not be assumed that all long-term unemployed people have an equal desire to work, and therefore a merit principle rather than a welfare principle should apply; and, secondly, that a training wage indicates that a young person is untrained, less productive and being supported to learn and improve themselves in that line of work. A young person becomes more employable and is able to compete more adequately for adult positions, and have salaries topped up by