HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, September 17, 1964.

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

APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 2).

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of the general revenue of the State as were required for all the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

CREMATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

His Excellency the Governor, by message, intimated his assent to the Bill.

QUESTIONS.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Mr. HUTCHENS: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of August 25 on whether principals of trade schools have been instructed not to extend adult education classes?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: No official instruction has been issued to heads of trade schools "*not* to extend adult education classes", although they have been informed verbally that all requests for the establishment of new adult trade classes will be carefully scrutinized as is our customary policy. The reference to "reducing the supply of raw materials" possibly has its origin in a memorandum to the heads of trade schools by the Assistant Superintendent (Trade Education) which was issued on the instructions of the Superintendent of Technical Schools. This was issued to the heads of trade schools to ensure that they exercise strict control over the submission of requisitions for raw materials in order to keep within the limits of the finance available, and has no reference to the extension of adult classes. This memorandum has been followed by another from the Superintendent of Technical Schools to the principals and registrars of country adult education centres and heads of technical high schools and trade schools, concerning expenditure on adult education for the current financial year. I think that, on a fair reading of these two circulars, it cannot be said that there has been any cutting down on adult education. Although I could read the circulars, it would take too much time and I suggest that it would be in the best interests of all concerned for me to ask permission to have them incorporated in *Hansard* without my reading them.

Leave granted.

MEMO. TO HEADS TO ALL TRADE SCHOOLS IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA AS WELL AS TO THE FOUR COUNTRY DECLARED AREAS.

Requisitions for Materials.

During this financial year, the amount of finance available for consumable materials is very limited and extreme care will be required to see that requests are kept within the limit of finance available. I cannot stress too strongly the fact that extreme care must be exercised by you and your staff to see that items requested on requisitions should be kept to the barest essentials and that I expect you to exercise your discretion in seeing that this direction is carefully policed within your school. It is my ultimate responsibility to sign requisitions on behalf of the Superintendent of Technical Schools for items of consumable materials used in trade schools and it is also my responsibility to see that the limit of finance available is not exceeded in this financial year. I seek your co-operation in this matter, as I am sure you readily appreciate that it is almost an impossibility for me to examine in detail every item included on requisitions, and therefore I am relying on your good judgement. I will be receiving regular reports from the accounts branch regarding the state of finances and can inform you that if the state is reached where the money available is likely to be exceeded, I will have no alternative but to withhold recommending the supply of items on your requisitions so that I keep within the finances available. Your immediate attention to this matter is requested.

(Signed) H. H. Macklin Shaw,
Assistant Superintendent (Trade Education).

MEMO. TO THE PRINCIPALS AND REGISTRARS OF COUNTRY ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES, HEADS OF TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

Expenditure on Adult Classes for Current Financial Year.

For the remainder of this financial year it will be necessary to maintain very strict control over expenditures of all kinds, including salaries. For this reason requests to open new adult classes will have to be carefully examined before approval can be given, and I therefore ask you to observe strictly the following procedures:

(1) Before a new class may be commenced or an existing class divided, a T.S.8 must be submitted and approval given for the new or divided class to open. If for any reason it is impossible to first submit a T.S.8, and this should rarely happen, prior approval should be obtained by telephone. Except in the most extenuating circumstances, classes will be approved only if the required number of students are enrolled or likely to be enrolled.

(2) In country centres, excessive expenditure on travelling for teachers must be avoided. Classes will not be approved if any long distance travelling is involved.

(3) In classes where the enrolment is relatively small students must be reminded that the continuance of the class will

depend on a satisfactory attendance being maintained. Rules governing the continuance of classes must be strictly observed.

At a later date, principals and registrars of country adult education centres will be informed of the allocation of funds for their centres. It can be taken for granted that amounts will be less than those which were requested, and that although they should be sufficient to enable programmes to be maintained and perhaps even allow for limited expansion, a very close check will need to be kept over all expenditures.

(Signed)
M. H. Bone, Supt. Technical Schools.
August 20, 1964.

TANUNDA COURTHOUSE.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Can the Minister of Works say whether tenders have been let for a new courthouse and police station at Tanunda, and when the building is expected to be commenced?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Director, Public Buildings Department, informed me this morning that it was not possible to call tenders for a new courthouse and police station at Tanunda last financial year, but that it is intended to do so about the end of November next.

COMPANIES REGULATION.

Mr. LOVEDAY: A constituent of mine in June of this year had to give notice of a change of registered particulars concerning a change of proprietor in a particular business, and secured form F from the office of the Registrar of Companies. He was informed that the fee was 10s. and that the form must be lodged within one month. The form was not returned to Adelaide until July 8, when my constituent was informed that under the Business Names Act, 1963, the fee for a change of proprietor was £1 and, as the notice of change was not on file in the office within 14 days, an additional late fee of £1 was payable. In other words, although my constituent complied with what he thought was the law and the instructions on the form received from the office, he was fined an extra £1 because the new regulation came into force on July 1. As I have inquired at the office and have been informed that it has not the power to make any alteration, will the Minister of Education ask the Attorney-General whether the late fee could be repaid to my constituent?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Yes, I shall be pleased to do so. An old adage might apply, namely, that hard cases make bad law, but I think this is an exceptional case and I shall ask my colleague whether he can see his way clear to grant the request.

STUDENT TEACHERS' ALLOWANCES.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Has the attention of the Minister of Education been directed to an article that appeared in the *Australian* of Wednesday, September 16, headed, "Pity the Student Teachers—So Deeply in Debt", in which it was stated that trainee teachers in South Australia were in debt, to the extent of £100,000, to Adelaide traders and other "trusting" people?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: My attention was not drawn to the article: I am a subscriber to and a regular reader of that publication.

Mr. Clark: It came from the *South Australian Teachers Journal.*

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: As the member for Gawler has said, it was taken almost verbatim from the current issue of the *South Australian Teachers Journal.* During the last few months the question of the adjustment of allowances for teachers college students has been discussed by me with the central authority of the teachers institute, the Director of Education and other interested persons, and it has also been referred to in Parliament by the Leader of the Opposition, the Deputy Leader and other honourable members. More recently I referred the matter to Cabinet where it was given careful and sympathetic consideration. However, the Premier was advised by a high authority that the report of the special Commonwealth Committee on Tertiary Education, which will be received shortly, is expected to recommend very considerable changes in methods and conditions for training and recruitment of trainee teachers. In the circumstances, the Government believes it would be most desirable to defer any contemplated changes in the regulations dealing with these allowances until the recommendations and implications of that report are considered.

In the meantime, it should be made clear that allowances for teachers college students are not in the nature of salaries or payment for service, but are living allowances designed to assist in the support of students whilst continuing with their education with the specific object of becoming teachers. These allowances are designed in some considerable measure to ensure an adequate flow of such trainees. When it was most difficult to secure an adequate number of trainees, the allowances in this State were maintained at a level rather better than in most other States. Recruitment in South Australia is now proceeding at a very satisfactory level. Indeed in this State there

are more students in training to be teachers in proportion to the total teaching force than in any other Australian State.

South Australian allowances are still higher than those in Queensland and, for the first and second years (which cover the greater proportion of students), higher than in New South Wales. They are somewhat less than in Western Australia and Tasmania, and now considerably less than in Victoria where a recent award has been made in that State. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the allowances to teachers college students in this State remain better than allowances for university scholarships, which facilitate the training of other well qualified students for other professions. In many cases they are very much higher than scholarship allowances, for the latter allowances, unlike those for teachers colleges, impose a means test.

MURRAY BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. BYWATERS: I recently asked the Minister of Education a question relating to the proposed new high school at Murray Bridge and I made suggestions that the area concerned be planned so as to allow the high school council to do certain works. Has the Minister a reply to that question?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Cabinet has approved of the purchase of about 19 acres of land abutting Swanport Road from the Housing Trust for the proposed new high school buildings at Murray Bridge and the necessary steps to effect this purchase are at present taking place. The schedule of requirements for the buildings has been prepared and is at present under consideration in the Education Department. It will be forwarded shortly to the Public Buildings Department to enable the preparation of sketch plans and estimates of cost. When site plans have been completed, copies can be made available for the information of the school council.

Mr. BYWATERS: Will the Minister ascertain why the site for the proposed school is now estimated at only 19 acres, whereas during earlier conversations it was estimated at 25 acres?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Yes. Offhand, I think that, as a result of negotiations, 19 acres was the area that the Housing Trust considered could be made available readily. I recollect that when discussions took place between the honourable member, the Deputy Director of Education, others, and me, 25 acres was envisaged.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.

Mr. COUMBE: On August 26, when I asked a question concerning the formation of a metropolitan drainage authority, the Premier said that representatives of the metropolitan councils had met to consider the Government's proposals and that a meeting was to be held shortly after that. In the absence of the Premier, can the Minister of Works say whether councils have met with the Government and expressed their agreement or otherwise with the proposals submitted to them? If agreement has been reached, does the Government intend to introduce legislation during this session to give effect to that agreement?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: As the House possibly will remember, in speaking very briefly yesterday to the motion of the member for Norwood (Mr. Dunstan) I informed the House that the councils had considered the formation of a metropolitan drainage authority and that a number of them had indicated that they favoured the proposal. However, all the councils have not yet indicated their attitude, and I understand that those who have refrained from replying have done so not because they are opposed to the scheme but because they have not had time to submit the proposal to their councils for approval or otherwise. It is expected that those who have not yet furnished replies will be able to do so later this week or early next week, and that when those outstanding replies are received the Government will be able to assess the matter. At the moment I cannot forecast whether or not legislation will be introduced, but I suggest that, if the honourable member repeats his question on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, Cabinet by that time may have been able to consider the matter in the light of replies expected to be received during the next few days.

STURT RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. FRED WALSH: On several occasions (going as far back as the time when the late Sir Malcolm McIntosh was Minister of Works and again during the office of the present Minister) I have raised the question of the reconstruction of the bridge across the Sturt River at Alison Street, North Glenelg. On each occasion I have been told that this matter was the responsibility not of the department but of the local government authority. I notice from the press report of the Liberal and Country League conference last week that a motion was carried in the following terms:

That the Minister of Works (Mr. Pearson) be asked to investigate the urgent need for the

replacement of the dangerous bridges spanning Sturt Creek at Alison Street and David Avenue, Glenelg North.

I take it from that resolution that those present at the conference were under the impression that this matter was the responsibility of the department, and if that is so I cannot understand the changed circumstances. To my knowledge, this is the only crossing between Anzac Highway and Tapley Hill Road and, as it is a wooden structure and is not wide enough to allow two vehicles to cross at the one time, it is dangerous. In fact, the driver of a vehicle has to be extremely careful when crossing the bridge even when no other traffic is near it. Will the Minister of Works have the matter investigated, and, if it is the responsibility of local government (as I have been told in the past that it is), will he see that the department takes the matter up with the council or councils concerned with a view to having the bridge replaced soon?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The resolutions of the important conference to which the honourable member refers are forwarded to responsible Government instrumentalities and to Ministers immediately after the conference or as soon as possible. The resolution to which he refers has not reached me yet and, therefore, I have not had any request to re-examine the matter until now. The resolution could have been framed without the mover and, indeed, without the conference being fully aware of the responsibility for the construction of the bridge, and it may also have been tempered somewhat by a desire of the members of the organization, who could have been involved in the council affairs in that area, or of ratepayers, that it should be a departmental responsibility. As soon as the resolution comes forward either to me or to the Minister of Roads, it will be examined and a reply sent. As far as I know, there is no reason to assume that the incidence of the obligation has in any way changed. The honourable member asked whether there had been any change in the responsibility for this matter and, if there had been, whether the department would get on with the planning of the bridge. I will certainly examine that.

Mr. Fred Walsh: If not, will the department take up the matter with the council?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Yes, and I appreciate that point. If the position is as it was with regard to responsibility, the Government could then inform the council that it is its function to do the work and ask that action be taken.

PANITYA LAND.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: Has the Minister of Lands a reply to my question about the allocation of land in the hundred of Panitya?

The Hon. P. H. QUIRKE: Survey of the land to be thrown open for application has been completed. However, a further examination of soil types in the area has been deemed desirable, and officers of the Agriculture Department are currently carrying out this work.

EXAMINATION OF SHOPPING BAGS.

Mr. CLARK: During recent years the practice has become common in supermarkets and "serve yourself" stores to ask a customer when she comes to the cashier to allow an inspection of her personal bag. I have received many complaints over recent months from constituents of mine who object to this practice. I fully realize the reason for it, but the constituents who have spoken to me are highly reputable people and do not like the practice of having their bags inspected. Will the Minister of Education ask the Attorney-General to obtain from the Crown Solicitor his opinion on the legality of such a practice, particularly in the case of a person who objects to such a search?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Yes.

NARACOORTE SOUTH SCHOOL.

Mr. HARDING: Can the Minister of Works say what progress has been made in supplying a pressure reticulation water system in the Naracoorte South Primary School grounds and whether every attempt will be made by the Engineering and Water Supply Department to install a tank and a suitable electric motor within a month?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The water supply to the oval at the Naracoorte South school has been a matter of some difficulty. The requirements of a playing field of this size for water supply are substantial and various proposals have been considered to meet this requirement. It was suggested that a bore might be sunk. That was considered to have some difficulty because, in common with all bores in the Naracoorte area, there are problems of screening out very fine particles of sand, and various troubles of that kind. The matter was examined by officers of the Engineering and Water Supply Department, as the technical advisers to the Education Department and the Public Buildings Department in this matter, and the department put forward a proposition to install a supply tank

that would be fed from the department's mains and a small pumping plant that would give a satisfactory head to the school committee's sprinkler system to be placed on the oval. The matter has been urgently discussed with the department's advisers. The Minister of Education has given his approval for the project as outlined and I have done everything in my power to expedite the implementation of the proposals. I was informed this morning that the Engineering and Water Supply Department is doing the following work as urgently as possible: providing a water service from the main to the site of the tank and providing a concrete base for a 30,000-gallon squatter's tank. This tank may be supplied from the department's stocks, although the department does not have a roof for it available. That can and will be supplied later. The department is also planning to construct the pipe work and install the pumping plant. The pumping plant will have to be procured through the Supply and Tender Board and offers will be sought at once for that work. It is urgently requested that the school committee should indicate to the department what type of sprinkler system and what capacity sprinklers it proposes to install on the oval so that the type of pump can be designed for these requirements. The honourable member concluded his question by asking whether all this could be done within a month. I do not know if it can be, but I assure the honourable member that the necessary approvals have been given by the Minister of Education and me, and that the department will do everything in its power to get the scheme into operation as early as possible. More than that I cannot say, but I assure the honourable member that everything possible that can be done is being done.

BURIAL PLOTS.

Mr. RYAN: Has the Minister of Lands a reply to my question regarding high-pressure salesmanship being used to sell burial plots?

The Hon. P. H. QUIRKE: This matter comes within the administration of my colleague the Minister of Local Government. I have referred the matter to him for his consideration and investigation.

SEAT BELTS.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I refer to the section of the Road Traffic Act providing for a proclamation to be made by His Excellency the Governor regarding the compulsory installation of seat belts in motor cars. I remind the Premier that in Tasmania such legislation is about to be introduced, the Premier and Cabinet of that State taking the initiative, and similar legislation is about to be introduced, according to newspaper reports, in New Zealand, to take effect from the end of 1964. We do not want South Australia to fall behind in this matter. Can the Premier say whether Cabinet has considered advising His Excellency to make a proclamation to bring into effect this provision for the compulsory installation of seat belts and, if that has not been considered, will Cabinet consider it?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Cabinet discussed this matter in the initial stages when the regulations about mountings were being considered. At that time no decision was made about when a proclamation should be issued, but Cabinet will consider it.

CITRUS FRUIT.

Mr. CURREN: In the absence of the Premier I direct my question to the Minister of Agriculture. On September 1, I asked the Premier a question about the proposed quarantine regulations to be imposed by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture against the entry into that State of South Australian citrus, and the Premier said:

I pointed out to Mr. Renshaw that I wanted to discuss this with him at the same time as the citrus problem. I received no reply whatsoever to my requests, although I have received a reply since I publicly stated that South Australia was dissatisfied with the proposed regulation. Mr. Renshaw is not sure whether a discussion with him would serve any useful purpose but he indicated that he would be pleased to meet me if I so desired.

Because of the importance of this matter to citrus growers in my district, can the Minister of Agriculture say whether a conference on this urgent problem has been arranged with Mr. Renshaw?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Premier has arranged a conference with Mr. Renshaw in Sydney and will discuss this problem with him.

WOMEN'S GAOL.

Mrs. STEELE: Has the Minister of Works, representing the Premier, a reply to my recent question about the building of a new women's gaol?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Sheriff and Comptroller of Prisons reports:

The matter of the building of a new institution for female prisoners on Grand Junction Road, Enfield, is before the Public Works Committee. Evidence has been given and an

inspection made of the proposed area. When the inspection was made it was suggested that land on higher ground, near the proposed site may be more suitable as the land was level. This was referred to the Public Buildings Department who made a further investigation. This included some alteration to plans, soil tests and the preparation of plans for a new building for female prison officers. I understand that a report has now been submitted by the Public Buildings Department and very shortly the committee will meet and call further evidence.

PORT PIRIE TRADE SCHOOL.

Mr. McKEE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about accommodation facilities required at the Port Pirie Trade School?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: The Public Buildings Department has informed me that funds have been approved for the erection of this building at the Port Pirie Technical High School and that specifications are currently being prepared and should be completed in the near future. Tenders for the work will then be called. No definite date can be given regarding the provision of this building, as it is obviously dependent on the completion of the specifications, the calling and letting of tenders and the subsequent time occupied by construction.

PORT WAKEFIELD CROSSING.

Mr. HALL: Has the Minister of Works further information from the Minister of Roads about the erection of railway warning devices at the Port Wakefield road and rail crossing?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Commissioner of Highways states:

An inter-departmental committee consisting of officers from the Highways Department and the South Australian Railways has been formed to investigate railway crossings protection and priorities. This committee has submitted a list of crossings for 1963-64 and these have been approved for installation. The Port Wakefield crossing is not included on that list, it being considered that it is not of sufficiently high priority for this financial year. However, the crossing will be considered for possible inclusion in a subsequent works programme.

Mr. HALL: The Minister's reply contains information relating to 1963-64, whereas the question I asked during the Loan Estimates concerned the financial year 1964-65. Will the Minister obtain the up-to-date information on this question?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Yes.

ABATTOIRS.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: In 1962, Parliament passed an amendment to the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Act to provide for the Minister of Agriculture to grant licences for persons to slaughter stock elsewhere than on the premises of the Abattoirs Board, and to have a share in the metropolitan meat market. Can the Minister say how many applications have been received for these licences, and is he likely to grant further licences soon?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Since the Act operated, inquiries have been received and a committee has been appointed to examine all applications. This committee consists of leading people in the Public Service, including the Auditor-General and the Director of Agriculture, and others, and, up to the present, it has recommended that two licences be granted. One licence is operating but the other has not, to my knowledge, been operated on, although it was given for a period of 12 months and the time has almost expired. Other inquiries have been received, and whenever an application is received the committee meets and discusses it.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Mrs. STEELE: Has the Minister representing the Minister of Health a reply to a question I asked some time ago regarding the waiting time for patients at the Adelaide Children's Hospital?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: As the Premier indicated to the honourable member earlier, the Adelaide Children's Hospital is not a Government institution. However, I have a letter, dated September 10, from the Chief Executive Officer (E. H. D. Lines), which states:

We acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated September 4, 1964, together with the cutting from *Hansard* regarding "waiting time" at this hospital. In reply thereto we submit the following information to assist the Premier to answer the question raised in the House by Mrs. Steele, M.P.

1. The appointment system of consulting specialists was introduced 18 years ago and discarded later because—(*a*) parents were unpunctual or failed to keep appointments; (*b*) visiting honorary specialists, because of private practice, were unable to be always punctual; nor could they stay for long periods.

2. A reporting time is now given to parents, which is staggered to eliminate undue waiting. This enables a team of three or four specialists to see 40 to 50 patients in each clinic within a reasonable time. The main problems of this system are: (*a*) parents often report more than an hour before the specialist is due to consult, as they think they will be consulted earlier, and prefer to wait in the clinic area than elsewhere; (*b*) visiting specialists cannot always be punctual because of demands of private practice; (*c*) many parents prefer to come to the hospital to see specialists rather

than their own general practitioner, thus causing over-crowding. Last year 11,888 new patients were seen in outpatients. Our total attendances were 87,596 and the daily average was 286.5.

It is pointed out that the waiting time at this hospital is no longer than one sometimes experiences when consulting specialists in a private capacity. Also the majority of parents attending the hospital have no complaint about the manner of their treatment; it is only occasionally that some parents consider they should receive preferential treatment.

REMAND OF PRISONERS.

Mr. RICHES: During the Address in Reply debate I said that young men had been kept in the Port Augusta gaol for up to three months awaiting trial, and on attending before the Supreme Court judge they were convicted but released immediately, because they had virtually served their sentence before the trial began. The Minister representing the Attorney-General undertook to bring the judge's comments on this occasion, as well as my question, to the notice of the Attorney-General to see whether something could be done to obviate this unfair practice. Has he yet had a chance to discuss this matter with his colleague and, if so, has he a report?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: I referred the honourable member's comments and question, as well as my reply on that occasion, to my colleague but I have had no specific discussion with him on the matter. However, I know that he is considering this matter and the honourable member's second question will prompt me to have a further discussion with him next Monday. I shall endeavour to get a reply as soon as possible.

SPRINGBANK ROAD.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My question concerns the aftermath (if I may call it that) of the reconstruction of the Springbank Road bridge. One of the works that had to be undertaken on the eastern side of the bridge was the building up of the Springbank Road footpath by 2ft. or 3ft. I have been approached by a person living in Springbank Road who, prior to the reconstruction work, had a cement and brick wall about five courses high fronting the footpath. When the work was undertaken the Highways Department built up the footpath to such an extent that this man's wall, to all intents and purposes, disappeared from the footpath (it was left only about one course high). This wall not only runs along the gentleman's frontage but also a few feet along his driveway at right angles to his frontage. The Highways Department has agreed to build up the wall by three courses at the front to restore a barrier between the footpath and the street. However, it has refused to do anything to the wall along the driveway portion. Of course, the wall was previously an entity; it was all of the same height, and if it is not continued along the driveway it will leave much to be desired.

The SPEAKER: Perhaps the honourable member had better draw a plan.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: You will be pleased to know, Mr. Speaker, that I have finished my explanation. Will the Minister ask his colleague to consider the matter with a view to either compensating the man for the extra length of wall or raising the wall along its full length, that is, along both the frontage and the driveway?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will refer the matter to my colleague, but I do not know whether it would be legally possible for the department to construct works on private property.

JERVOIS BRIDGE.

Mr. RYAN: During the Loan Estimates debate I raised certain matters with the Premier concerning the building of a new Jervois bridge, and I was interested in what the future held for this project. Can the Minister representing the Minister of Roads reply to those remarks?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Commissioner of Highways reports:

Although actual work was not commenced on the construction of the Jervois bridge, £20,320 was spent during 1963-64 on land acquisition for the approaches to the proposed new Jervois bridge. The new bridge is at present being designed, and it is expected that it will be possible to call tenders towards the end of the current financial year. In the meantime, preliminary work such as driving test piles, etc., will be undertaken in the near future, for which funds have been provided.

PRICE CONTROL.

Mr. HUTCHENS: I direct my question to the Minister of Works, as the Leader of the Government in the Premier's absence. Last night, during the Premier's weekly telecast on ADS7 (and a consequent report appears in today's press) I was particularly interested in his remarks referring to recontrol of the price of a particular commodity. The Premier said that that line had been recontrolled to show that the Prices Department was still active. It appeared that this was a warning. Can the Minister say whether it can be accepted that if a price is found to be increased without justification that item will be recontrolled?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: As I have many matters in my own departments to occupy my mind fully, naturally I am not able to give other than a broad reply on this matter. It is a fact that the Commissioner is constantly in business, that his officers are constantly on the alert to watch for upward trends in prices, and that his duty is to report to his Minister whenever he considers action is justified. The fact that a particular item is or is not controlled does not affect the ambit of his operations. There is a pressure from all sources of commerce and trade for an upward movement in prices following the recent increase in the basic wage and other cost factors. The Commissioner at such a time naturally is unusually watchful to see that these factors are not made an excuse for an unjustifiable increase. I believe that he has not yet been able to consider and make recommendations on all items that have been subject to price increases following the basic wage increase, but I know that he is actively engaged in this matter and that some items have already been dealt with. I assure the House and the public that the Commissioner is most watchful in these matters and is fully aware of his duty to protect the public from exploitation. I expect that from time to time he will make recommendations and that Cabinet will consider and act on the recontrol of such items as the Commissioner considers should be recontrolled because their prices have got out of line with what is just and equitable as people have sought to take advantage of certain factors in the economy in order to extract more from the public than is justified.

TOWN PLANNING ACT.

Mr. COUMBE: Some time ago I asked the Premier a question about the implementation of the Town Planning Act and the progress being made in preparing regulations under that Act. In the absence of the Premier, has the Minister of Works a reply to this question?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Town Planner reports:

Since the passing of the amendment to the Town Planning Act in 1963, the Town Planning Committee has received 38 objections to the report on the metropolitan area of Adelaide. Many of these have been of a lengthy and involved nature, and have absorbed a considerable amount of the time of the very limited staff available. Objections may be lodged up to and including December 11, 1964. The committee has given consideration to the preparation of regulations relating to matters of metropolitan significance. Draft regulations have been prepared concerning the zoning and reservation of land, and preliminary consultations with the Crown Solicitor have recently been completed. The committee is aware of the urgency of recommending appropriate regulations to implement the development plan. However, extensive consultation is needed in the preparation of the regulations, and the procedure laid down in the Act is lengthy. The committee is also aware that local councils are anxious to take advantage of the new legislation.

SADDLEWORTH SCHOOL.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Following the provision in the Loan Estimates for the building of a new primary school at Saddleworth, will the Minister of Works ascertain from the Public Buildings Department whether this school can be built before the beginning of the next school year?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Yes, I will obtain a report.

ROAD GANGS.

Mr. BYWATERS: During the Loan Estimates debate I raised with the Treasurer the subject of men working in Highways Department camps far distant from their homes and wishing to leave those camps early on Fridays as they once were able to do. Has the Minister of Works received a reply on this matter from the Minister of Roads?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Commissioner of Highways reports:

The normal working hours in the department are 40 hours per week, with five days of eight hours each. Because of the distance from their homes, certain concessions were made permitting employees to work longer hours during the first four days, and finishing work early on Fridays to enable them to reach their homes in reasonable time for the week-ends. However, particularly with respect to maintenance gangs, most of the employees are now local, and the necessity to grant these concessions now no longer applies. Following a conference of senior officers, the Chief Engineer has issued instructions that in future all gangs are to work five days of eight hours, unless application is made, signed by all members of the gang, that they will work longer hours on straight time for the shorter working day on Fridays if it is necessary for employees to reach their homes. Where this is not necessary, this concession will not be granted.

PORT AUGUSTA TRAFFIC ISLAND.

Mr. RICHES: During the Loan Estimates debate I asked the Treasurer a question concerning the provision of traffic islands at Flinders Terrace railway bridge in the city of Port Augusta. This bridge is the scene of many accidents, for it has a very awkward turning point. The necessity for traffic islands

has been acknowledged by the department, but it has stated that funds are not available until next year. I asked the Treasurer whether the position could be reviewed and funds made available this year. Has the Minister of Works a reply on this matter?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: In view of what the honourable member has just said, I feel that the reply I have here does not take the position much further. The Commissioner of Highways reports:

The establishment of traffic islands at the approaches to the Great Western bridge on the Port Augusta side is not practicable, and has not been considered by the Highways Department or the Road Traffic Board. Traffic islands, however, have been designed at the intersection of Flinders Terrace with Young Street at the overway bridge near the Port Augusta railway station. The plans have been submitted to the Port Augusta corporation, but that body was advised that funds would not be available for the construction of these traffic islands during the current financial year. It is expected that this work can be undertaken during 1965-66. These traffic islands entail more than the ordinary amount of work, as retaining walls and reconstruction of a large amount of pavement are necessary.

BLYTH TANK.

Mr. HALL: In recent years the elevated galvanized iron tank in the township of Blyth, which previously supplied water to the township, burst and it has not been used since. As this tank is now an eye-sore in the town, will the Minister of Works have it removed?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will get a report on the matter.

STILBOESTROL.

Mr. LAUCKE: Can the Minister of Agriculture say what is the position in South Australia concerning the use of the poultry-caponizing drug stilboestrol, the use of which is prohibited in the United States of America?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: This is controlled by the Stock Medicines Act in South Australia. The Stock Medicines Board refuses, as a matter of policy, to register stock medicines containing the substance stilboestrol.

PARA WIRRA RESERVE.

Mr. LAUCKE: I am concerned at the number of accidents occurring on part of the road to Para Wirra National Reserve from the metropolitan area *via* Modbury and Golden Grove roads, particularly that section known as the Snake Gully Road. This is a narrow, loose surface road with many bends and inclines. I understand that it is planned to by-pass this section of the road with a new road to the east. With the rise in popularity of the Para Wirra National Reserve this section of road is being used increasingly month by month, and I view with concern its present condition. Will the Minister of Works ascertain how far planning has progressed concerning the new road and whether further steps will be taken meanwhile to render the Snake Gully Road safer?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will obtain a report from my colleague.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

APIARIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

PUBLIC FINANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

SUPPLY BILL (No. 2).

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GAS COMPANY'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON (Minister of Education) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Libraries and Institutes Act, 1939-1950. Read a first time.

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Its amendments are mainly of an administrative nature and have been drafted to give effect to recommendations made by the Council of the Institutes Association of South Australia Incorporated. Clause 3 repeals and re-enacts section 65 of the principal Act which deals with powers of the council and secretary of the association and authorized officers of the council in relation to inspections and production of an institute's books and records. The amendment provides for obtaining possession of records held not only by the secretary

or members of the committee of an institute but also by any other person who has them in his possession or under his control and for temporarily removing records from an institute for examination by the council. It has been found that institute records have been held by former members of committees who have been unwilling to release them and the amendment is intended to meet any similar cases should they occur again. As it may not be possible for the secretary of the association or other authorized officers to complete an investigation of records while at an institute, the amendment will also enable records to be removed for further investigation.

Clause 4 amends section 78 of the principal Act which requires the trustees of an institute to furnish a return to the council of the association upon acquiring any real property, and also an annual return giving details of all real property held by the institute. This is administratively unnecessary because, in most cases, there is no change in an institute's real property from year to year, and no useful purpose is served in requiring trustees to furnish the same return year after year. It is considered sufficient if trustees furnish returns upon acquiring and disposing of real property and the clause amends section 78 accordingly. Clause 5 corrects a drafting error in the principal Act. Clause 6 (*a*) amends the provisions of section 98 (1) relating to disposal of an institute's property so as to remove a doubt expressed by a former Crown Solicitor on the question whether the words "any real property" in that section may be read as "all real property".

Clause 6 (*b*) substitutes a new subsection for subsection (3) of section 98 of the principal Act. Under the existing provisions of that section the trustees of an institute have power to lease for any term any part of the institute, except the library, without reference to the members, the council of the association, or the Minister. The new subsection will provide that the letting of the library for any period or of any other real property for a period exceeding three years must have the sanction of the members, the council of the association, and the Minister. Clause 6 (*c*) inserts in section 98 of the principal Act a new subsection providing for the deposit with the council of the association of copies of all transfers and leases effected under that section. Section 92 of the principal Act provides for the deposit with the council of copies of mortgages, and the council considers that this requirement should extend to transfers and leases so that the official files of the council will comprise a complete record of an institute's real estate transactions.

Clause 7 repeals and re-enacts section 105 of the principal Act which deals with the procedure to be followed for the dissolution of an institute. Under that section at present, the dissolution of an institute requires a resolution approving of the proposed dissolution carried by not less than three-fourths of the members present at a general meeting of the institute a special notice of which has to be given. In the past it has been found that some institutes have been too readily wound up without proper thought to the function performed by the institute in the district, and the amendment is designed to ensure that more considered thought on the part of the members will be given to the question whether an institute should be wound up. The effect of the amendment is that a resolution for dissolution must be passed at a meeting by at least three-fourths of the members present at the meeting, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting by a simple majority of the members present at the subsequent meeting. In addition to the special provisions relating to the notice of the meeting as presently enacted, the new section provides that the notice for the first meeting must be advertised in accordance with the requirements (if any) of the rules of the institute. The new section also requires the committee of the institute, after confirmation of the resolution, to deliver to the council the papers, books and records of the institute, and to the trustees the other property for disposal in accordance with section 106. A maximum penalty of £5 is provided for a breach of the section.

Clause 8 amends section 106 by empowering the Minister, upon dissolution of an institute, to effect transfers of its real property in accordance with a resolution passed for that purpose under section 105. It sometimes happens that some of the trustees are absent from the State or are otherwise not available for the execution of the necessary transfer or conveyance, thereby unduly delaying completion of the transaction. The amendment will bring section 106 into line with section 114 which confers a similar power on the Minister in relation to transfers of real property to local authorities. Clause 9 (*a*) amends section 107 of the principal Act which deals with the dissolution of an institute of less than 10 members, or of an institute not being properly managed, by resolution passed by the council of the association. The section provides that a copy of the resolution may thereupon be posted in a conspicuous place in the

premises of the institute, but cases have occurred where institute secretaries have taken the view that they are not obliged to post the council's resolution, and this has caused considerable inconvenience to the council. The amendment will require the secretary or other appropriate officer of such an institution, upon receipt of a notice for dissolution, to post the notice in a conspicuous part of the premises.

Clause 9 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) requires persons who are in possession of the records of an institute that has been so dissolved, to deliver them to the council of the association. In the past considerable difficulty has been experienced in recovering records of an institute, which has been dissolved, from former officers and members of the committee, and this amendment is designed to meet such cases. Clause 10 adds a new subsection to section 116 of the principal Act which deals with the transfer of an institute or the property of an institute to a local authority. The new subsection provides that where any real property of an institute is transferred to and held by a local authority upon trust to be used for institute purposes, the local authority may, with the Minister's approval, set apart some other premises of the local authority and make them available for the purposes of the institute in lieu of the real property so transferred and held by the local authority. It has been found on many occasions where property has been transferred to a local authority, that other premises were available which were more suitable for library purposes. Clause 11 amends section 143 of the principal Act which deals with cheques issued by the Adelaide Circulating Library. The amendment will allow cheques above the value of two pounds to be signed by one member and the secretary, instead of by two members and the secretary, which is regarded as unnecessarily inconvenient and cumbersome. Clause 12 makes an amendment to the Fourth Schedule consequential on the amendment made by clause 4.

Mr. CLARK secured the adjournment of the debate.

ROAD AND RAILWAY TRANSPORT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON (Minister of Works): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This short Bill is designed to overcome certain difficulties which have been encountered in connection with the operation of the principal Act. As its long title indicates, its object is to provide for the co-ordination of passenger and freight transport by railways, and by vehicles used for carrying passengers and goods on roads. The Transport Control Board is empowered to declare controlled routes on which vehicles cannot be operated for carriage for hire without a licence. However, special provision is made for permits. Last year Parliament enacted a new section to the effect that no new licences should be granted after the coming into operation of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act but that existing licences were to remain in force until all the licences on a controlled route would normally expire. When all the licences on a controlled route expire the Minister is to decontrol the route, so far as carriage of goods for hire is concerned.

The board has been advised that in the grant of permits it must have regard to its duty to co-ordinate traffic on controlled routes, and following this advice, has been refusing permits, no doubt in the interests of the railways. The Government considers that since the commencement of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, permits should be freely and promptly available, except where the issue of a permit would operate to the detriment of existing licence or permit holders or operators of co-ordinated services. The Bill so provides.

Mr. HUTCHENS secured the adjournment of the debate.

JURIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON (Minister of Works): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

From time to time representations have been made to the Government by various women's organizations and others that women should be permitted to serve on juries. The Government has acceded to these requests and this Bill is introduced to make the required amendments to the Juries Act. In addition the Bill makes a few amendments of a revisionary or machinery nature. It contains many consequential amendments, but clause 8, which amends section 11 of the principal Act prescribing the qualifications of jurors, is the principal or operative amendment. The clause provides that every woman (as well as every man) who is on the Legislative Council roll and who is under the age of 65 years is qualified to serve as a juror. It is, I think, accepted that the requirements for jury service by women should not be as stringent as in the case of men, for a woman may have domestic

duties which cannot be relinquished without undue hardship to her or her family, or a woman may be indisposed or otherwise inconvenienced for a number of reasons. The Bill therefore provides in new section 14a, inserted in the principal Act by clause 10, that a woman may cancel her liability to serve as a juror by notice in writing to the Sheriff (subsection (1) of the new section). Under subsection (2) any such cancellation by a woman after receipt of a jury summons must be made within three days after service of the summons. Subsection (3) provides for reinstatement at her request of a woman's liability to serve and subsections (4) and (5) are machinery provisions. In part, the new section is based on a corresponding provision in Western Australian legislation as suggested by the women's organizations.

I shall now deal with the remaining clauses of the Bill in the order in which they occur. Clauses 1 and 2 are formal provisions. Clause 3 provides for the amendments to take effect by proclamation. This will enable the Sheriff to prepare the jury lists and allow time for suitable accommodation to be made for women at the Supreme Court. Clause 4 amends section 2 of the principal Act by repealing transitional provisions which are now obsolete and replacing them with a transitional provision to have effect until the preparation of the first jury lists after the operation of the Bill. Clause 5 repeals certain obsolete provisions in section 5. Clauses 6, 7 and 9 make amendments consequential on clause 8. Clause 10 I have already explained. **Clause 11 amends** section 16 to give statutory recognition to the practice of excusing jurors who have a conscientious objection to jury service. Clauses 12 and 13 contain revisionary amendments of sections 20 and 22 respectively.

Clause 14 (*b*) inserts new paragraph (*c*1) in section 23 (2), to ensure that each jury list will contain men and women in the same proportion as that in which they appear in the subdivision roll from which the jury list is made up. Paragraphs (*a*) and (*f*) of this clause are revisionary and paragraphs (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) are consequential amendments. Clause 15 contains a revisionary amendment of section 24. Clause 16 has a similar purpose to that of clause 14 (*b*) in as much as it ensures a proportionate representation of women in each jury panel. Clause 17 adds a new subsection to section 33, providing that a husband and wife may not be empanelled together and therefore will not serve together on the same jury. Clause 18 adds a new subsection to section 36 requiring the full text of new sections 14a and 60b to be included in a jury summons served on a woman in order that she may be made fully aware of her rights under the Bill. Clauses 19 and 20 contain amendments consequential on clause 8. Clause 21 repeals and re-enacts section 55 to enable the court in any criminal trial, to permit a jury to separate, if it thinks fit, at any time before the jury considers its verdict. Under the present legislation the jury cannot be permitted to separate in cases of murder or treason.

Clause 22 inserts new sections 60a and 60b in the principal Act both of which correspond with provisions in English legislation. New section 60a provides that where so indicated by the nature of the evidence to be adduced the court may order that the jury shall consist of men only or of women only, as the case may require. New section 60b enables the court, upon application by a woman, to excuse her from serving if the court thinks it desirable by reason of the evidence to be adduced. As I have explained, the full text of new section 60b will be set out in the summons which she receives. Clauses 23 and 24 contain amendments consequential on clause 8. Fees paid to jurors are now fixed by proclamation under section 77 and there is therefore no need for the scale of fees contained in the Eighth Schedule. This schedule is therefore repealed (clause 32) and clause 25 makes a consequential amendment. Clauses 26, 27 and 28 contain amendments consequential on clause 8.

Clause 29 enlarges the power of the judges to make rules of court in order that they may have ample power to make rules carrying into effect the proposed amendments. Clause 30 amends the Third Schedule which sets out a list of persons exempt from jury service. The clause adds to the list wives of judges and magistrates, nurses and women living in a convent or other religious community. Clause 31 contains an amendment consequential on clause 8 and clause 32 I have already referred to in dealing with clause 25.

Mr. DUNSTAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

FAUNA CONSERVATION BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN (Minister of Agriculture): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

I regret that the Bill is not on honourable members' files as yet. I spoke to the Leader of the Opposition a little earlier about my

giving the second reading explanation today, and I appreciate his approval, even though the Bill has not yet been returned from the printer. It is a long Bill requiring much work on the part of the printer, but I expect it to be on honourable members' files by Tuesday next at the latest. It provides for the repeal of the Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1919-1958, and replaces it with the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964. In its comparatively short existence, historically speaking, South Australia has advanced from a pioneering community to a modern civilization with a balance of secondary and primary industry. The population exceeds 1,000,000 people. It follows that great changes must come in the attitude towards nature. In the early days of a community, conservation is rarely practised. There is so much to be done in scrub clearing and other ways that little thought is given to protection of the native fauna and flora. Indeed, during South Australia's early development, world thinking in this matter was relatively backward. Today, the position is greatly changed. Modern machinery has permitted land clearing on a vast scale. The habitat of birds and animals has largely been removed. There is more leisure and higher living standards. Mobility is greater. Intensity of shooting is tremendously increased. Today the Animals and Birds Protection Act has been found to be inadequate to suit these modern conditions. The Act which is being repealed in turn replaced a number of Acts which dated as far back as 1875. The Bill uses the term "conservation" as being more descriptive of its purpose. The Animals and Birds Protection Act has had numerous amendments, and in many cases it is difficult to understand and is sometimes contradictory. Sanctuaries are not adequately described. Definitions are insufficient to allow proper enforcement of the law in some cases. Commercial trading in native fauna is largely unrestricted in South Australia, and this results in inadequate protection for protected species. There is no proper restriction on the release of introduced species of animals and birds.

The Bill provides, in general, for the powers and duties of wardens, the conservation of fauna in different types of reserve, control on the taking of animals and birds, and effective control of selling, importing and exporting birds and animals. Last year, a Nature Conservation Conference was held. It was widely representative of country and of conservation interests. At this conference, many resolutions were carried. This Bill incorporates a great many of those resolutions in so far as they refer to the law. In its preparation, conservation societies, sporting associations and other interested organizations and persons were invited to forward proposals for inclusion in the new Act. The Flora and Fauna Advisory Committee has met on many occasions to consider the problems covered by this Bill. A large number of the organizations and private persons took advantage of the invitation to make suggestions, and the majority of these suggestions have been included in the Bill.

It will be appreciated that there are conflicting interests in the matter of fauna conservation and it would be impossible to satisfy all demands which may be made. It will be readily understood that persons within South Australia approach conservation laws from widely different standpoints. It is a subject on which emotional arguments are frequently in evidence. A recent feature of conservation discussions, however, has been the readiness of the different groups of interested persons to understand and appreciate the point of view of the others. Another important feature of recent discussions has been the clear distinction between the properly organized Field Sportsmen's Association or genuine individual sportsmen and those members of the community who rove the country in motor vehicles shooting indiscriminately in a vandalistic manner. The Bill will provide the protection by law from vandals that is so necessary today. However, it will be recognized that this in itself does not provide total protection. The practical side of the police work and inspections is extremely important.

There is a Wild Life Section in the department especially appointed to deal with wild life problems, and work done has built up rapidly in the last few years. Much work has been done by way of inspections and marking of sanctuaries and reserves. The simplifying aspect of this legislation will allow that work to proceed more efficiently and will help towards conservation. There is a tremendous problem left of dealing with irresponsible people with firearms, and I would not wish to understate this problem. On the other hand, the genuine field sportsman is a person who enjoys shooting but is also a keen conservationist. He is particularly interested in supporting the laws relating to game and in protecting other species. The Bill will provide for game reserves to be proclaimed where appropriate, and the control of these reserves will be exercised by the authority. However,

the sporting associations will be invited to co-operate in the provision of nesting facilities within the reserves. Shooting will be strictly controlled within these game reserves. That does not mean that it will be eliminated at all times: shooting within those game reserves will be carried out only when the Director of Fauna Conservation permits it to be done. There is no game reserve in South Australia at present. However, arrangements are now being made for one to be established on Crown land in the Upper Murray area. The Field Sportsmen's Association and the conservationists who have suggested this reserve are quite happy to spend time in providing nesting facilities for breeding birds of all species, and also to submit to strict governmental control on shooting within the reserve.

I now refer to landholders. These persons are in a key position in conservation matters in this State. South Australia is frequently compared unfavourably in the matter of reserves with other countries in the world. Many of these countries have achieved wonderful natural reserves because the land did not happen to be suitable for development. To extend this situation to South Australia, it could be argued that the virtually unoccupied one-fifth of our State is far-sighted conservation. This is not seriously argued, but the point I am making is that the very energy of our pioneers and settlers in this rather inhospitable climate has brought about a situation where there are comparatively few natural reserves. The Government has been establishing reserves either on Crown lands or through purchase at a rapid rate in the last few years. It is recognized, however, that whatever action the Government takes it could never on its own adequately cope with conservation.

South Australia has a strong tradition of land ownership, and it is recognized that these landowners are the persons with whom the future of conservation largely rests. I have on many occasions urged landowners to consider, when clearing and managing their land, the position of native fauna and flora. When I began speaking on this matter to farmers, I rather expected to receive many objections and little encouragement. I expected that the problems dealing with vermin, bush fire dangers and weeds would be raised and even exaggerated. The result, however, was vastly different. Landowners have accepted these suggestions in many instances and some most enthusiastically. Accordingly, the Bill sets out to provide for easy ways in which farmers can have sanctuaries made on their properties without it interfering with their own management or their vermin control. Fauna sanctuaries can be established on proclamation by the Governor at the request of the landowner. At the same time, the landowner will retain full rights to ask that such sanctuaries be released at a later stage if he desires. There are other kinds of reserves and sanctuaries which will be explained in detail in the draftsman's report.

I believe that this Bill will be welcomed by all the groups of people that I have mentioned, namely, the conservationists, the aviculturists, biologists, field sportsmen, land-owners, and not least the average citizen of the State. It provides in clear terms a charter for the proper conservation of our native life. The big task then remaining is to ensure by inspections and public co-operation that this charter is observed. The drafting of the Bill was carried out by the Director of Fisheries and Game (Mr. Alan Bogg) and the former Parliamentary Draftsman (Sir Edgar Bean). Members who know Sir Edgar Bean's ability will not be surprised to find that the Bill is clearly worded in a way that can be readily understood.

I propose to give a description of each part of the Bill and not of the individual sections. Part I deals with preliminary matters: In section 5 a detailed list of definitions is given. Part II deals with administration. Provision has been made for the Director of Fisheries and Game to be known as the Director of Fauna Conservation. The powers of inspectors and honorary wardens are set out, those of an honorary warden being less than those of an inspector. Part III deals with conservation and control of animals and birds. Provision is made for the declaration of four types of conservation areas, namely, prohibited area, fauna reserve, fauna sanctuary and game reserve. The old Animals and Birds Protection Act was confusing in this respect and in relation to fauna sanctuaries the expression "closed area" was used. The sections are self-explanatory. It will be noted that two new types of reserve have been introduced, namely, fauna reserve and game reserve. Fauna reserves will be mainly of interest to private landowners. It does not follow that all applications for Governor's proclamation will be accepted. With regard to the game reserves, the principle is that certain areas will be set aside for the conservation of animals and birds, and under management fauna populations will be increased. If fauna is abundant within game reserves, limited public shooting will be permitted.

Part III contains provision for the protection of animals and birds. All animals and birds native to South Australia, other than species in the second schedule, are protected. Provision is also made within this Part for a declaration of open seasons. The relevant sections may be used to proclaim open season for any kind of protected species and for specific areas. No alteration will be made to the duck shooting season for 1965 though consideration will be given to some alteration in the following year, particularly as to the desirability of coinciding the opening of the season with that of Victoria. Part III also provides that the Minister may grant permission to take protected animals and birds for the purposes of scientific research, for banding purposes, for the destruction of pest fauna, and for any other purposes which the Minister regards as expedient and not inconsistent with the objectives of the Act.

A section in this part excludes Aborigines from the operation of the Act and the purpose of this exclusion is to permit Aborigines to take animals and birds for food purposes. One section excludes the Australian magpie where it is causing injury or likely to cause injury to humans. Several sections deal with gun licences, illegal devices, the use of poisons and shooting from boats. Prohibited species are defined and it will be an offence for any person to have in his possession any such species. This will prevent the introduction of any undesirable species into this State. Certain animals and birds at present in South Australia and kept in captivity will not be allowed to be released into the wild state. In addition to the well known exotic species which have become pests within Australia, there are other animals and birds which could also become serious pests if released.

Part IV relates to the keeping, selling, importing and exporting of animals and birds. Every person who keeps more than nine protected animals, or more than nine protected birds, or protected animals and birds, the total of which is more than nine or sells any protected animal or bird, must hold a licence. The old system of a dealer's licence and game licence is to be replaced by the issue of one licence which will be simpler and easy to control administratively. The taking of protected fauna from a wild state will be strictly controlled under part III of the Act. Problems relating to the import and export of animals and birds have caused concern in recent years at both Commonwealth and State level. The relevant parts of this Bill are the result of experience with these problems. Part V covers the imposition and collection of royalties. Part VI covers general provisions concerning the issue of licences and permits, their transfer, duplicate licences, legal procedure and the making of regulations. Rare species are animals and birds which are few in number and heavy penalties will be imposed in relation to these. Schedule 3 lists rare species and the schedule may be amended by executive action. The Bill has been closely examined by the Fauna and Flora Advisory Committee on which are represented agriculturists and conservationists from widely different groups and it has the approval of the members of this committee. In addition to that, leaders of groups in all fields dealing with conservation have had some opportunity to discuss the Bill with the Director of Fisheries and Game. I understand that it is widely supported and I know of no serious objections to it.

Mr. CURREN secured the adjournment of the debate.

SECOND-HAND DEALERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON (Minister of Education): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It removes an anomaly which exists under the provisions of the Early Closing Act and the Second-hand Dealers Act. The Early Closing Act, in providing for the closing of shops and the non-selling of goods other than exempted goods on public holidays, defines "public holiday" as any public holiday other than the day after Good Friday, generally known as Easter Saturday. Section 17 of the Second-hand Dealers Act, however, provides that a licensed second-hand dealer may not buy or sell second-hand goods, *inter alia,* on any public holiday. The result of these two sets of provisions is that while new goods can be sold on Easter Saturday, second-hand goods cannot.

The matter was brought to the Government's notice by the motor car industry which has pointed out that it is anomalous that a motor car dealer can lawfully sell a new vehicle on Easter Saturday but is prohibited from selling a second-hand car. The Second-hand Dealers Act does not contain any definition of "public holiday" and the present Bill accordingly inserts such a definition in terms similar to those in the Early Closing Act.

Mr. JENNINGS secured the adjournment of the debate.

MINES AND WORKS INSPECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. P. H. QUIRKE (Minister of Lands): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

The Mines and Works Inspection Act makes various provisions in connection with the safety and health of persons employed in or about mines and for the protection of members of the general public who may be affected by mining operations. It provides for the appointment of inspectors, the inspection of mines, the prevention of dangerous practices or omissions in mines and covers other matters such as accidents, ventilation, health, safety and machinery. The Act applies to every mine within this State. A "mine" is defined in the Act as any place in, on, or under which any mining operation is carried on and "mining" is defined as including quarrying, and all modes of prospecting for, obtaining, collecting, or treating, metals, minerals and the like.

There are, however, civil construction operations of many kinds which involve similar hazards and employ similar methods and techniques to those in mining, but which do not constitute "mining" within the meaning of the Act. Examples would be the digging of tunnels and general excavations in connection with water supplies or highway projects. Supervision of such operations under the Mines and Works Inspection Act would be desirable. So far as operations conducted by Government departments are concerned, appropriate steps can be taken by arrangement, but of course there is no direct jurisdiction over operations undertaken by contractors. It is considered desirable that inspectors of mines as representative of an independant authority—that is the Mines Department—should have some direct jurisdiction over operations of this kind. The present Bill is designed to achieve the objective. It consists of one operative clause which introduces into the principal Act a new section. The new section 5a enables the Governor to proclaim places where operations of a similar type to mining operations are taking place to be "mines", and to provide that specified operations are to be deemed to be mining for the purposes of the principal Act or specific parts of the Act. Upon the making of a proclamation, the effect will be to apply to the place or the operations specified, all or any specified provisions of the principal Act as if the place were a mine and the operation were mining. The period of operation of the proclamation is in the first instance limited to two years, but it can be extended for up to a further period of one year. Honourable members will see that the Bill is concerned with safety and health measures. I believe that it will commend itself to them as a desirable and useful amendment.

Mr. McKEE secured the adjournment of the debate.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON (Minister of Education): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It makes two amendments of substance to the Legal Practitioners Act. The first amendment is made by clause 4 which amends section 11a of the principal Act relating to unqualified persons. Section 11a of the principal Act prohibits a person, who is not a legal practitioner, from pretending to be a practitioner or pretending to be qualified to act as a practitioner. Subsection (2) defines the word "pretend" as "pretending, representing, implying or holding out". The section in its present form does not refer to the use of names or descriptions implying that a person is a practitioner or qualified nor does it refer to advertising. It is considered desirable in the interests of the protection of the public that section 11a should be strengthened, and subsection (1) is accordingly repealed and re-enacted in a somewhat stronger form so that it will cover not only the pretence of being qualified but also the use of any name, title, addition or description implying qualification or advertising by unqualified persons. The new subsection (1) will also make it an offence for an unqualified person to permit his name to be used by any other person.

Clause 5 will increase the number of members of the Statutory Committee of the Law Society from seven to nine. The society has frequently found difficulty in obtaining the necessary quorum of three members of the committee to hear charges of misconduct. Of the seven members under the principal Act the Attorney-General is one, leaving for practical purposes only six available persons. It frequently happens that some of the six available members have been involved directly, or even incidentally, in a matter to be investigated and moreover, the person charged may object to one or two of the persons selected. For these reasons it is desirable to have what is, in fact,

a panel of eight (excluding the honourable the Attorney-General) from which the necessary three can be selected without undue difficulty or delay. Clause 5 (*b*) amends section 40 of the principal Act accordingly by inserting new subsection 3a and 3b therein, the latter subsection containing the necessary transitional provisions. Clause 5 (*a*) makes a consequential amendment.

Mr. DUNSTAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

STATUTES AMENDMENT (LOCAL COURTS AND WORKMEN'S LIENS) BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill makes two amendments of substance to the Local Courts Act. It also makes a small amendment in the nature of statute law revision to the Workmen's Liens Act. The first amendment is effected by clause 4. Section 16 of the Local Courts Act provides for the appointment, suspension and removal of all clerks, bailiffs and other officers under the Public Service Act. When this section was first enacted over 70 years ago, it was the practice to employ bailiffs and assistant bailiffs as full-time officers under the Public Service Act. For over 20 years, however, the bulk of the bailiff work of local courts (other than that at Adelaide) has been done by police officers. These officers are not employed under the provisions of the Public Service Act. Honourable members will appreciate that each year some hundreds of appointments as bailiffs or assistant bailiffs are made, simply because police officers are in the ordinary course of their duties, transferred from place to place. The formal requirements for appointment under the Public Service Act are cumbersome and, in fact, of no real significance.

Clause 4 amends section 16, so that, while the first portion of the section providing that local courts shall have necessary bailiffs and other officers for the due administration of justice will remain, the second portion of the section requiring the appointment of bailiffs and officers under the Public Service Act will be removed. In place of this last provision two subsections will be added to section 16, to provide that all bailiffs (except the bailiff of the Local Court of Adelaide) are to be appointed and may be removed from time to time by the Attorney-General. It will therefore not be necessary for the Public Service Commissioner to make a formal recommendation in each case. The reason for the exception for the bailiff of the Local Court of Adelaide is that he is a full-time public servant. New subsection (3) will provide that he and other clerks and officers of local courts are to be appointed, suspended and removed under the Public Service Act (as at present).

The second amendment is made by clauses 5, 6 and 7. They relate to the jurisdiction of local courts in actions for the recovery of premises. At present, proceedings for the recovery of premises by landlords can be taken in the local court only where the rent does not exceed £312 a year. Clause 5 will substitute £530 a year. Clauses 6 and 7 make consequential amendments. Honourable members will appreciate that the change in money values is the basic reason for these amendments. Clause 8 amends the Workmen's Liens Act by bringing section 28 of that Act, dealing with the jurisdiction of local courts to consolidate actions under that Act, into line with the general jurisdiction of local courts. Section 28 of the Workmen's Liens Act refers to £490 which originally was the limit of the general jurisdiction of local courts. The Local Courts Act has, however, been amended from time to time to increase the ordinary jurisdiction of local courts beyond actions limited to £490 and the figure is now set at £1,250. It is anomalous that local courts should have jurisdiction up to a limit of £1,250 but under the Workmen's Liens Act can consolidate actions only where the total amount involved does not exceed £490. The present amendment removes this anomaly. Clause 9 provides that the amendments shall apply to every action commenced after the commencement of the amending Act whether the cause of action arose before or arises after commencement of the Act.

Mr. DUNSTAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

BRANDING OF PIGS BILL.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN (Minister of Agriculture) moved:

That the Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the following resolution: That it is desirable to introduce a Bill for an Act to provide for the branding of pigs and for matters incidental thereto.

Motion carried.

Resolution agreed to in Committee and adopted by the House. Bill introduced and read a first time.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN (Minister of Agriculture): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Its purpose is to render compulsory the branding of pigs. The Bill is introduced following a request of the South Australian Branch of the Australian Pig Association. The reason for the compulsory branding of pigs is that Agriculture Department officers will be able to trace pigs suffering from disease by inspection of their carcasses. The brand will indicate the area from which the pig has come. It is considered that in this way the incidence of disease will be materially reduced. Clause 1 contains the short title, and clause 2 definitions of terms used in the Bill. The principal provision of the Bill is clause 5 (1) which provides that on and after a day to be fixed by proclamation a person must not sell or offer for sale any pig unless it is branded, in accordance with the regulations, with the owner's registered brand. Under clause 5 (2), however, no branding is required if the pig was bought from and delivered by the previous owner within the preceding seven days, and at the time of delivery was duly branded.

Clause 6 provides for the allotment and registration of pig brands, and under clause 3 the Registrar of Brands is constituted registrar for the purposes of this Bill. Under clause 4 he is required to keep, and make entries in, a register in accordance with the regulations. Clause 7 provides for the transfer of registered brands by the proprietor thereof, and clause 8 enables the personal representatives of a deceased proprietor to use his brand.

Clause 9 (1) and (2) provides for the cancellation of a registered brand upon notice by the proprietor or at the instance of the Registrar himself. Clause 9 (3) makes appropriate provision for winding up of companies which are the proprietors of brands. Clause 10 provides for registration to be restored. Clause 11 (1) confers on the registrar, his deputy, inspectors of stock and members of the police force certain powers of entry and inspection. Clause 11 (2) makes provision for penalties. Clause 12 contains the necessary regulation-making power, and clause 13 is a procedural provision.

Mr. BYWATERS secured the adjournment of the debate.

BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN (Minister of Agriculture) moved:

That the Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the following resolution: That it is desirable to introduce a Bill for an Act to amend the Bulk Handling of Grain Act, 1955-1962.

Motion carried.

Resolution agreed to in Committee and adopted by the House. Bill introduced and read a first time.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It effects two amendments of substance to the principal Act. The first is contained in clause 4, which inserts into the principal Act a new section 4c authorizing the Treasurer to give a further guarantee to the Commonwealth Trading Bank of £500,000. The new section is in terms identical with those of the existing sections 4, 4a and 4b. In connection with this amendment I would point out to honourable members that the bank approved in March of this year a further advance of £1,000,000 to the company for the purpose of building bulk barley silos. The bank attached the usual condition to the advance, namely, that the State Government should guarantee up to £500,000. The company has for some time been negotiating with the Australian Barley Board for a scheme for the bulk handling of barley in this State and such a scheme will be introduced; indeed, the other amendments of substance to the principal Act deal partly with this matter. Bulk barley storages have already been erected at Port Adelaide, Wallaroo and Port Lincoln, and the company proposes to erect further silos in country barley and wheat centres.

The object of the remainder of the Bill can be summarized in a few words. It is to empower the company to receive, store, handle transport and deliver not only wheat, but also barley and oats. At the same time the Bill will confer on the company sole rights in respect of barley as it now has in respect of wheat. It will not have sole rights in respect of oats, because oats are not the subject of statutory schemes like the other two grains. What I have said indicates in brief terms the object of clauses 3 and 5 to 15 inclusive. I shall not weary honourable members with an explanation of every clause, since most of the amendments are of a drafting and consequential nature as, for example, clauses 3, 6, 10, 12, 13 and 15. Clauses 5, 8 and 9 repeal obsolete provisions.

The principal amendments to the principal Act relating to its extensions to barley and oats are made by clauses 7 and 14. Clause 7 amends section 12 of the principal Act,

mainly subsection (1) of that section, which gives the company the sole right of receiving, storing, handling, transporting and delivering wheat in bulk within the State. After the word "wheat" in subsection (1) the words "and barley" are inserted. The remaining amendments made by clause 7 are of a consequential nature, having the effect of bringing in the necessary references to barley and the Barley Board, and making provision for maltsters to erect bulk handling facilities for barley to be used in the course of their business, the amendment being along similar lines to paragraph (*c*) of the present section 12 (2), which preserves the rights of millers regarding wheat.

Clause 14 amends section 33 of the principal Act which at present empowers the company to handle bagged wheat or any other grain in bulk. The section, as amended, will permit the company to handle bagged wheat or bagged barley or oats in bulk. Paragraph (*b*) of clause 14 will insert a new subsection at the end of section 33 along the same lines as subsection (2), but applying to bagged barley. The effect of subsections (2) and (3) will be that the company will not be permitted to receive bagged wheat or bagged barley except at places where no licensed receivers or other wheat or barley merchants are carrying on the business of receiving wheat or barley.

The only other amendment to which I think it is necessary for me to refer is that made by clause 11, which amends section 21. That section requires the company to exhibit on its bulk handling facilities its handling charges, but only where it handles wheat otherwise than as a licensed receiver. It is proposed that the company should exhibit its handling charges in respect of all grain. The remaining clauses make amendments consequential upon the amendments to sections 12 and 33.

Mr. HUTCHENS secured the adjournment of the debate.

THE BUDGET.

The Estimates—Grand total, £112,568,000.

In Committee of Supply.

(Continued from September 16. Page 882.)

THE LEGISLATURE.

Legislative Council, £15,452.

Mr. HUTCHENS (Hindmarsh): Certain employees of the South Australian Railways give their services voluntarily with great benefit to the department and to their fellow employees as first-aid officers. For some period during the year these men practise for competitions, and for about the last 20 years each man has been paid an allowance of 1s. 6d. a fortnight to cover the expenses involved in attending those practices. I believe that the Government would wish to encourage these men to continue giving this service, and I am confident that, if this matter were taken up with the Railways Commissioner, a more reasonable allowance could be provided for these men.

About two years ago I suggested that a committee be set up to advise on decentralization and industrial development. At that time I drew attention to the changing conditions in the world and the rapid industrial development in all countries. People are contemplating entering industry and spending the small sum they have accumulated, and some are borrowing to establish an industry which in most cases benefits the nation. Today, however, one may go into an industry that looks economically healthy and appears as if it will stay healthy for a long time, and then find for various reasons that it is profitable for only a short time. One reason is that another country is exporting commodities and is able to land them in Australia. This will continue because other countries are buying our products, particularly primary products, and, as a producing country, we must see that these countries have the right to produce certain articles and sell them here so that they will have the purchasing power to take our goods. Therefore, we should not produce goods to the detriment of those countries and eventually to the detriment of our own primary industry. I believe there is evidence to support the setting up of a committee of State and Commonwealth representatives to advise people who contemplate entering business. This is necessary, as is proved by the bankruptcy figures of the various States. In 1961-62, the number of bankruptcies in New South Wales was 865; in Victoria, 587; in Queensland, 285; in South Australia, 581; in Western Australia, 238; and in Tasmania, 98.

Mr. Nankivell: Does it list their occupations?

Mr. HUTCHENS: Yes, but I cannot give them now. Some primary producers were involved.

Mr. Nankivell: What about builders?

Mr. HUTCHENS: From memory, I think so. The significant feature from these figures is that Victoria, with a population almost treble that of South Australia, had almost the same number of bankruptcies. As I am sure all members desire to see the minimum number

of bankruptcies, I urge that those in authority consider my proposal because it is important to the welfare of the nation and the individual.

On decentralization, I said last night the Treasurer had said he was going to embark on a policy of decentralization to stop the drift to the metropolitan area. When I said that the percentage of the State's population in the metropolitan area for 1946 was 59.32 per cent and, for 1962, 59.70 per cent, I was taken to task because the figures for the two years were almost the same. I do not want to retract those figures; they are correct. However, the drift continued after 1946. In 1958 the percentage was 61.04 per cent and, in 1959, 61 per cent. Although I am glad to say that the drift to the city is not as pronounced as it was, it is still a matter of concern.

Mr. Jennings: What about Elizabeth?

Mr. HUTCHENS: Elizabeth is not counted part of the metropolitan area: for population statistics it is a country area. Of course, most of the people of Elizabeth work in the metropolitan area and are virtually metropolitan dwellers.

A matter of great concern at present is automation and the further development and expansion of mechanization. Drastic changes are taking place in industrial and business techniques. In the American journal, *The Machinist,* of July 16 appeared the following article:

Two U.S. Cabinet officers last week called for quick action to establish a National Commission on Automation. They were Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Secretary Luther Hodges. Both testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by U.S. Sen. Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania. Wirtz and Hodges both emphasized that President Johnson has given the measure high priority. After the one-day hearing Clark said he expected fast action by his group. The measure has already been approved by the House Labor Committee and is due to be acted upon by the House when it reconvenes next week after a two weeks recess. The Senate and House bills provide for a 14-member Commission to be appointed by the President. Purpose of the Commission would be to study the new technology and by January 1, 1966 recommend steps the nation can take to make automation welcome, not feared.

A move is being made in the United States and I have quoted the views of not only the workers' representatives but also the representatives of industry there. The views of industry in the United Kingdom indicate concern, and all have been outspoken about the problems of automation. Automation displaces personnel and reduces the purchasing power of customers. A national and permanent organization should be established to consider the effects of automation and mechanization, and to co-ordinate the measures that have to be taken to replace labour. These steps would prevent the suffering and social problems that must come if something is not done to prepare the community. I do not oppose automation and mechanization: they must come and should be welcomed, but we should be prepared for them. The committee of the organization I refer to should represent persons from the Commonwealth and State Governments, the trade unions, and employers' organizations, and, when considering a problem in a particular industry, representatives of that industry should be co-opted. Automation can bring problems of economic and human tragedy that should concern everyone. We should not indulge in class folly but should demand co-operation from all sections of the community. Society cannot destroy or smash the machine, but we should take steps to ensure that the machine does not smash society. The Budget, in its present form, demands my opposition.

Mr. HALL (Gouger): I am pleased to congratulate the Treasurer on his tremendous achievement in presenting his 26th Budget in its present form. We all know his difficulties this year, and I commend him for presenting a Budget that does not generally increase charges on services as it might well have had to do in other circumstances. Once again we have been subject to what can be termed the annual flight from financial responsibility by the Opposition. However, this year at least, Opposition policy on financial matters has been revealed, and we are indebted to the members who have revealed it. It has been difficult to obtain the Opposition's financial policy, but the statements made in this debate are, I understand, a true reflection of the Opposition Party's policy. I believe that the member for Hindmarsh said that the member for Mitcham was in a state of fear of Labor policy. I understand why he should be if that policy follows the line that has been outlined in this debate. The member for Murray said it was wrong that tenants occupying Government houses should pay for excess water, he said the Government should pay that charge.

Mr. Bywaters: It does, in some departments.

Mr. HALL: I believe that the Government should not pay this, and I hope this policy will not be extended. The payment of excess water charges for these people is an added burden on the resources of this State. Apparently,

members opposite refer to the Auditor-General when it suits them, but obviously the Government should always have regard to economies in its expenditure. The Auditor-General drew attention to losses incurred in reticulating water throughout the State; in country areas it was about £2,000,000, and with this in mind, it is peculiar that members opposite should criticize the charge for excess water by a person using it. If this charge were paid by the Government, the householder would not worry how much water he used, and this would cause a greater loss on country water reticulation. The member for Murray said it was a pity and was wrong to increase charges that have to be met by South Australian people, and that the money should be obtained from the Commonwealth Government, but whence does the Commonwealth Government obtain funds? It receives them from the Australian people by way of various service charges and taxation. South Australia pays its full pro rata share, and any additional funds granted by the Commonwealth Government would be found by the people of South Australia.

Mr. Clark: Should we pay additional taxation if larger sums were allotted by the Commonwealth Government?

Mr. HALL: The Commonwealth Government is a collector instead of the State, and that is what the member for Mitcham pointed out in his lucid address.

Mr. Bywaters: Why is it that the amount from the Commonwealth Government has been reduced this year whereas taxation on South Australian people has increased?

Mr. HALL: The member for Murray knows well that this State received a special grant last year to enable it, in common with other States, to achieve a higher level of economic activity. The Commonwealth Government did not renew the grant, and it is certainly a negation of the system of special grants if it is given each year. Should it be a permanent feature of the economy?

Mr. Bywaters: You should have another look at it.

Mr. HALL: The member for Hindmarsh referred to incidents that occurred many years ago. He said that the Chifley Government put Australia on its feet beause it retained control of this country through rehabilitation in the post-war years. The Chifley Government's collapse marked the end of a Government that had imposed many restrictions, and that was one of the main reasons for its demise. The rationing of petrol was just one example of its attitude towards the Australian community. The Chifley Government tried to govern Australia not by incentives but by restrictions, which, of course, was demonstrated by its attitude towards labour conditions and the turmoil on the New South Wales coalfields, as well as by the great industrial trouble throughout the Commonwealth. The remarkable change in the economy since that Government's removal from office, and the implementation of incentives by the Liberal and Country Party coalition under Sir Robert Menzies's leadership, is evident to everybody today and it is one of the main reasons (apart from our own Treasurer's efforts in this State) why we are able to consider such a Budget today.

It was interesting to note that both the members for Gawler and Hindmarsh clearly indicated that their policies were to increase land taxes on a progressive scale—

Mr. Clark: Everybody knows that!

Mr. HALL: —both in relation to land and industry. Much was made by one speaker of the fact that members of the Labor Party come into Parliament having been directed as to what their policies shall be. They can never meet a situation as it occurs because they have to be directed by those who are responsible for their pre-selection. I should think it was evident that they needed direction. I was interested in the statement by the member for Hindmarsh that his Party, if it were in power, would charge succession duties on the portion of a farm inherited by the person who had been working it on the basis of a living area. I wonder where the Opposition got that policy from! I think it is fairly new to them. They have never put that policy up to Parliament before, although we on this side have. On July 21, 1959, I advocated this very policy.

Mr. Clark: Well, there must be something wrong with it.

Mr HALL: And I have advocated it since then too, namely, three years ago when a Bill was passed to reduce the incidence of succession duties on primary-producing land. I am happy to see that the Labor Party has adopted this very policy.

Mr. Clark: That is what made us do it.

Mr. HALL: I remind honourable members that the administration of such a policy would be all-important. The benefits accruing to any person who inherits land under such a scheme of succession duties would greatly depend on the assessment of a living area, as well as on the attitude of the Government of the day towards the value of that portion of the property that was over and above the living area portion. Under the policies advanced since

1959 by the Opposition, the living area would be too small in the circumstances—

Mr. Clark: And the living area arrived at by your side would be too large, so we would have to strike a happy medium!

Mr. HALL: My Party is not committed to this policy, although I personally am committed to it. By the views expressed earlier, the incidence of higher taxation on that part of the land above that termed as a living area would certainly remove any benefits that might accrue if the Labor Party were able to implement its scheme. I must say that one aspect of Labor's policy seems plausible, but if ever the Opposition has the opportunity, I hope it will implement what I have recommended.

Mr. Clark: Actually, we shall seek your advice.

Mr. HALL: The inference is that Labor cannot formulate its policy; it needs direction and I sympathize with members opposite in their need for outside direction. Somebody has to supply it and I am happy that I am able to assist. Much has again been made of decentralization in South Australia. I believe that in considering this question many speakers ignore the world-wide implications of decentralization and its difficulties in a modern society. We know that the aggregate population in large cities is a world-wide problem and one that many Governments are trying to arrest. I remind members that South Australia has a population of only 1,000,000, which is small compared with world standards. Most honourable members must admit that we cannot decentralize in every country town in the State, for it would be impossible, especially when we considered the modern workings of our economic society and the impracticability of having an independent industry in each town. Indeed, the inter-dependence of one industry on another is so great that surely members opposite must admit that more than one industry is needed in one town if decentralization is to be successfully achieved. We have an ideal example of effective decentralization in South Australia; the member for Whyalla (Mr. Loveday) represents one of our best examples. His district represents a co-ordinated effort by government utilities and private enterprise. Indeed, we can see this being repeated in fast developing centres around the countryside, although it may not be as widespread as one might wish, but at least efforts are being made in this regard. Murray Bridge, too, is growing, and the member for Murray would be the first to admit it, although it is not dependent upon any one industry.

Mr. Curren: That is because of its good representation.

Mr. HALL: I ask that progress be reported.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

MOUNT BURR SAWMILL LOG BANDMILL.

The SPEAKER laid on the table the final report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence, on Mount Burr Sawmill Log Bandmill.

Ordered that report be printed.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.51 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, September 22, at 2 p.m.