

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

Thursday, September 24, 1964.

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

**ASSENT TO BILLS.**

His Excellency the Governor, by message, intimated his assent to the following Bills:

Apiaries Act Amendment,  
Public Finance Act Amendment,  
Statutes Amendment (Dog Fence and Vermin),  
Supply (No. 2),  
Weights and Measures Act Amendment,  
Wheat Industry Stabilization Act Amendment.

**QUESTIONS.****SITTINGS.**

Mr. FRANK WALSH: A report in this morning's *Advertiser* states that Parliament will reassemble immediately after Christmas to consider certain legislation. As this is an important matter to members who desire to arrange their holiday itineraries to coincide with the recess, will the Premier say whether there is to be a session of this Parliament early next year? If there is to be one, when will it be and for how long? Further, can the Premier say what period is likely between the adjournment of Parliament and the general election?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I shall answer the last part of the Leader's question first. It would be impossible to give that information because the date of the general election has not yet been fixed nor has it been definitely decided that there will be a session of Parliament in the new year. Some new matters have arisen recently and it would be impossible to have legislation drafted in time to be dealt with this session. On the other hand, they are somewhat urgent and I believe that they should be attended to as soon as possible. If a session takes place, it would be a continuation of the present session and would probably be of three weeks' duration at the end of January and in early February. I suggest that honourable members keep the last week in January and the first three weeks in February clear to cover all contingencies. I am sorry that I cannot give honourable members precise information about this sitting, but it will depend upon a number of matters. For instance, if the new area that is being tested near Gidgealpa were producing

gas, that would determine whether there was sufficient gas to warrant a pipeline. As I pointed out to the Leader yesterday, it is of utmost urgency to get that work under way if it is to be available in time for the operation of the new power station.

**METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.**

Mr. COUMBE: Can the Minister of Works say whether agreement has been reached between metropolitan councils on the proposed metropolitan drainage authority and whether such an authority is to be set up? Is enabling legislation expected to be introduced this session?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: As I indicated briefly last night, information has been sought from all the constituent local government authorities in the metropolitan area and they have tendered replies. I do not have the papers before me at the moment to give precise details, but I understand that, with very few exceptions, the councils have replied that they are in favour without qualification. Some of them have added some qualifications of a minor, but certainly not of an obstructive, nature. As the project appears to have received almost unanimous support from the constituent councils of the metropolitan area, Cabinet will consider the matter and I am fairly confident that legislation will be drafted to give effect to this proposal. The drafting will be difficult and will take some time to complete. It is impossible for legislation to be considered by Parliament during the present sitting, but if Parliament reassembles in the New Year this matter may be introduced. At present, the authority appears certain to be set up.

**VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS.**

Mr. HUTCHENS: I have received complaints from people who have found themselves in difficulties because of what is commonly known as day-to-day registration of motor vehicles. They admit that they received notices from the Motor Vehicles Department informing them that their registration was due, but because the due date was during the month and not at the end of the month, as it used to be, they forgot to register the car and then found themselves in trouble. Although I am sure that Parliament and the Government did not wish to inconvenience people by introducing this method of registration, will the Premier consider registration discs showing the day and month rather than merely showing a large figure as at present?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The figure shown on the disc was designed to enable a police officer or anyone else policing the Act to see whether the vehicle was registered, without having to stop the car and inconvenience the driver. Obviously the figure must be conspicuous, and to show other figures on the disc would defeat the original purpose. The Motor Vehicles Department posts a notice to all owners informing them of the date on which the vehicle is to be re-registered, but for some reason many people put off until tomorrow what can be done today. Many offences detected are committed by people who have paid their insurance and registration fees, have received the disc, but have not placed it on the windscreen. That offence is not as serious as not registering and insuring the vehicle, because driving a non-insured motor vehicle is a most serious offence. It is impossible to cater for people who put off until tomorrow what can be done today and then forget to do it at all.

#### CADELL IRRIGATION SETTLEMENT.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Has the Minister of Irrigation further information on the drainage rehabilitation programme at the Cadell Irrigation Settlement?

The Hon. P. H. QUIRKE: Yes. The honourable member has been patiently (and at times impatiently) waiting for this reply, but approval has now been given for the estimated expenditure of £36,750, the work to be undertaken in two stages. Stage 1 provides for the replacement of 31.88 chains of main drain and 13 sumps, as well as the relaying of 6.48 chains of main drain using existing pipes and sumps, to cost £21,250. Stage 2 provides for the replacement of No. 2 caisson by the construction of a 40ft. diameter caisson 18ft. deep with a new pumping unit, to cost £15,500. Loan funds are available for the sum involved in Stage 1 and the Engineer-in-Chief has been asked to arrange for this work to be put in hand with a view to its completion before June 30, 1965. Provision will be made for the inclusion of the second stage of the programme in the Loan Estimates for 1965-66. These plans have taken some time to draw up because when investigations were made it became evident that the programme was much larger than at first envisaged. The whole scheme will now be undertaken.

#### PETERBOROUGH ABATTOIRS.

Mr. CASEY: I learned this morning that the abattoirs at Peterborough had been finding it increasingly difficult to continue working. Can the Minister of Agriculture say whether

any approaches have been made by the owner of those abattoirs, Mr. Popp, in relation to certain difficulties that he has encountered? In any event will he inquire into this matter, as those abattoirs have proved of great benefit not only to the northern areas but to the whole State in general?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I am rather puzzled by the question. I was approached after the amendment to the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Act (which permitted licences to be issued for private slaughtering of meat for the metropolitan area) was carried. Mr. Popp applied for such a licence for the works at Peterborough, which was investigated, and a licence was issued (although I think its tenure is soon to run out). I stand to be corrected on this, but to my knowledge not one pound of meat has ever been sent to the metropolitan area under that licence. In other words, although the application was made and was granted, no use was made of it. I should be interested to know just what Mr. Popp wants; if he wants some assistance from the Government I think he should make some sort of approach. The honourable member may inform him that he would be welcome to have an interview with me about his difficulties. We have seen much of him in the past and I am sure that he knows that he has always had a most sympathetic hearing in regard to all his problems. I should be only too willing to see whether any further action by the Government is warranted.

#### CITRUS FRUIT.

Mr. LAUCKE: Can the Premier say whether there have been any recent developments concerning the threat to restrict the movement of citrus fruit from this State to New South Wales?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: There has been no material development. I have again written to Mr. Renshaw and suggested that we could usefully discuss this matter on a personal basis. I pointed out that, accompanied by the Leader of the Opposition, I would be visiting Sydney on about October 9, and that I would be pleased to wait on him at his convenience. I have not yet had a reply from Mr. Renshaw, but as I have good sponsorship I do not doubt that his reply will be favourable.

#### FRUIT CASES.

Mr. BYWATERS: Last evening I had a telephone call from the Secretary of the Murray Bridge branch of the South Australian

Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association, who complained that the price of bushel cases for the supply of cucumbers to eastern markets had increased from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 6d.—an increase of 5d. Inquiries were made of the case-maker in Murray Bridge and also other makers and it was found that this increase was general as a result of an increase in the price of the timber used in the manufacture of the cases. Will the Premier, as the Minister in charge of prices, take this matter up with the Prices Commissioner to see whether this increase is justified, whether this item is under price control, and whether action can be taken regarding it?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Cases are not under price control. I know that there are many sources of supply and that those sources are quoting competitively different prices, so I think there is no point in considering reconrol at present. However, I will ask the Prices Commissioner to examine the problem.

#### NARRUNG WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Is the Minister of Works able to report on the progress being made in negotiations between the Aborigines Department and the Engineering and Water Supply Department on the provision of a water scheme for the Narrung peninsula?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: This project has been difficult, and we have tried by several lines of approach to find a solution. The latest suggestion that I have made (and, incidentally, it has not yet been commented upon by the Engineer-in-Chief) is that the Aborigines Department's water supply plant at Point McLeay, which is about to be electrified with the advent of the Electricity Trust grid to that area, should be enlarged to a capacity sufficient to deliver water at some point on the reserve or close to its boundary in an elevated position so as to enable the Engineer-in-Chief to draw water for a main supply to Narrung. The problem is that the Aborigines Department requires a substantial quantity of water for irrigation within the area of the reserve, and it is not the function of the Engineering and Water Supply Department (nor does the Engineer-in-Chief desire to make it his function) to supply water for irrigation purposes in the normal course of water supply. I believe that the suggestion I have made may have some possibilities, but I made it only as a layman in an effort to overcome the problem and the Engineer-in-Chief has not yet discussed it with me. However, as

soon as I am able to get his report I shall take the matter up again and let the honourable member know what the possibilities are.

#### WHYALLA TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. LOVEDAY: Has the Minister of Education any further information regarding the plans for the second Whyalla Technical High School, which the Minister has said showed a building originally to cost more than £500,000 and which were returned for further consideration? Can he say whether those plans have now been altered, and whether tenders are likely to be called, say, within the next 12 months?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: The plans were returned to the Public Buildings Department for revision and moderation in order to get the cost down considerably lower than the original £540,000. That is being done, and they are being revised. However, I do not know what stage the work has reached; the revised plans certainly have not reached me yet. I am almost as anxious as the honourable member is to reach finality and have a tender called at the earliest possible opportunity. As soon as I have definite information I shall let the honourable member know.

#### CEMENT.

Mr. HARDING: Rumour has it that there is a serious shortage of cement in South Australia. Can the Premier say whether this is so, what has caused the shortage, and whether the position can be rectified soon?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: There is at present an Australia-wide shortage of cement, and in at least one (and I think two) of the Eastern States there has been a substantial increase in price. The shortage has been occasioned by the unparalleled demand for cement, the average increase in usage early this year having more than doubled. The shortage in South Australia has been caused mainly because three of the cement units operating here had to be shut down for repairs and for relining, and as a consequence there was progressively over a period a shortage of one unit. All the stockpiled clinker normally held by the cement companies was used up, and therefore the supply had to be cut down. About a week ago I discussed the matter with a representative of the cement companies to see whether clinker could be imported from Japan. Previously we have imported it from Japan, and by diluting the imported product, grinding it here, and including its cost in the general price structure we have been able to get away with only a moderate increase in price.

We probably shall be able to arrange for some clinker to be supplied from Tasmania over the Christmas holiday period. The cement companies intend to continue operating uninterrupted over the holiday period. I believe that some difficulty will be experienced before then, but after that time normal demands can probably be met. I have tried to help out in one or two instances. The Government has released its moderate stocks to various urgent users, and I have been able in one way or another to meet the urgent requirements presented to me. We will, however, be in some difficulty, as will all States, until the Christmas holiday period.

Mr. RICHES: The Port Augusta council, in common with the rest of the State, has been concerned about shortages of cement. As there is a regular shipping service between Port Augusta and Japan to take copper ore from that port, the council has asked me to ask the Premier whether consideration could be given to importing cement from Japan as back loading. I understand that this was done previously and that in some cases the Government did the importing. As shipping is now available, the council thought that importing cement as back loading from Japan could be investigated with profit to the State. Will the Premier comment on this?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The advantages of importing clinker to Port Adelaide compared with Port Augusta would be that the product imported would be a low-cost product and the grinding and bagging would be done in South Australia. Because it would be going into normal channels, it would be possible to dilute the price by a small amount that would be sufficient to cover the added cost of the importation. The honourable member will see that if processed cement were imported to Port Augusta the price would be very much higher than that of the local product, and it would not be fed into the general distribution centre in the same way as if it were brought to Port Adelaide. I can inform the honourable member, if he has not already heard, that some action has been taken to relieve the position at Port Augusta, where a new industry starting up did not have a regular quota. Obviously it is much more economical to import clinker and grind it at Port Adelaide, where there is plenty of capacity for grinding, and to dilute it with our locally produced clinker and get a composite price perhaps only five or seven per cent, or even less, above the present price. If cement were imported, it would probably cost 50 per cent more than our local product.

#### REMAND FOR PRISONERS.

Mr. RICHES: Has the Minister of Education, representing the Attorney-General, a reply to my questions with regard to the length of time that prisoners are kept in the Port Augusta Gaol awaiting trial?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: The Attorney-General is still unable to supply me with a reply to the honourable member's question because he has not yet received a report from Mr. Justice Hogarth whose remarks at Port Augusta were reported in the daily press.

#### OREGON.

Mr. HALL: Can the Premier say whether there is any basis for the rumour that the price of oregon in this State may be reduced with a consequent change in building costs?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yes. The Prices Commissioner has been negotiating with the timber association and the price of oregon was reduced yesterday by 6s. 9d. per 100 super feet. This is a useful reduction at a time when so many increases are taking place. The reduction arises from a lower landed cost of timber.

#### BURIAL PLOTS.

Mr. RYAN: Has the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Local Government, a reply to my question regarding the high-pressure salesmanship of burial plots?

The Hon. P. H. QUIRKE: My colleague, the Minister of Local Government, has had these matters investigated and a report is available. The length and detail of this report make it unsuitable for me to read at this point, and I invite the honourable member to peruse it when convenient. So that it will be available for all members, I ask leave to incorporate the report in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

#### ENFIELD CEMETERY TRUST.

The agreement between the Enfield General Cemetery Trust and Evergreen Memorial Park Limited made it possible to introduce into Australia an up-to-date burial concept and thereby the eventual elimination of unmaintained, weed-infested cemeteries which are becoming an increasing problem in this country. Whilst this concept is new to Australia it has already proved its value to the people in the United States of America and elsewhere overseas. As an indication, memorial parks have been in operation in the United States of America for 40 years, and have become attractive parks of considerable beauty.

Under the memorial park concept, above-ground masonry, the stacking of numbers of caskets in grave sites and other costly maintenance items are discouraged and the accent

is placed on the creation of gardens, trees and the lawns in which the burials occur. To make the memorial park concept possible the people must purchase the sites in advance of need. For their financial comfort a fully assured terms schedule must be available to them. If the assured persons should die during the period of the terms contracts the site or sites thereby become fully paid and are available for immediate use.

The breakdown of the cost of the two sites referred to by Mr. Ryan as costing £130 is made up as follows:

	£	s.	d.
The two sites . . . . .	110	0	0
Plus assurance (for one) . . . . .	2	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£112	2	0
Less 10 per cent deposit and assurance . . . . .	13	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£99	0	0
Plus interest 5 per cent flat over 36-month period . . . . .	14	17	0
	<hr/>		
	£113	17	0

The total cost above including interest and assurance is therefore £126 19s., or if assurance for both people is required the cost would be £129 1s. After deducting the 10 per cent deposit and assurance the remainder is satisfied by 36 monthly instalments each of £3 3s. 3d.

Site maintenance is carried out by the Enfield General Cemetery Trust for a period of 50 years from the first use of the site or 99 years from the date of the contract whichever sooner first occurs, at which time the trust may levy a charge in line with the economy of that day. The sites may be transferred from one generation to the next down through the centuries. It should be borne in mind that memorial parks increase in beauty over the years and burial re-use is sought—as opposed to cemeteries which run to a state of squalor and neglect. At this point the public have no further use for them and they remain as a public liability.

**The Company.**—The company is a public company and is expected to be listed on the Stock Exchange within two years. It is backed by several well-known Adelaide citizens, who are its directors. It is the obligation of the company to engage, equip and control the sales personnel and to provide the finance necessary to provide terms sales. The Enfield General Cemetery Trust must be paid its proportion in full each month so that it can develop and maintain its undertaking.

**The Project.**—The project has been widely and enthusiastically accepted by the people and considerable development work has been and is currently being carried out.

**Method of Selling.**—The salesmen are carefully selected and trained. The course of training lasts one week and thereafter constant retraining is necessary. The men are equipped with a manual which describes the project and the advantages of “before-need” purchase of sites, and a map which illustrates the project. Appointments are made with householders and a time is arranged when both

husband and wife are together. At the time arranged a presentation is given, which takes approximately one hour, after which many of the people purchase sites. The presentation creates the desire to make a wise provision against an uncertain event. It is a provision as wise as the making of a will or the purchase of sufficient life assurance.

The words “high pressure” as applied to salesmen is a loose term. From what I understand of it, it implies a gross exaggeration of the product offered. Our product is not misrepresented. It is sold in conformity with the concepts laid down under the National Association of Cemeteries of the U.S.A. of which we are honourable members. This association makes reference to selling methods in their handbooks and any departure from standard sales procedures results in a loss of sales.

**Suggestion of Government Support as Aid to Selling.**—The people are informed of the precise nature of the operation in the following manner:

- (a) The Enfield General Cemetery Trust is the principal body. It is the trust’s responsibility to develop and maintain the park.
- (b) The composition of the trust and the trust’s accounts are the subject of State audit.
- (c) The approval of His Excellency the Governor to the agreement. (See back of brochure.)

(N.B.—I have just now for the first time noticed that the word “Act” is used instead of “Agreement” on the back of this brochure. This was not intended and the error is regretted.)

The statements are true. The clients are being appraised of a startlingly new product, at least in so far as South Australia is concerned, and one which we are proud to sell them.

**BERRI EVAPORATION BASIN.**

**Mr. CURREN:** On several occasions during the past 12 months I have asked the Minister of Irrigation questions relating to the evaporation basin at Berri and have had reports from him. Has the Minister a further report on progress being made concerning investigations on the problem?

**The Hon. P. H. QUIRKE:** It appears that every member associated with irrigation has a notable persistency about this question and I am happy to finally reply. However, I should point out that these matters always require extensive investigation before a reply can be given. Most of these works are underground and when they deteriorate it takes a long time to investigate them. However, when the Engineering and Water Supply Department has made its examination the report is usually complete and worth waiting for. In this case the problem is somewhat different, as there is what is known as an evaporation basin near

Berri that is locally called a lily pond for reasons that are obvious if you happen to be close to it. Concerning the problems created by the odour nuisance from trade wastes discharged into the evaporation basin, Berri, preliminary investigation has been made by engineers of the Engineering and Water Supply Department. The interim report now submitted is full of complicated chemical formulae and I do not intend to read it. It is now considered that the only way to assess this problem satisfactorily and to reach a solution with some degree of confidence, is to obtain all the necessary basic information. This involves:

(1) A detailed study of the manufacturing processes of the industries involved. There are three industries.

(2) An accurate assessment of the quantity; characteristics; period, rates and methods of discharge, etc., of the wastes from the three industries.

(3) A physical examination of the evaporation basin, which means investigating the mud at the bottom.

(4) A survey of the evaporation basin to determine its capacity to handle these wastes with the minimum of odour nuisance. This involves oxygen tanks.

When this is available, it is thought that it will be possible to determine the necessary means of treatment. To achieve this it will be necessary to carry out investigations over a period of several months to account for monthly variations in data, and for purposes of experiment. It is anticipated that evaluation of adequate data, and subsequent formulation of proposals could not be put forward with confidence before the middle of 1965. That is the time that the Sewers Branch of the Engineering and Water Supply Department will occupy in investigating this matter. It will call for Government expenditure and it would be perfectly fruitless to put in anything that is not going to be ultimately successful. The time is taken up in exercising care to see that what is finally put in to abate this nuisance will be successful.

#### PENSIONER CONCESSIONS.

**Mr. MILLHOUSE:** Has the Premier a reply to my question of September 15 regarding the withdrawal of a pension concession certificate from a lady who lives in my district?

**The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD:** The lady concerned is no longer receiving a pension from the Commonwealth Government. I point out to members that some concession fares are arranged for pensioners. The method of doing this is not entirely fair, but from the administrative point of view I do not know of any other way of doing it unless the Tramways

Trust were to check the income of everyone who applied for a concession. That has been held to be impracticable and up to date the decision has been that a person is eligible to apply for the concession if he or she is a pensioner. We are relying on the Commonwealth social services legislation to provide the standard by which we assess whether or not a pensioner should receive a concession. This lady was a pensioner, but owing to the altered circumstances of her family she is no longer a pensioner and is therefore ineligible for the concession. I believe that the method upon which these concessions are granted will have to be examined. At the moment there is much unfairness in connection with concessions. Many people enjoying them are much better off than people who are not. The matter will be examined and, before any action is taken, the Government will inform the House of any new decision. I should make it clear that no decision is pending. It is a complicated matter when a differentiation must be made on the basis of income or on some other basis.

#### MOUNT GAMBIER SCHOOL.

**Mr. BURDON:** Has the Minister of Education an answer to my recent question about the building of a new infants school at Mount Gambier?

**The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON:** During my visit to Mount Gambier in the week commencing June 29, I visited the three primary schools, the high and technical high schools and the adult education centre and had discussions with the honourable member, representatives of the parent organizations, the head of the school, the superintendent concerned and the District Inspector of Schools. On July 2, I visited the Mount Gambier Infants School which at present is located in over-crowded and unsatisfactory conditions in the grounds of the adult education centre. I then expressed the view that the No. 1 education building priority at Mount Gambier was the building of a new infants school at Reidy Park, that planning had been proceeding and that I hoped that the proposal would be submitted to the Public Works Committee within the next few months. Sketch plans for an infants school of 10 classrooms and ancillary rooms have now been completed by the Public Buildings Department, together with an estimate of the cost. As it appears that the cost will be rather less than £100,000, the proposal will not now have to be referred to the Public Works Committee. Cabinet has approved of the expenditure of the necessary funds and the

Public Buildings Department will now proceed with the preparation of working drawings and contract documents to enable tenders to be called.

#### CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. LAWN: In asking this question, I am seeking information and not, in any way, reflecting on a court decision or a decision by a jury. I have been asked this question and—

The SPEAKER: Order! Is this matter *sub judice*?

Mr. LAWN: No, it is a general question. Where a person has been charged in the court for murder or manslaughter as a result of using an offensive weapon and has been acquitted by the court, what action, if any, is taken for the breach of the law for the carrying of an offensive weapon or weapons? If no action is taken some people, particularly New Australians, may believe that the law permits the carrying of an offensive weapon. Has the Premier information on this matter?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: This is a legal question and I doubt whether I am able to answer it offhand. I believe that where a person is charged with a serious offence, such as murder or manslaughter, and is acquitted, no further charges are made for a less serious offence. I expect there is nothing in the law to provide that that must necessarily be the case. I will inquire and inform the honourable member. I have sometimes noticed that charges have been laid for five or six offences but, if a conviction is recorded on the first count, invariably the other charges are not proceeded with. I assume that where the charge is murder, or alternatively manslaughter, the police would be unlikely to take independent action on other charges. This is an important question as I believe it is necessary to inform the public that the carrying of concealed weapons is a serious offence under our law, and it could well be advertised even if the particular case is not taken any further.

#### ELECTRICAL TRADE SCHOOL.

Mr. LANGLEY: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the installation of gas heating in preference to electrical heating at the Electrical Trade School?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Heating in schools is the responsibility of the Public Buildings Department. In reply to the honourable member's question whether it was the policy of the department to install gas heating, the Public Buildings

Department has stated that it was used in this instance because it was more economical to operate. It was considered that the apprentices would obtain no real benefit in their training if electric heating were installed.

#### POLLUTED MILK.

Mr. FRED WALSH: An article appearing in last Saturday's *Advertiser* stated:

A family at Seaton found paint inside a milk bottle during their evening meal yesterday. Mr. A. R. Hawke, of Parkhouse Avenue, said the white paint extended around the bottom of the bottle. "The strong taste of paint put us all off our meal," he said. "We felt lucky that we had not been poisoned through the carelessness of the person who returned the bottle to the milk firm in such condition, and also of those who filled it with milk."

I know from personal experience that in the liquor industry in the breweries, in the wine industry, and in aerated water factories, particular care and modern methods are used in sighting and smelling bottles before they are filled. I realize that it is easier to detect a foreign matter or smell in a bottle in those industries than it is to detect it in milk. However, it could be dangerous. It is not so much the fault of a plant but it could be caused by the human element. Has the Minister of Agriculture any official knowledge of this complaint? If not, will he inquire which milk-bottling firm was responsible, and will he ensure that a more efficient method of smelling and sighting of bottles is used before they are filled with milk for human consumption?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will obtain a report from the Chairman of the Metropolitan Milk Board and inform the honourable member.

#### RAILWAY RENTALS.

Mr. FRANK WALSH: Has the Minister of Works an answer to my recent question about the payment of an extra 6d. a week rental for railway cottages containing a sink and drain-board?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: My colleague, the Minister of Railways, has informed me that departmental practice is to include in the rental for cottages moieties of 6d. and 1s. per week respectively for wood and stainless steel drain-boards, the difference being accounted for by the additional capital expenditure involved with the latter. Current rentals, which were assessed by the South Australian Housing Trust, are framed on this basis. The installation of wooden drain-boards is now prohibited. Consequently, when these are due

for renewal they are replaced in stainless steel and the rental is increased by 6d. a week to bring it up to that applying to cottages already so equipped. It is pointed out that the additional rental that would be involved is 6d. a week, and not 1s. a week as stated by the Leader of the Opposition.

#### MODBURY WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. LAUCKE: During the debate on the Loan Estimates I asked the Treasurer for details of the £80,000 shown for the Modbury reticulation scheme. I understand he now has the details that I sought.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yes, the Engineer for Water Supply reports:

The £80,000 provided in the 1964-65 Loan programme under the heading of Works in Progress for Modbury reticulation is for the continuation of the construction of a large scheme of feeding mains for an area north of Grand Junction Road. This scheme which included water and sewer mains was recommended by the Public Works Standing Committee in May, 1962, and was subsequently approved by Cabinet. The total estimated cost of the water mains was £262,000 and the expenditure to June 30, 1964, was £143,981. This scheme of feeding mains was to provide the water for a number of subdivided areas in which buildings have been or will be erected.

#### MINERAL RESEARCH.

Mr. HUTCHENS: On Tuesday I asked the Premier a question in connection with a press announcement about the Government's reserving the Sir Joseph Banks Islands for mineral investigation. Has he a reply to that question?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yes, although I regret that the reply is not very helpful. The Director of Mines reports:

Geological and some geophysical investigations have been made of all the islands in the Sir Joseph Banks group, with particular attention to Spilsby Island where molybdenite had been discovered by Scotch College students. Unfortunately, no mineral occurrences of any economic significance have been found, and no further departmental investigation of these islands is planned.

#### SALT CREEK SCHOOL.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Can the Minister of Works supply any information on the progress of construction of the new school at Salt Creek?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: It is proposed to erect a single portable classroom at Salt Creek. Negotiations are still in progress for the purchase of a block of land and, subject to agreement on price being reached, it is hoped that the school will be erected by the end of this year.

#### WINE EXPORT.

Mr. CASEY: In a few days' time a large consignment of bottled wine will leave South Australia for Japan, which is, of course, good news to the wine industry of this State (in view of the surplus the industry experienced last year). Can the Premier say whether this large consignment could be a forerunner to increased trade in wine with Japan?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I cannot authoritatively answer that question. Only yesterday I heard from a reliable source that a record shipment of wine had just left South Australia for Victoria. I believe there has been a considerable movement of surplus stock, and I shall make inquiries about the honourable member's question.

#### CADELL CHAPEL.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: I understand the Public Buildings Department has almost completed its design plans for the chapel at the Cadell Training Centre. Can the Minister of Works say when building will commence?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I shall inquire and let the honourable member have a report on Tuesday.

#### MURRAY BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. BYWATERS: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on September 2 concerning the duplication of accounts for the construction of tennis courts at the Murray Bridge High School?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I find that the reason for a series of accounts being rendered to the school committee in respect of certain items was that progress payments were made by the Department of Works to the contractor at several stages during the progress of the work. Incidentally, with the payment of those accounts the department forwarded accounts to the high school committee for subsidy sums. The report from the Director of Public Buildings states:

The attached report by the Acting Accountant is submitted in response to the inquiry by Mr. Bywaters, M.P., regarding the payment of accounts for work carried out at the Murray Bridge High School. The work was carried out for the Education Department which arranged subsidy with the school committee and, as explained by the Acting Accountant, it is the usual practice to submit progress accounts to the Education Department in these cases. The final account has been submitted for the work and the actual cost is within the original estimated amount.

That is a summary of the full report that was tendered to the Director by his Acting Accountant. The full report is available to the honourable member if he desires to see it.



## UPPER STURT WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: On occasion I have asked the Minister of Works in the House about the possibility of a reticulated water supply to Upper Sturt in my district, and when I asked the question on the last occasion (which was some years ago, I think) the Minister said he would investigate it. The residents in that area are most desirous of a reticulated supply for reasons that are obvious. Has the Minister investigated the matter? If so, can he say when the area will be reticulated? If the matter has not been investigated, will he have that done with a view to making a decision as soon as possible?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I do not remember an outstanding report being due to the honourable member on this matter, but if one is due I apologize for not having followed the matter up. Generally speaking, I know that the department has experienced a problem in this area in that the scheme to serve the Onkaparinga and the hills townships generally was designed to allow a considerable excess of capacity for the requirements then apparent. However, as has been the case with a number of schemes (particularly in rapidly developing areas), it has been found that soon after the scheme has commenced to function the consumption of water has risen beyond all expectation and has exhausted the reserve capacity designed in the first instance. I believe that is the over-riding reason for the Engineering and Water Supply Department's reluctance to consider extensions to a scheme to serve this area until some stability has been reached in the rate of consumption if, indeed, that point is likely to be reached in this rapidly developing area. If there is not a reserve capacity in the scheme to meet any extensions, then the question of supplying additional areas, as the honourable member will appreciate, is a very great problem indeed. As the honourable member has raised the question again, I will get the docket, bring myself up to date on the matter, and report to him if there is any hopeful information I can convey.

## MOUNT GAMBIER INFANTS SCHOOL.

Mr. BURDON: I have recently received very good news regarding the infants school at Mount Gambier. Can the Minister of Education say what exterior materials will be used in the construction of this building?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Just on the spur of the moment I am not sure what materials will be used, but I shall let the

honourable member know either by letter tomorrow or in reply to a question next Tuesday.

## MILLICENT SOUTH SCHOOL.

Mr. CORCORAN: Can the Minister of Education say whether tenders have been called for the construction of the Millicent South Primary School? If they have not, when are they likely to be called?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Tenders have not yet been called, but I hope they will be called soon because the target date for the opening of the new school is the beginning of the 1966 school year. This is necessary in order to cope with expected enrolments from the Millicent South area and also to drastically drain off enrolments from the existing primary school at Millicent, which is overcrowded and antiquated.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mr. JENNINGS: I have twice asked questions regarding the method of appointment of justices of the peace and also the way in which members who nominate them are informed. I have not yet received a reply, even though the questions were asked a long time ago and on two separate occasions, between which there was a considerable lapse of time. The member for West Torrens (Mr. Fred Walsh) a considerable time before that asked a question on the same subject. I am sure that the Minister of Education, representing the Attorney-General in this House, will remember that the basis of my complaint is that, if a person who is nominated for the commission of the peace is rejected for some reason, the member is given the job of telling that person, whereas if he is appointed the Minister tells him and usually does so long before he has informed the member, so he might even be able to send him a congratulatory telegram, or something like that. If the Minister of Education has not received a reply from his colleague, will he take the matter up again?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: My colleague has provided me with the following detailed reply to the honourable member's question:

Letters to members of Parliament advising them of the cases in which it was not proposed to make a recommendation for appointment as a Justice of the Peace were sent out from my office on April 30, 1964. It was possible to do this because if it is not proposed to make a recommendation the nomination does not have to be forwarded to Executive Council for consideration. If a recommendation is to be made then the matter must be forwarded for consideration by Executive Council. In the case

of those where a nomination was forwarded to Executive Council, they were approved in Executive Council on April 30 and letters were sent to those who were appointed forwarding their commissions, etc., on May 1, 1964.

The letters to members of Parliament advising the names of those who were appointed were delivered to Parliament House on Monday, May 4, 1964. It will be appreciated that the letters forwarded direct to those who were appointed would not have been posted until late on Friday afternoon, and that it was not possible to deliver the letters to members until the Monday morning. Members are advised in all cases whether or not the nomination is recommended.

#### NARACOORTE ADULT EDUCATION.

Mr. HARDING: Can the Minister of Education indicate what progress has been made in converting the former Naracoorte High School into a building suitable for an adult education centre?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Tenders for the conversion of the former Naracoorte High School building to make it suitable for use as the headquarters of the Naracoorte Adult Education Centre have closed. It is understood that an early recommendation will be made for the acceptance of a tender for this work. Tenders have been received by the Housing Trust for the construction of a house for the principal. It is considered likely that a tender will be accepted within the next two weeks.

#### ALCOHOLICS CENTRE.

Mr. HUTCHENS: Earlier this session, following a letter that appeared in the *Advertiser* suggesting that no trained staff was available for the alcoholics rehabilitation centre at Yatala Labour Prison, I asked the Premier what type of staff would be employed and what qualifications they would have to possess. Has the Premier a further reply?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The chairman of the advisory committee has informed me that the committal centre for alcoholics to be built at Yatala is one of the institutions that is likely to be used for the purposes of the Alcohol and Drug Addicts (Treatment) Act when that Act is proclaimed in due course. The Government is also preparing for a voluntary centre at Magill and an information centre and clinic in Adelaide. These plans are in accordance with the arrangements envisaged when the amending Bill was introduced into Parliament in February, 1964.

It is agreed that staffing will be a problem and that there will be a need for staff of all types to gain experience. In the first place, the Alcohol and Drug Addicts (Treatment)

Board, when it is appointed, will probably seek to recruit staff of suitable personality to deal with the daily care of those needing treatment and will use the services, part-time if necessary, of medical personnel, experienced welfare workers and others.

#### OFF-COURSE BETTING.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Can the Premier say what stage the negotiations have reached in the 14-point plan for off-course betting?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Upon my return from Perth at the weekend a letter was sent to me by the off-course betting committee in reply to my communication to it earlier in the week. The Government sent a letter to the committee stating that it would be prepared to introduce a Bill into Parliament that would provide for the 14 points of a plan designed purely to enable a person living in the country to bet legally. The committee asked me to introduce a Bill but appeared to have some reservations about the acceptance of it and whether it would operate under the legislation if passed by Parliament, pointing out that it might be changed by Parliament and might not become an Act in precisely the same form as that in which it was introduced.

Indeed, there was no indication whether the committee would accept the legislation even if it remained in the form in which it was introduced. In those circumstances, I have prepared a draft letter, which has not yet been sent to the committee, in which I am proposing to ask the committee whether it will accept the Bill I have outlined: in other words, will it support it in Parliament and am I in a position to say to Parliament, "This is the result of negotiations", or will the committee not support it in Parliament? Then, if this Bill is passed by Parliament in its original form, will the committee put it into operation? Those are the points on which we desire some information; otherwise, the position would arise that Parliament, having considered the Bill and passed it, would then be told, "We don't like the Act anyhow and we are not proposing to operate under it." So the point we want cleared up at the moment is this: if I introduce a Bill into Parliament, do I do so with the approval and agreement of the racing clubs or do they intend to "pressure" members of Parliament (as they are entitled to, of course) to make it something nearer their hearts' desire? Secondly, if the Bill is passed, does the Act then go on to the scrap-heap or does it become effective legislation?

That is the general position at the moment. In any case, I have been informed by the Parliamentary Draftsman's staff that the Bill would take some time to draft even if agreement were reached upon its provisions immediately, so I do not believe it will appear in Parliament for consideration before we adjourn for the Christmas break.

Mr. LAWN: Do I understand the Premier's reply to mean that he is pressurizing the clubs into accepting one plan only? If he succeeds in getting the clubs to agree, does he intend to pressurize Parliament by saying that the scheme has been accepted by the clubs and must be accepted by Parliament? I will not be pressurized by anyone.

Mr. Shannon: Bring in your own Bill.

Mr. LAWN: I will bring in a Bill if I want to, and the honourable member has been here long enough to know that I could not introduce a Bill on T.A.B.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: If the Government introduces legislation it is responsible for it, and is responsible for the outcome.

Mr. Lawn: Doesn't Parliament have any say?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Government will not introduce legislation which it believes is not beneficial to the people. It is competent for any honourable member, if he desires something to be done, to move a motion requesting that it be done. I did not see the member for Adelaide taking that active step.

Mr. Lawn: I did not say that I would support T.A.B., but I am not going to be pressured into supporting a Bill introduced by the Government.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: No-one would deny the honourable member the right to amend or attempt to amend legislation in whatever way he believes to be proper and right. If the Government is introducing legislation at the request of an organization the Government surely has the right to know whether the organization, for whom and on whose behalf it is submitting the legislation, is going to oppose or support it when it comes before Parliament. I say definitely that if it were not for the representations of the off-course betting committee the Government would not be introducing any legislation. If I were to introduce legislation on behalf of the member for Adelaide, for instance—

Mr. Lawn: That will be the day when you do that.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I have done it before for him, and I had his assurance before I introduced it that he would support it. If the honourable member wants to know just what legislation it was I shall tell him.

Mr. Lawn: I was even on the committee that drafted it.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: It is well known that such an assurance is necessary. The Leader of the Opposition would not introduce legislation on behalf of a certain section of the community unless he had been assured by that section that it would agree to it. When legislation is introduced into the House—whether it be in relation to police pensions or any other topic—the usual practice is to submit it to the persons concerned and to ask them, "Do you agree to it?" That is all that is involved here. It is something that is fundamentally right and proper.

#### MURRAY BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. BYWATERS: Recently, I asked the Minister of Education about the area of land set aside for a new high school at Murray Bridge and why it was not the size originally spoken about. I thought it was 25 acres, whereas it is now expected that it will be 19 acres. Has the Minister a further reply on the matter?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Yes. When this matter was first discussed by the honourable member, myself and representatives of the Education Department and of the high school council, about 24 acres of land was available but, unfortunately, since then the Housing Trust has committed five acres of this land for building purposes. The trust therefore was able to offer to the Education Department an area of only 19 acres for a new high school. I see that the Leader is taking an interest in what I am saying. Using that school as an illustration, in a number of large new schools, such as that at Forbes in which the Leader is interested, the department is going in for two-storey and, partly, three-storey buildings. The department, however, is satisfied that with careful planning it will be possible on this reduced area to erect the proposed high school for 1,000 students, at the same time leaving adequate space for essential playing areas.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN DAISY.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: As the Minister of Agriculture is aware, my district is partly rural and partly metropolitan. An approach

has been made to me by a man who has directed my attention to the fact that South African daisy, which is a noxious weed, is flourishing in some of the rural parts of my district, especially along the Mount Barker Road in the vicinity of the Devil's Elbow. Of course, if this weed is allowed to flourish it will probably destroy much of the beautiful flora in the Adelaide hills. Can the Minister say what steps should be taken to control this menace?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The South African daisy is an introduced weed that has spread at an alarming speed in some places in the last few years. It is a woody perennial and difficult to eradicate. Its spread has been greatly accelerated where there have been bush fires; it follows in the season after a fire. The Mount Barker Road is one place where it has existed for some years and so concerned have the authorities become that there has been a special drive to try to deal with the weed. I think the Stirling district council has gone to the extent of declaring a special rate for weeds and I think this is a unique action on the part of a council. The council is to be highly commended. It shows a very keen interest in this matter. District councils have field days on occasions in order to bring the public's attention to the danger of this weed. The Agriculture Department subsidizes the salaries of weeds officers by 50 per cent and gives all the technical assistance it can. I believe that the progress made against South African daisy in the last year or so has been encouraging, but the fact remains that it is an extremely serious weed, and particularly difficult and expensive to eradicate in scrub country. The chemicals that will kill it are rather expensive and it will be some time before we can really say that we have mastered the problem. I wish that I could look forward to the day when motorists travelling on the Mount Barker Road could look out of their cars and not see any weeds, but I think it will be some time before that happens.

#### SUPERANNUATION.

Mr. FRANK WALSH: Has the Premier an answer to my recent question about increased superannuation benefits?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Secretary of the South Australian Superannuation Fund Board states:

The number of persons over 80 years of age and in receipt of pension from the Superannuation Fund on June 30, 1964, who will receive the additional benefit under the regulations made on September 10, 1964, is 846. There are approximately 850 widows of contributors who died or retired prior to July 1,

1949, entitled to receive the additional benefit.

The additional benefit is payable to all persons in receipt of a pension from the fund on June 30, 1964, to all contributors who attain the retiring age before July 1, 1957—There appears to be some doubt about that year and I will check it. The statement continues:

and to their widows on their death. Thus increased benefits will be paid to those who retired between 1949 and 1957 as follows:

- (a) Pensions which commenced on or after July 1, 1957—addition of 1½ per cent.
- (b) Pensions which commenced on or after July 1, 1952, and before July 1, 1957—addition of 3 per cent.
- (c) Pensions which commenced before July 1, 1952—addition of 4½ per cent.
- (d) Pensions in respect of all persons whose pension commenced before January 1, 1949, or who attained the age of retirement before January 1, 1949, and of all widows of contributors whose pension commenced before January 1, 1949, or who attained the age of retirement before January 1, 1949—an additional 3 per cent.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE.

Mr. HARDING: About six weeks ago the Premier visited the Eastern and Western Divisions in the South-East and I believe that he was horrified to see so much surface water lying in that area. Last week a Select Committee flew to Millicent and members were amazed to see the surface water there. Will the Chairman of the Land Settlement Committee inspect the area? Further, when will his committee be ready to take evidence on drainage in the Eastern Division?

Mr. NANKIVELL (Chairman, Land Settlement Committee): As the honourable member is aware, the Land Settlement Committee cannot take any evidence until it receives a reference from the Minister of Lands authorizing it to do so. So far there has been no indication that the committee will receive a reference on this matter. However, there is some interest in the extension of the Eastern Division drainage scheme, borne out by the fact that the committee has unofficially received two deputations from various landholders in the district of Penola opposing any further drainage works in that area. I think that has been in anticipation of a possible inquiry. I am aware that a reference could be forwarded to the committee on this matter at some future date, and so that I shall be informed on this matter (provided that I am still a member of the committee if and when a reference is received) I am travelling by charter plane to Millicent on

Saturday morning to inspect the area in question and to see what happens during periods of flooding. I shall be assisted by a colleague in another place (Hon. R. C. DeGaris).

#### MURRAY PLAINS WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. BYWATERS: The Minister of Works is aware that the member for Angas (Hon. B. H. Teusner) and I have constantly asked questions about the proposed Murray Plains water supply from Palmer to Sedan, and that the Engineer for Water Supply visited that area some little time ago. Subsequently I asked the Minister whether he had had a conversation with that officer, and I believe he said he had but that he did not have a full report on the matter. I understand that the councils concerned have now submitted a completely new proposal. Is the Minister aware of this; has he had any report from the Engineer for Water Supply; and has he anything to report on the future of this scheme?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: No, I have not received a report from Mr. Campbell since he last went up there. I do not know just what stage he has reached in preparing the report, but I shall inquire.

#### MILK DATING.

Mr. HUTCHENS: Following a report in the *Advertiser* some time ago that the Adelaide City Council had decided to support the move of the Metropolitan County Board for the re-introduction of the dating of milk bottle tops, I asked a question of the Premier and he promised to obtain information on the matter. Has he anything further to report?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Chairman of the Metropolitan Milk Board reports:

Dating of bottle tops was abandoned some years ago because of dislocation caused in the supply of milk. Some milk shop retailers were ordering less milk than they required and later putting in a supplementary requisition in order to get later dated milk. This was a reflection of the attitude of the consumers in seeking what would appear to be a fresher product. The actual date on the bottle top refers neither to the date of milking nor bottling but the day on which it is anticipated to be sold. It was thus misleading to the consumer. The quality of milk sold in Adelaide is consistently good and the price asked is uniform. It is therefore illogical to introduce a dating system which is not only misleading but causes a greater demand for some proportion of the milk available, although at the same price. Since coding was introduced five years ago, there have been very few complaints about the quality of milk or of the system of coding.

#### EMERGENCY HOUSEKEEPING.

Mr. HUTCHENS: Early this session I drew attention to the fact that the Commonwealth Government made available every year £15,000 for emergency housekeeping services and said that it appeared that all States in the Commonwealth except South Australia had claimed their proportion of this sum. The Premier promised to obtain a further report. Has he a report?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Chief Secretary has informed me that the Commonwealth grant of £15,000 for emergency housekeeping services has operated since 1951. It is believed that all other States participate in the grant. South Australia's share if accepted would be £1,300 per annum to be distributed among all organizations conducting emergency housekeeping services. Following on a grant by the State Government to a local organization last year, I approached the Prime Minister regarding the grant of £1,300 being paid to the State Government. From his reply I ascertained that certain restrictions, including limitation of the service to three weeks in any one household, still applied and thus prevented this State from participating in the grant. I point out to the honourable member that it is not the organizations conducting emergency housekeeping services that lose this financial benefit but the State Government, as the Commonwealth grant, in effect, is a refund of State expenditure. This State has not strictly complied with the terms upon which the Commonwealth Government makes the money available. We do not, for example, limit housekeeping services to three weeks. In the circumstances, the grant is not available to us, but that does not mean that the services suffer; it means that the State's expenditure is increased in this matter by £1,300.

#### PULP AND PAPER MILL (HUNDREDS OF MAYURRA AND HINDMARSH) BILL.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN (Minister of Agriculture) brought up the report of the Select Committee, together with minutes of proceedings and evidence.

Report received. Ordered that report be printed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

#### BOOK PURCHASERS PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

## COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

STATUTES AMENDMENT (STAMP  
DUTIES AND MOTOR VEHICLES)  
BILL (No. 2).

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD  
(Premier and Treasurer) 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 Stamp Duties Act, 1923-1960, as amended by the Banks Statutory Obligations Amendment Act, 1962, to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1959-1963, and for other purposes.

Motion carried.

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

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

I thank honourable members for their courtesy in allowing me to give the second reading explanation at this stage. I wanted the Bill to be on the file so that members would have an opportunity to study it over the weekend. It is in the same terms as the Bill previously introduced with certain exceptions, to which I shall refer. I shall deal in my remarks on this Bill only with the duty payable in respect of share transfers, referring only to the matters in respect of which the present Bill differs from its predecessor. The other Bill is on the file with its explanation. However, this Bill makes some important amendments to it. In my remarks upon the earlier Bill I stated, as was the fact, that the Bill provided for an effective overall rate of 8s. for each £100 of actual value on share transfers. This was achieved by providing for a duty of 2s. for each £50 of value on brokers' contracts and on transfers other than through a broker 4s. for each £50 of value.

These provisions were based upon the existing South Australian procedure in levying stamp duty on share transactions of requiring brokers to stamp both buying and selling contract notes, the actual share transfer document being exempted entirely from duty which was levied only in the absence of a broker's certificate that the duty had been paid on the contract notes. This procedure differs from that in other States where the main duty has been levied on the transfer document itself,

a small separate duty only or no duty at all being payable on contract notes. In itself the South Australian procedure has been generally admitted to be the simplest and most equitable. But in the case of interstate transactions in South Australian based shares or South Australian transactions in interstate based shares, difficulties could arise. Up to the present these difficulties have not been of any moment because the South Australian duties have been small. With the higher duties now proposed, however, there is some risk of loss of State revenue and South Australian business in share transactions by operators seeking to secure the greatest advantage among different procedures operating in other States.

The Government believes that it would be wise to close loopholes arising out of the difference in procedures among the various States, and to adopt a procedure which corresponds with those existing in the other States. The effective rates and revenues to be derived will be, for all practicable purposes, the same as were contemplated in the original Bill. Under the present Bill the design is to impose a low rate of duty of 1s. for each £200 on contract notes and to impose a duty directly on the document of transfer at the rate of 3s. for each £40. These rates compare with rates of 9d. for each £100 and 9d. for each £10 respectively in New South Wales, the South Australian rates being expressed in amounts which will provide a practicable conversion into decimal currency.

In the present Bill clause 5 will amend section 56a of the principal Act by repealing and re-enacting the first subsection thereof. The present subsection (1) of section 56a requires a broker to certify on a transfer that the proper duty has already been paid on the relevant contract note. Under the amendment this will be no longer required, since the principal duty will be payable on the document of transfer. If, however, a broker affixes the proper stamps to the transfer document based upon value he will be required to certify that the proper amount of duty has been paid.

Paragraphs (d), (f), (h) and (i) of clause 9 will make the requisite amendments regarding contract notes. Paragraph (d) will provide for a duty of 1s. for each £200 upon contract notes payable by both buyer and seller. Paragraphs (f) and (h) will provide for a duty of 6d. for each £200 upon an option to buy and on the actual purchase contract notes respectively, the result being a total

of 1s. for each £200 upon option and contract price corresponding with the 1s. for each £200 on contract notes on outright sales. The main duty leviable upon documents of transfer is provided for by paragraph (i) which will result in a duty at the rate of 3s. for each £40 of value. Another difference between the present Bill and its predecessor is the insertion of a further paragraph (1) in clause 9 which will eliminate entirely the present exemption on documents of transfer where duty has been paid on contract notes.

As I have explained, in the future the principal duty will be payable upon documents of transfer, the amount payable on contract notes being at lower rates. In view of the lower rates provided for in contract notes and the general basic design, this exemption is removed from the schedule of general exemptions. The only other matter of substance upon which this Bill differs from the earlier Bill is in the provision in clause 2 concerning commencement. For practical and administrative reasons it is now proposed that the increase in duty upon mortgages will operate as from a date to be proclaimed. Honourable members will appreciate that if these provisions were to come into force on the date of Royal Assent, confusion might arise in respect of the amount of duty to be paid upon documents presented for stamping at any time on the day of assent prior to the actual time of assent, which under the Acts Interpretation Act would date back to the previous day.

Honourable members will see that this Bill will afford substantially the same revenue as was intended under the original Act. It adopts the procedure which has applied in New South Wales and which the deputation from the Stock Exchange considered was a better method of collecting revenue than the one that had been considered by the Government. It is not a more equitable method but it is, in my opinion, one that will not cause any business to leave the State. The Stock Exchange had some fears that under the old procedure certain transactions that would normally be carried out in South Australia would, in fact, be carried out in another State because of certain financial benefits by the change-over. By adopting the same procedure as has been adopted in New South Wales (which I think has been accepted as the pattern on this matter) the Bill should benefit all concerned.

Mr. FRANK WALSH secured the adjournment of the debate.

## THE ESTIMATES.

In Committee of Supply.

(Continued from September 23. Page 1033.)

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney-General's Department, £72,121.

Mr. DUNSTAN: A matter has been previously raised, I think, by the member for Mitcham, with which I entirely agree; that is, the necessity to provide (as provision is now being made in England) for compensation for victims of crime. This matter has recently been debated in the Commonwealth House and I believe that it is vital that we do something about it here. Many people in the community from time to time are in some way injured, damaged or disadvantaged by crime and it is impossible at civil law to obtain any form of damage or recompense for what has been done. If we are to introduce such a scheme it must be introduced under the Attorney-General's Department, and soon! As a result of the scheme's implementation in England, great interest has been shown in it in the United States as well as in certain of the Continental countries.

I hope the Government will take early action to examine the English scheme and introduce some such scheme here, because, as is provided under the Motor Vehicles Act, people receive recompense who cannot gain recompense ordinarily at civil law from the person who has caused the damage. Where, for instance, it is not possible to sue an individual person, we have compulsory insurance, and the insurance company must meet that claim. Where it is not possible to find the person responsible, the pool meets the claim through the institution as a nominal defendant. In the same way, those people who are damaged in some way by perpetrators of crime, and who cannot obtain any sort of recompense for what they have suffered from the person who has committed the crime, should have some assistance from the community. It is a form of social insurance which Britain has found desirable, and I believe we should start it here as soon as possible.

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON (Minister of Education): I, too, have read with great interest the proposals in Great Britain. I would think, offhand, that there was considerable merit in the honourable member's contention, and I shall be very pleased to refer the matter to my colleague, the Attorney-General, for consideration.

Line passed.

Crown Solicitor's Department, £74,088; Parliamentary Draftsman's Department, £12,528; Public Trustee's Department, £130,515—passed.

Supreme Court Department, £106,248.

Mr. LOVEDAY: Some time ago a constituent of mine was a defendant in a Supreme Court case, and he has explained to me what happened to him. From December to April this constituent of mine, who was one of two defendants in the case, had been out on bail, but when the Supreme Court hearing came on in Adelaide those defendants were searched for weapons and pills. They were then locked in cells at the back of the court during the lunch adjournment, with sandwiches and a mug of tea for lunch.

At the afternoon adjournment they were told that if they promised to behave themselves they would not be handcuffed, but they were taken to the Adelaide Gaol in a police car, deprived of their personal effects, given a plate of hash for tea and locked in separate cells for the night. At 7 o'clock next morning they were given a piece of toast, a plate of something indefinable and a quart mug of tea. Cleaning and emptying of toilet buckets and cleaning breakfast dishes had to be done before shaving, which was supervised by the gaoler, apparently to make sure they used the blade for shaving only. They were then taken in the police van to the Supreme Court and locked in cells from 9 until about 10.30 a.m. Those defendants were acquitted at 12 noon.

As a result of the judge's instruction the jury was out for only four minutes. Upon their acquittal the police ordered a taxi to take them back to the Adelaide Gaol to get their belongings, but the taxi driver was told to book the fare to the Sheriff's Office one way only, so the defendants had to pay the return fare. My constituent remarked that he believed this was procedure in the eighteenth century, and that it certainly did not seem like 1964.

Mr. Millhouse: It is only about half a mile to North Terrace.

Mr. LOVEDAY: I consider that this procedure should be examined to bring it more up to date and at least to make it a little more rational. Both these defendants were out on bail from December to April pursuing their occupations in a normal way, yet when they arrived in Adelaide at the Supreme Court hearing they had to go through all this procedure during the time the case was being heard. It seems to me that the whole procedure is most irrational and rather uncivilized.

Mr. DUNSTAN: The matter which the honourable member has raised is one that has often been raised in this place. When the present Mr. Justice Travers was a member of this Chamber he frequently raised his voice in a plea that the system of requiring persons to surrender at the Supreme Court during the Criminal Sessions, refusing them bail (because bail is granted extremely rarely in criminal cases before the Supreme Court), and sending them to Adelaide Gaol during the hearing of their cases was a barbarous and unnecessary procedure. The member for Whyalla (Mr. Loveday) has not exaggerated in any way. The remand yard at the Adelaide Gaol looks like something out of Dickens! People are required to spend the period of their trials in the remand yard of an institution that should be bulldozed as soon as possible, as it is a blot on the whole gaol system. The conditions under which inmates are held and officers are required to work are entirely unsatisfactory.

In the remand yard are people who have not been found guilty. Many of them are acquitted in due course, yet they are made to undergo severe indignities that cannot but contribute to the very severe strain they must undergo in facing a criminal trial at the Supreme Court. I am at a complete loss to understand why bail is not regularly granted in the Supreme Court except for the most cogent reasons. Bail is granted to these people pending their trial before the Supreme Court, so why should they not be allowed to continue on bail during the trial? Why should they not be allowed to be consulting with their solicitors? No harm could come of granting bail with proper sureties. It is only in a few cases where, for the safety of the people concerned or of the public, the person undergoing trial needs to be kept in custody.

The Hon. Sir Baden Pattinson: Is there any law against it?

Mr. DUNSTAN: No, but I think what the Government should do in these circumstances is bring home to the judges of the Supreme Court the desirability of changing the procedure through which they go. I know that the judges have power to grant bail, but it is a practice of the Supreme Court not to do so. I am certain that if the Attorney-General made strong representations to the Chief Justice on this score there could be a change in procedure. I believe those representations should be made and that this system, which gravely injures not only people's comfort but their self-respect,



unwarrantedly in many cases, should not be allowed to continue.

Regarding criminal trials before the Supreme Court and courts of criminal jurisdiction, I wish to mention the enormous expense to which people are put in this State to defend themselves successfully. On obtaining acquittal, they are faced with the delightful fact that their names have been cleared but that this has been in some cases at an expense of some thousands of pounds, for which they can obtain no recompense from the community that has caused them that expense. Costs are never granted in the Supreme Court on a criminal trial. In recent criminal trials men have spent thousands of pounds to obtain their acquittal. They need, as the State well knows, proper representation. The State has counsel before the court, and so must the defendant have counsel. He loses a great deal of money through having to undergo his trial and being away from his avocation. He must pay witness fees and counsel fees. He has the cost of the preliminary hearing and of the Supreme Court hearing. Why should the State accuse a man unsuccessfully (the country, as the jury is called, finding him not guilty) yet, in effect, impose upon him a penalty of hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of pounds to protect his name from an unjust accusation by the community?

This is a grievous wrong. The State should recover adequate costs where these are recoverable from persons found guilty and the State should pay the taxed costs of every person who is acquitted. The costs should follow the event. That is the only just course in criminal as it is in civil actions. Any other situation means that we are doing a very grave injustice to many people in our community. This goes on day after day.

A case was mentioned here today. A man was acquitted of murder. It was found that he was not guilty of murder or manslaughter—but it cost him £2,000! He might not have recovered £2,000 in taxed costs but he would have recovered a considerable amount if his costs had been taxed and granted against the Crown. This is not something that will run us down the drain financially, because we can recover adequate sums in many cases of persons who have been found guilty. What we lose on the swings we shall, to a certain extent, gain on the roundabouts. At the moment we spend less on law, order and public safety, net, than does any other State of the Commonwealth. Our Supreme Court, Local Court and Police Court departments are making a profit.

Mr. Millhouse: The corollary of what you are saying is that somebody who is convicted should pay as well?

Mr. DUNSTAN: Yes; I advocate that.

Mr. Millhouse: It would be fairly hollow in some cases in the criminal court, wouldn't it?

Mr. DUNSTAN: In the case of some people in the criminal court it is true it would be hollow, but not in other cases.

The Hon. Sir Baden Pattinson: Where it was not hollow a double penalty would occur.

Mr. DUNSTAN: Yes. As it is, in the Police Court on occasions considerable amounts in costs are awarded to persons who are found not guilty, and that is not considered a double penalty. I do not see why a man should not pay the costs to which he has put the State for bringing him to justice.

Mr. Millhouse: The costs in the Police Court are, as a rule, only witnesses' fees and out-of-pocket fees.

Mr. DUNSTAN: Counsel fees are granted also where counsel have been involved.

Mr. Millhouse: That is unusual.

Mr. DUNSTAN: And, where costs are granted against the Crown in the Police Court, as they are in some cases, they are not always inconsiderable. I can remember a case not so long ago (in which I was involved) in which the amount of the costs awarded against the man concerned was a substantial sum. If we are not to do this, then what is to be our attitude towards people whom the community wrongfully accuses? Our representatives on the jury find them not guilty, and then we say, "Well, you are free to go. If you are ruined in the meantime that is hard luck. We find you have had the misfortune to be accused of something you didn't do. That is a misfortune that you must bear with whatever fortitude you have. The community is sorry and all that, but we don't propose to do anything to remedy the grave financial hardship that we have placed upon you and your family."

That is unjust and I hope that this community will not continue to do it. It is quite specifically the policy of the Labor Party to grant costs to persons who are acquitted in criminal cases and it will seek to amend the Supreme Court Act to see that, except in exceptional circumstances (where the judge must find exceptional circumstances), the costs will follow the event in a criminal trial. I believe that that should be the case in criminal proceedings and however much it is necessary to compensate those people who have been harmed by some third person in the community

who is guilty of a crime, how much more necessary is it for the community to compensate a person to whom it has done the great harm that is being done to many people, who are brought before the Supreme Court and then faced with enormous costs to defend themselves successfully against an accusation that is proved wrong.

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: The matters raised by the member for Whyalla come partly within the jurisdiction of the Chief Secretary and partly within that of the Attorney-General. I will refer his complaints to both Ministers. The matter raised by the member for Norwood is one of high Government policy. I will consult the Attorney-General in due course and no doubt he will have it considered by Cabinet.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I have listened with great interest to what the member for Norwood said and, in part at least, I agree with him. Injustice is done in some cases because of the heavy burden of costs in the Criminal Court. If the policy of the honourable member's Party is as he states, I think that it goes a little too far. However, I believe that the judge should have a discretion in certain cases in which he thinks that there are exceptional circumstances and that costs should be taxed against the Crown. I do not think it should be put, as I understand the Labor Party would like it put, the other way around. I hope that the Government will consider some alteration in the present arrangement under which there are virtually no costs awarded in the Criminal Court.

Mr. LOVEDAY: I thank the Minister of Education for his reply. Following on what was said by the members for Norwood and Mitcham I wish to point out that what was raised by the member for Norwood has a direct application to the case of a constituent of mine to which I referred. As an indication of how expensive justice can be to a person in the country I shall mention his experience. His case was remanded five times (four times at his request, admittedly) for the sole reason that in order to have the case properly and adequately dealt with and defended it had to be heard in the city. My constituent lost considerable wages and had heavy travelling expenses as he had to travel 500 miles on each occasion. His total costs were over £300.

Line passed.

Adelaide Local Court Department, £74,119—  
passed.

Adelaide Police Court Department, £59,822.

Mr. DUNSTAN: At present we are grievously short of magistrates in this department and in the Country and Suburban Courts Department, and both departments are working under difficulties. The Country and Suburban Courts Department exercises basically similar jurisdiction to that of the Adelaide Police Court Department. It has proved difficult, on the present rates prescribed, to attract sufficient magistrates into the Public Service. Several who were in the service have been unfortunately lost to it by illness or death. There has been a surprisingly high rate of death and illness amongst the magistrates in these departments. Some still in the departments are suffering illness of a grave nature which, in the foreseeable future, will mean they will not be able to carry on in their positions. I have heard various proposals for remedying the situation. One, which is utterly inadequate, suggested that these people should be constituted judges of petty sessions and be given a title, apparently to make their poverty more completely splendid.

The reason why people are not going into the department is not that they are not called judges but that they are not being paid enough. There are too few solicitors in this State to cope with the amount of work. That situation will be remedied in due course because of the large influx into the law school, and the recent influx is so great that it may be difficult for some to find adequate avenues of employment in the profession. To remedy the situation in the Public Service, we have to attract to the departments people of sufficient standing and experience in the profession to be able to discharge adequately the duties of magistrates, and these duties are onerous. The attitude of the Public Service Commissioner towards the duties of magistrates is completely unreal. He takes the attitude that these people are not overworked and that they have much leisure: that, on occasions, they have a heavy list that suddenly collapses and they are no longer required to do a full day in court but have time to read law reports or prepare considered judgments, and that is something that apparently the Commissioner finds is a leisure-time activity. Because of the attitude and the opposition by the Public Service Commissioner to claims for higher salaries, we have a situation where salaries granted to magistrates are below the average earnings of people of their standing in the profession, that is, of the seniority and experience within the profession that one expects a magistrate to have before his appointment.

The average person of that standing within the community is making a better income than the magistrates are paid. We find magistrates resigning from their positions to go back into private practice because they are dissatisfied with the conditions within the service. In the present circumstances I think the simple thing to do is to put magistrates into that group of people whose salaries are fixed by Statute and to provide them with an adequate reward so that we can attract suitable people into the magistracy, and unless the Government acts quickly the situation will not get any better, but worse. Few of my own contemporaries in the profession are now being appointed to the magistrates' positions, and few would accept a magistrate's job under the present conditions. I think the member for Mitcham would agree that that was the position. We are faced with a difficult set of circumstances in getting cases heard in the Country and Suburban Courts Department, and the Adelaide Police Court Department is coping only because of the valuable assistance of retired magistrates. We ought to be able to have adequately staffed courts.

One other matter I want to raise on this line relates to the question of costs in criminal cases. In cases before courts of summary jurisdiction magistrates on occasions grant costs to a successful defendant but the basis on which these costs are granted is in my belief quite inadequate. I am not referring merely to the sum of money awarded. The decisions normally followed by magistrates in this regard are those that are cited in Mr. Hannan's book on summary procedure, and normally the attitude of the bench is that if the defence is required to embark on its case then costs are not granted to the defendant; that is, if the Crown makes out a *prima facie* case then the costs must be borne by the defendant, even though he needs to give only a little evidence and the magistrate advises the Crown to withdraw, which it does.

This is an unfair basis upon which to decide such matters. I believe that costs should follow the event generally, but even short of that, there are many cases where the prosecution well knows what is contained in the defence case, and where it is able adequately to judge its chances of success. There are numbers of what the bench calls "optimistic prosecutions" brought, and magistrates have commented upon this. They have found that they were, indeed, optimistic prosecutions and that the police well knew the kind of evidence that was available to the defendant was

also available to the police, but was not called. The police make out a case which needs to be answered, not calling all the evidence that is known to them, and then the defendant is forced to call that evidence and he does not get his costs. I can cite numbers of cases where this has occurred. I do not think it is fair, and I do not think that should be the basis on which costs are granted, even in the present limited way in which costs are to be granted and even if one does not go so far as the policy of this Party in the matter.

I believe that people are made to embark upon defences which they should never have had to embark on. The member for Torrens (Mr. Coumbe) well knows of a case in his district, for instance, where a prosecution was brought, apparently in order to stop the protests of the individual concerned about the use of a general warrant. The prosecution was brought, making an allegation against this man. The witness put forward by the police as the main witness to the case of larceny was a person known to the police, though not known to the defence at the time, to have a long string of convictions for dishonesty. As soon as the defence embarked upon its case, the magistrate advised that it would be sensible to withdraw it, and, indeed, the Crown Prosecutor was brought into the case and he advised that the prosecution should never have been brought. However, costs were not awarded because the defendant had had to answer the *prima facie* case made out. I believe we ought to be far more generous in this matter to people who are found to have been brought before the courts wrongly, and I hope the Attorney-General will make some representations to the magistrates on this score.

Line passed.

Country and Suburban Courts Department, £140,268.

Mr. LOVEDAY: The shortage of magistrates is having an impact on country areas. I have already raised the question of the necessity for a special magistrate to serve the needs of the three northern cities of Port Pirie, Port Augusta and Whyalla, but so far, because of the shortage of magistrates, those representations have been unsuccessful. From the information given to me by the Attorney-General, there seems to be not the slightest doubt that the reason for being unable to find people willing to accept the position of magistrate is the salary offered. There is an urgent case for a resident magistrate for those northern cities that I have mentioned. Not only is the load of work that has fallen on the local

justices far too heavy, but also they are called upon to deal with cases that should be dealt with by magistrates; this is evident from the records of the courts. This is a particularly important matter for the district I represent.

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: The present shortage of magistrates, both in the metropolitan area and in the country and suburban courts, is acknowledged. This shortage is caused not only by the normal retirements of magistrates because of their reaching the retiring age but also because of the abnormal and untimely illnesses and deaths of magistrates long before such illnesses or deaths were expected. Also, as the member for Norwood has said, the shortage is caused by resignations of magistrates who desire either higher remuneration or more rapid promotion within their profession. These matters have not escaped the notice of the Attorney-General, who has had discussions with the Public Service Commissioner, members of the Law Society Council, and members of Cabinet. He has discussed the matter with Cabinet on several occasions, the last occasion being last week. I am sure that he has the matter in hand and that, if it is capable of easy and early solution, the solution will be found soon.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I do not altogether agree with the member for Norwood (Mr. Dunstan) that the only answer to recruiting magistrates for, I think, the seven positions now vacant in South Australia is more money. I think that is one factor, but I think there is a great case for examining the whole of our judicial system with a view to its possible reorganization to provide for courts of intermediate jurisdiction between the jurisdictions of the Supreme Court and the present police and local courts. The honourable member rather rubbished the suggestion that we should have local court judges or judges of petty sessions. I do not think all the magistrates should simply be given that title and no more, but I think there is a case for having, on both the criminal and the civil side, an intermediate jurisdiction presided over by judges, who would be judges not of the Supreme Court but of a county court, or a name such as that. Below that, there would be the third strata of magistrates presiding over local and police courts. That would be a big reorganization—one might almost say an upheaval—in our judicial system, but it would only parallel the position in, I think, all other States. I suggest that the Government consider doing something along those lines.

Regarding costs in the Police Court, I think it only fair to remind the Committee (which the member for Norwood did not do) of the principle upon which the present arrangements are based; that is, that the Crown (in the Police Court it is usually the police) is under an obligation to the community to bring before the court by charging them people suspected of having committed crimes. That is the duty of the prosecution and it is merely carrying out a public duty by doing this. The theory behind the present lack of costs is that the Crown should not be penalized for doing what is regarded as its duty. If the prosecution fails for one reason or another, that is good luck for the defendant, but nevertheless it is not the fault of the prosecution. Although I do not know the particular cases to which the honourable member has referred, I do not deny that sometimes the type of things to which he has referred and about which he has complained do take place. However, let us remember that it is the duty of the police to do what they are doing. The magistrate will normally award costs to the defendant if he believes that the prosecution should not have been brought by the police. I think that is another way of saying what the honourable member has already said. If the magistrate feels that the police were not justified in bringing the prosecution, costs will normally be awarded, but if the police were justified in doing what they did, which is merely their duty, then costs will not be awarded. However, there may well be a case here for looking at the present arrangement with a view to perhaps being more generous to defendants who are not found guilty and not convicted for one reason or another. We have to get the thing into perspective. If I may say this with great respect, I think the member for Norwood (Mr. Dunstan) got it a little out of perspective.

Line passed.

Coroner's Department; £10,119—passed.

Registrar-General of Deeds Department, £231,353.

Mr. BYWATERS: With reference to town planning, there appears in today's *Advertiser* an excellent article, written by "Our Real Estate Writer" and headed "Planning River Development". It reads:

The need for a regional planning authority to co-ordinate the many uses being made of the River Murray in South Australia should be considered soon. The development of our 400 miles of the waterway is of concern not only to riverside settlers but to a much larger, mobile, population comprising visitors from other States and

from Adelaide. There is a growing need to think beyond mere local requirements and to see the river as an asset requiring comprehensive development for a wide range of activities.

In South Australia at least seven authorities exercise control over the Murray and its banks. Yet some spheres of riverside development appear to have been given insufficient attention. Too little has been done to exploit the recreation potential.

It is a long article and rather than read the rest of it I shall refer to several relevant points. The writer goes on to say that the Lower Murray area will, in effect, become an extension of the metropolitan area in years to come as fast transport and improved roadways will bring the area closer to Adelaide. He points out the need for recreation areas and states that last year 138,450 visitors came to South Australia along the Murray Valley, including 71,650 from other States; and that probably as many people travelled through the valley in the opposite direction. In the past six years the number of visitors from other States has increased by 102 per cent, which demonstrates the tourist potential of the River Murray areas. But the development of recreation areas there is far beyond the resources of the local councils, many of which are district councils with extensive areas within their boundaries. Thus, they are not able to develop the river areas as they should be developed. The writer further states in his excellent article that there are at least 1,000 shacks along the river, many of which are of a poor standard and which could become an eye-sore. He advocates some form of control over them and their erection, which does not obtain at the moment. He also mentions that provision should be made for access to the river. I think he may be incorrect in saying that areas adjacent to the river, 150 links wide from the edge of the river, are Crown lands. That is not so in all cases. In many cases freehold ownership goes right to the water's edge and because of this continuity of access is not possible. The writer points out that this is so because some owners are fencing to the water's edge. At the moment they have a perfect right to do this, which is a disadvantage as many people who would like to use the river are not able to do so. The writer suggests 150 links should be made available to provide for a road and recreation grounds.

The main point of the article is the writer's claim that there is a need for overall planning of the river region. Most people associated with the river would wholeheartedly agree with

this suggestion, because it is apparent that with so many different people having control over planning it is not possible to do overall planning for the benefit of future generations. There is no doubt that the river is becoming increasingly popular. Many people are using the waterways with speed craft and this is causing concern. The Minister of Works will probably hear about this soon. Some overall control is needed to see that people who use the river and the areas near to it have the best opportunity of getting the full advantage from the facilities available. The councils have done much towards providing more tourist attractions, but it is evident that it is not possible, under the present set-up, to develop the area as it should be developed. I commend this article to all members and particularly to members of Cabinet. I suggest that they consider it carefully. I do not know the writer's name; he is referred to as "Our Real Estate Writer." He has much knowledge of the matter and I believe the suggestions in the article are important to the future of South Australia.

Line passed.

Miscellaneous, £49,212—passed.

#### TREASURER AND MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION.

Treasury Department, £44,056; Prices Branch, £7,480; Superannuation Department, £60,711; Motor Vehicles Department, £270,233; Agent-General in England Department, £51,885; Land Tax Department, £144,822; Stamp and Succession Duties Department, £52,179—passed.

Publicity and Tourist Bureau and Immigration Department, £296,502.

Mr. BYWATERS: There is a need for development of the Murray River tourist potential. Some money allocated each year for tourist interests could be used to offset interest charges rather than as a direct grant. Instead of making small grants to groups, the Government should consider making loans and grants to pay interest charges, as this would be better than small sums on a pound-for-pound subsidy basis, particularly to district councils or tourist resorts. If larger sums were available as interest-free loans much work would be done. Many areas would be developed by using interest-free loans and this would help the tourist industry. It is difficult to do everything that should be done in the time available, but people who really want to do something would avail themselves of this type of loan and complete works of benefit to the district and, in turn, to the tourist trade generally. Along the Murray River the tourist potential is enormous but cannot be developed because of the shortage of money.

Mr. LOVEDAY: Negotiations for the Whyalla swimming pool have proceeded. The Whyalla City Commission has obtained a loan of £45,000, I think, and an application has been made for the usual subsidy. Preliminary work has been done. Is any subsidy included in this year's Estimates?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Premier and Treasurer): Whyalla swimming pool has not been included in the schedule, although Iron Baron has been granted a subsidy. I shall inquire about Whyalla. It is never possible to have a complete list when the Estimates are presented. Some applications and inquiries are not included but if they are completed they are shown on the schedule.

Line passed.

Miscellaneous, £6,865,988—passed.

MINISTER OF LANDS AND MINISTER OF  
REPATRIATION.

Lands Department, £933,233; Government Motor Garage, £51,047; Miscellaneous, £314,612—passed.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

HONEY MARKETING ACT REVIVAL AND  
AMENDMENT BILL.

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendment:

Page 6, line 1 (clause 11)—After "amended" insert the following passage:

(a) By inserting after the word "list" (second occurring) in subsection (5) thereof the words "and who at that time are 15 years of age or over".

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN (Minister of Agriculture): This simple amendment, inserted in another place, provides for the eligibility of voting for the future board to be confined to persons of 15 years and over. The principle was adopted in reference to the election of producer members and I think the Committee at that time would have accepted such a principle for all matters. I recommend that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. BYWATERS: I agree with the Minister and support the amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, September 29, at 2 p.m.