

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, August 18, 1966.

The SPEAKER (Hon. L. G. Riches) 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:

Priees Act Amendment,
Road Traffic Act Amendment.

QUESTIONS

SERVICE PAY.

Mr. HALL: I have received a letter from a South Australian branch of the Australasian Transport Officers Federation, which states:

At a recent meeting of the members of this branch of the Australasian Transport Officers Federation, I was directed to write to you with regard to the anomalies deriving from the refusal of the present Government to pay service grants to railway officers. No doubt you are aware of the appeals made and the deputations sent to Mr. Kneebone (Minister of Transport) advising him of the injustice of this Government's decision and through which the salaried staff is unjustly victimized. . . . It must be evident that dissatisfaction exists amongst the salaried officers, not only because of a denial of a payment to which they think they are entitled, but also because of many cases where supervising officers are receiving a total lower income than those whom they are supervising.

In the light of the precarious situation of the Government's finances, I would be loath to ask the Premier to spend more money. However, in view of the fact that, when this Government introduced service pay, members of the Opposition protested at the haphazard manner of its introduction, I ask the Premier whether he has any views on this matter and whether he intends to act according to the opinions expressed by these members of the Australasian Transport Officers Federation?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I can only assume that it was the secretary of the organization that corresponded with the Leader. I object to the Leader's suggestion that this Government introduced service pay in a haphazard manner. Our policy provided that we would introduce service pay for weekly paid employees, both male and female, in the Government service. It provided that after the first 12 months of continuous employment the increment would be 10s. a week; after two years, 17s. 6d. a week; and after the third and subsequent years, 25s. a week. We know that in some industries certain of these weekly paid

employees were promoted to leading hand and were immediately paid a margin above the normal tradesmen, but that because of the increase of 25s. service pay for those who were eligible the weekly paid employees in some instances caught up with those who were on a margin. This matter has been investigated by the Minister of Labour and Industry, but I understand that there are some matters still outstanding which, as indicated by the Leader, we are not in a position to meet. If an increase in margins took these people above certain salaried officers, it would become a question of where we should commence and where we should end with the salary ranges. The matter is still being investigated to see whether a solution can be found from the point of view of the effect on salaried officers.

STATES' FINANCES.

Mr. HUGHES: A report in today's *News*, under the heading "Budget Revolt by Victoria and New South Wales", states:

Today the two senior States, New South Wales and Victoria, are in revolt against the Federal Government over finances. Both claim they were treated unfairly in Tuesday night's Budget and are pressing for a better deal in the allocation of funds. . . . Within 48 hours of bringing down his first Budget, Mr. McMahon is in one of the hottest political spots in his 17 years in Parliament. Already he has the major States' Premiers (Mr. Askin and Sir Henry Bolte) ranged squarely against him, and it would not surprise to see other Premiers join the queue before they put their demands to the Commonwealth next month.

Would the Premier care to comment on the Commonwealth Budget's allocation to South Australia?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: This State will gain some advantage as a result of the Commonwealth Government's Budget, in regard to certain aspects of hospitalization. Although I have been asked how far we can go in this matter, I have not yet made up my mind what line to follow, other than I have already forwarded a letter to the Prime Minister, about which I was asked a question recently. If there is to be a lift in the State's economy the Commonwealth Government must expect either to spend some of its money on buildings in this State or to make available an extra grant to assist the building industry here.

As I understand the position, if there is to be a further claim by the States, I think it is the responsibility of the senior State to make representation to the Commonwealth Government (as has been done in the past on these matters) after inviting the Premiers of other States to suggest ideas on financial matters.

No correspondence has been exchanged between the Premiers of the major States of New South Wales and Victoria and me on this matter as yet. I know that tenders were called to build two ships for the Miller organization, whose main works are mostly in New South Wales, and that the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited at Whyalla was a successful tenderer. However, my information discloses that representations have now been made from New South Wales and Queensland for tenders to be re-opened.

The Hon. T. C. Stott: When did tenders officially close?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I do not know. I know that they have closed, and I am speaking about a matter of which I know something. South Australia needs this shipbuilding work and cannot afford to lose it. No pressure should be exerted on the Commonwealth Government by any State to have the tenders re-opened. As we have the largest shipbuilding yard in the Commonwealth, working most efficiently and employing hundreds of people in the area, we cannot afford to lose this work to other States, particularly if it is necessary to provide additional employment in this State. If representations were to be made either to the Prime Minister or Commonwealth Treasurer I should at least expect all State Premiers to receive an invitation accordingly, because I do not know of any one State that is being treated over-generously as a result of the recent Commonwealth Budget. If such an invitation is extended, I shall certainly accept it and present a case on behalf of this State. In the absence of an invitation, however, I shall be willing to join the queue.

SOLDIER SETTLERS.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: I have been informed that faulty joins in what is known as the southern main of the Loxton irrigation scheme (which is now supposed to be in full commission for the watering of the southern part of the Loxton area) have interrupted the irrigation of soldier settlements on three occasions this week. The breaking or coming apart of such joins, until they are repaired, will unfortunately create problems, because this is the time of the year when soldier settlers and other irrigationists in the area are using heavy nitrogenous fertilizers for their trees which, if sufficient water is not received, will suffer leaf fall and damage. Surprisingly enough, no trouble has occurred in the northern main; the difficulty exists only in the southern main. The breaks that have occurred this week represent the third time that irrigationists in the

area have experienced the problem. Will the Minister of Irrigation therefore ascertain what has caused this trouble and, as this has become an urgent problem, how it can be solved?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am not aware of the problem, as it has not yet been reported to me. However, as a result of the honourable member's approaching me before the House met today, I hope later this afternoon to have some relevant information. I appreciate the importance of the matter. An engineering problem is involved, but I certainly hope and trust that the engineer concerned will produce a permanent solution. I assure the honourable member that, if it is possible, the situation will be remedied as quickly as possible.

HOUSING.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked last week about how much the cost of building a house of average size would increase in South Australia as a result of the recent basic wage increase?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The only information I have is that a rise of \$100-\$105 will apply to the average Housing Trust house. I did not inquire about private building, because I understand that most house-building by private builders is undertaken on a speculative basis, not as a result of a direct contract.

INSURANCE.

Mrs. BYRNE: My question is supplementary to a question I asked on Tuesday concerning an accident to a bus carrying marching girls and the resultant controversy over damages recoverable by the injured passengers. My attention has now been drawn to the fact that the same conditions may apply to passengers using the free shoppers' buses that make trips in the Modbury and Tea Tree Gully district, as well as in other districts, to certain shopping centres should they be unfortunate enough to be injured in an accident involving one of these buses. Can the Attorney-General clarify the position regarding the insurance coverage on such passengers?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The third party policies provided for by the Motor Vehicles Act cover only indemnity by insurance companies for any claim for negligence against someone using a motor vehicle on the roads. They do not cover all claims in respect of injuries. Any person on the road is not necessarily insured against injury; he is insured only in that anybody who does him an injury may be indemnified by an insurance company if negligence is involved. Generally speaking,

shoppers using a free bus service are not necessarily covered by insurance against any injury that may occur. Perhaps they would have some coverage, but if they wanted to cover themselves completely they would have to have personal accident insurance because the bus could be involved in an accident where no negligence could be proved against the driver or any other servant of the company owning it.

TRAFFIC SURVEY.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: On page 3 of this morning's paper appears a news item concerning a survey by the traffic research unit at the University of Adelaide, consisting of Professor Robertson, Dr. Ryan, and Mr. McLean. Has the Premier seen the report, which obviously deals with many matters (although the one that is starred in the paper is the right-of-way rule)? If he has seen it and the Government has studied it, will he say whether it is proposed to take any action on its recommendations? If the Government has not studied it, will the Premier say whether the Government will study it with a view to taking legislative action on the matters raised in it?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Following an Executive Council meeting this morning there was a short meeting of Cabinet, and I expect Cabinet will have this matter before it on Monday for further consideration.

CITRUS INDUSTRY.

Mr. QUIRKE: Has the Minister of Lands a reply to a question I asked him yesterday concerning graded-out oranges that are presenting a difficulty on the Murray River?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yesterday I told the honourable member that I would treat this as a matter of urgency. Consequently, I was in touch with the Secretary of the Citrus Organisation Committee this morning, and he in turn conferred with the Chairman. They have issued the following statement (although the honourable member will appreciate that this matter requires far more detailed investigation than it has been possible to give today):

The Citrus Organization Committee is currently investigating all possible outlets for citrus fruit. Most of the navels being dumped in river districts at present are damaged or unsaleable and do not comply with fresh fruit regulations. It is normal for growers to have to discard a proportion of their navel crop each year. There are various reasons for this—unsound fruit, fruit damaged on the tree, development of blue mould, red scale, second crop or off-type fruit, and wind and storm damage has also occurred this year. All of these have con-

tributed to making the fruit unsaleable. It has been the practice of growers themselves to discard such fruit. One way of disposing of some of this fruit is to use it for juice and for years Berri Fruit Juices Co-operative has taken quantities of navels for processing. In many instances it has done so to help the industry since juice factories normally do not use navels because they are not as suitable for juicing purposes as other varieties. Seeded oranges, such as valencias, are preferred. The citrus industry was fortunate this year in that the Berri Fruit Juices Co-operative undertook to process 1,000 tons and, in fact, eventually took 1,600 tons, or about 75,000 bushels, of navels. The Berri Fruit Juices Co-operative, as well as most river co-operatives, is finding it difficult at present to finance increased capital works and this fact, together with a limited demand for navel juice, precludes an increased intake of this variety. All those connected with the industry, including the Citrus Organization Committee, are concerned over this aspect. It is pointed out that, so far, out of a navel crop of just over 1,000,000 bushels, about 300,000 cases has been exported and 500,000 sold on local markets. At present there is less than 200,000 cases remaining to be marketed, and it is confidently anticipated that there will be a ready sale for this fruit. The quantity dumped only represents about 1 per cent of the total crop and is a much lower percentage than is the case with other varieties of fruit, namely, pears, peaches, apples and cherries.

ABORIGINES.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: Can the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs say why some Aboriginal families living on the Koonibba Reserve still occupy the old, dilapidated shacks that have been there for many years when there are still available to them eight or 10 more modern residences? The old shacks have no bathing facilities of any kind whereas the new houses have such facilities.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am not aware that there are vacancies in the newer type houses at Koonibba where there are applicants for them. Unfortunately, at the moment Koonibba is understaffed and we have consequent difficulties in completing our work programme there. However, I will inquire and report to the honourable member as soon as possible.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: I do not want the Minister to think that I am picking him for any reason, but information has come to me and I want to find out whether it is correct. It has been brought to my notice that some of the children travelling from Koonibba to Ceduna have to leave home in the morning without breakfast because the parents have spent the night on the drink, and if that is a fact those children may have not taken any lunch with them. They have to leave home at 7.50

a.m., and probably they arrive back at Koonibba at 6 p.m. Will the Minister ascertain whether that is correct, and, if it is, will he have something done about the matter?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The information the honourable member has received is certainly not in accordance with the information previously given to me as to the situation at Koonibba. However, I will certainly have an investigation made and inform the honourable member.

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs a reply to my question of last week regarding a report in the weekly press about Aborigines in the South-East?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have a report from the Senior Welfare Officer on an investigation in Penola and Kalangadoo following a letter from the council and an article in the *Sunday Mail* of August 7. I received a letter from the Penola council and I must say that I appreciate the way in which the council has sought to deal with this matter. It had had certain complaints in the district and it communicated directly with me and intended that the matter should be investigated administratively and dealt with quietly in the interests of all the citizens of Penola, including Aboriginal residents there, the overwhelming majority of whom are well regarded by the council and by local residents. Unfortunately, there were published in the *Sunday Mail*, and subsequently in the *News*, some articles that were highly inaccurate and reported in the most emotional terms. Some local residents were seriously misquoted. I can say only that this type of journalism does the greatest harm to the proper integration of Aborigines into the community and has raised severe disquiet in this area. As will be seen by members from the report, some incidents alleged in the articles never happened. The report of the Senior Welfare Officer to the Minister states:

Through the district clerk, the council, at its last meeting, wishes to convey that although the council was concerned at the increasing complaints received from local residents, the council wished to dissociate itself from the impression the recent *Sunday Mail* article conveyed. The council had hoped the situation could be dealt with adequately by correspondence with suitable action by the department. Unfortunately, the language used by the reporter is emotional, people have been misquoted and he has highlighted out of proportion a number of incidents involving a small group of irresponsible Aborigines.

Mr. Morrell (the district clerk) accompanied me to the homes of a number of residents and was present during the

interviews. He also came to the homes of Aborigines who had been the cause of most of the complaints. He agreed that the department has difficulties, and within the framework of the present legal position, which treats Aborigines as equals, welfare officers were doing the best they could to advance Aborigines and at the same time meet the critical comments of other people. When interviewed, Councillor Donnelly showed that he was very upset at the manner in which he had been quoted in the *Sunday Mail*. A newspaper reporter had approached him for what he was told was to be a general discussion with information to be submitted to the Editor. As he understood the approach, there was no intention to quote him verbatim. He was so concerned at what had happened that he had telephoned the Editor and had since written a letter of explanation, a copy of which he offered to me.

There has been a reference in the newspapers to a suggestion that the police were turning a blind eye to actions by Aborigines in the area. The welfare officer reports that apparently there is a belief that police have a special power in relation to Aborigines. Actually, they have no special power any more than they have in relation to other people. There is no instruction for police to go light on Aborigines. There are no special powers for police to move on Aborigines; the powers are the same as those that relate to other people. The policy of integration does not involve any change in this situation. Aborigines who have broken the law relating to loitering have been treated the same as other people have been treated. Indeed, in certain instances in Penola Aborigines have been charged with being without proper means of support and have been dealt with the same as other members of the community have been dealt with. It is interesting to note that the welfare officer reports that some incidents about which there has been complaint have been incidents in which Europeans have been bludging on Aborigines in the district, and it has been the Europeans who have been charged, and properly so. The report continues:

The department began building houses in Penola in 1959 and five families from Point Pearce Reserve have moved into the town for varying periods. These houses have been located at different parts of the town, and until recently there were two at Lizzie Street, Penola. During 1965, the department purchased a third house in Lizzie Street, Penola. In fact, it was purchased on the representations of the honourable member. The report continues:

The original residents in Lizzie Street were well accepted.

Unfortunately, there has been some trouble with a third family that has just moved into Lizzie Street. These troubles have been mainly domestic troubles in which the local residents have not been specifically involved, but there have been some untoward domestic incidents at the house. The welfare officers have visited there and endeavoured to see that assistance was given in settling these differences. There is no evidence whatever that the man involved in this household has in any way molested any white resident.

There have been a couple of incidents in relation to some Aboriginal railway workers who have been moved to the area, because, unfortunately, a number of other families who descended on them were in difficulties and sought accommodation in the houses involved, but action has been taken in relation to this. However, as to the persons mentioned in the letter and newspaper article begging food late at night, only three such incidents could be discovered. At no time were stand-over tactics used. Two men were imprisoned for being without lawful means of support, and they have since been assisted by the department to leave the district.

Inquiries do not confirm that any Aboriginal was stabbed at Kalangadoo at any time, although this appeared in the article. A man with a record of convictions was treated for superficial wounds, following an argument, but he was not admitted to hospital and police inquiries did not establish how he received his injuries. Regarding the incident of the rifle shot at Penola, a rifle shot was fired into the ground and, in fact, there was no untoward incident which led to police action. Police inquiries later established no basis for a charge.

The Hon. T. C. Stott: A high standard of misreporting!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Exactly. The police officer at Penola has made a report to his department, claiming he was misquoted. Several questions put to him by the reporter, to which he replied in the negative, and all of his replies, were then joined together by the reporter in one sentence. The summary given to me by Mr. Glastonbury is as follows:

As a result of my inquiries I am satisfied that the behaviour of three or four Aborigines normally resident in the Lower South-East has deteriorated from the high standard which the majority have maintained over a number of years. This has come to a head in one section of Penola where five or six neighbours have been most concerned, and have made most complaints. This is unfortunate but it is something which happens in any town, more often with white people than with Aborigines.

It has been most noticeable in Penola because for seven years they have had Aboriginal residents who have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. Penola is a tightly-knit community and information of this sort is readily passed throughout the whole town.

Action has been taken by the department to address local organizations to acquaint them with exactly what our aims are in the town and to seek the assistance of local residents in endeavouring to integrate the Aborigines into the town, but it is clear from the reports that have been given to the department that most Aboriginal residents of Penola are very highly regarded and well accepted in the town, and that the difficulties that have arisen in Penola are not of a major nature and have mainly been occasioned by drifters who have come into the town, and not only Aboriginal drifters at that.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Mr. Speaker, the report the Minister has read is one of considerable public importance, and under the procedure of this House the House is entitled to have the papers tabled. I ask that the paper the Minister has read from be tabled.

The SPEAKER: I think the honourable member for Gumeracha is correct.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am perfectly happy to table the docket.

Later:

The SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that since the request to the Attorney-General to table the docket from which he has quoted, I have had an opportunity to examine Erskine May and to refresh my memory in relation to the practice. I quote from page 460 of May, under the heading "Citing documents not before the House", as follows:

Another rule, or principle of debate, may be here added. A Minister of the Crown is not at liberty to read or quote from a despatch or other State paper not before the House, unless he be prepared to lay it upon the table. This restraint is similar to the rule of evidence in courts of law, which prevents counsel from citing documents which have not been produced in evidence.

Later, May states:

A Minister who summarizes a correspondence, but does not actually quote from it, is not bound to lay it upon the table.

That refers to debate and not to questions, although, by reason of leniency from the Chair, question time sometimes gets very close to debate. I shall have to consider that matter further if members do not co-operate with me. Such consideration has been given in another place in connection with questions generally.

Minister are at liberty, even in debate, to summarize from documents. During question time they are entitled to quote from documents; it would be unworkable if they could not do so, as Ministers often, of necessity, have to quote from dockets in reply to questions. If dockets are laid on the table they become the property of the House and are no longer in the custody of Ministers. I intend, therefore, to return the docket concerned to the Attorney-General, who may make it available to members at his own discretion.

HOPE VALLEY SEWERAGE SCHEME.

Mrs. BYRNE: The proposed Hope Valley and Highbury sewerage scheme does not include the Hope Valley Primary School. As the proposed scheme terminates a short distance from the school, can the Minister of Works say whether the Engineering and Water Supply Department will consider extending the scheme to include this school?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The honourable member was good enough to indicate that she would be asking this question, and accordingly I have obtained a report. The Hope Valley and Highbury sewerage scheme was primarily designed to overcome problems of pollution of the Hope Valley reservoir caused by septic tank effluent and street drainage from houses built within the reservoir catchment area. The proposed scheme is not capable of further extension as a gravity scheme, and further sewerage schemes eastwards and north-eastwards to serve the Hope Valley Primary School and surrounding subdivisions will require extension of the approved main sewer in Grand Junction Road eastwards, to act as a collecting sewer from separate sewerage pumping systems necessary to serve these areas. Any approval to serve the area in question surrounding the Hope Valley Primary School is dependent upon the completion of the Hope Valley and Highbury sewerage scheme, which is scheduled for 1967-68, at which time consideration can be given to a scheme to serve the Hope Valley Primary School and surrounding areas. It will be seen that the Hope Valley Primary School is beyond the scope of the Hope Valley sewerage scheme, but I assure the honourable member that when the scheme is nearing completion special consideration will be given to extending it to provide for the primary school.

JUVENILE COURT.

Mr. HUGHES: I draw the attention of the Attorney-General to a newspaper comment upon

the action of the Juvenile Court Magistrate in excluding a newspaper reporter from the court. Has the Attorney-General had a report on this matter, and can he comment at this juncture?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have had a report both from the Chief Summary Magistrate and from the Juvenile Court Magistrate on this matter. It has been reported to me that newspaper reporters, in approaching people for comments on this matter, have stated that they intend to mount a campaign against the Government upon it. I have that in writing from certain of the people they approached, and that would seem to be borne out by what appears in the report of the Juvenile Court Magistrate. As those who practise before the Juvenile Court will know, the exclusion of newspaper reporters from the Juvenile Court is not new; in fact, the practice has been followed by Mr. Marshall over a considerable period. The enactment of the Juvenile Courts Act last year was giving effect in law to a practice that had been followed as a matter of courtesy by reporters previously. Mr. Marshall had excluded people from the Juvenile Court on many occasions because he considered it necessary in the interests of the juvenile appearing before the court that no persons other than those directly involved in the case should be in the courtroom. Most juveniles who come before the court are first offenders. Officers of the Social Welfare Department have given to the court confidential information regarding their home background, and under the new Juvenile Courts Act the magistrate may call for confidential reports from psychiatrists.

It is the view of the Juvenile Court Magistrate that it is vital that there be as little formality as possible in the proceedings, and as little between the magistrate and the child with whom he is dealing, in the way of outside interest or interference, as may be allowed with the existence of the court. Indeed, at the time the Juvenile Courts Act was being drafted, consideration was given to whether we should alter our administrative set-up in relation to juveniles to one similar to that existing in many other places dealing with juveniles where there is no formal court at all but where juveniles are dealt with administratively by a committee. We did not go as far as that, because we considered there were many advantages in the protection of juveniles and their parents in retaining some form of formal court procedure. We wanted to see that the best interests of juveniles before the court were met. For a long time newspaper reporters

have been excluded from the court: I have been, when I was sitting waiting for another juvenile case to come on, and the magistrate has asked me to leave. I was willing to do so, as were reporters on that occasion. That has been standard procedure. It was apparently decided by the newspaper concerned that it would make a demonstration on this matter, not because of what was going on in the Juvenile Court but because of a projected Bill to come before this House on matters other than dealings before the Juvenile Court. I read to members the report of the Juvenile Court Magistrate:

Subsection (1) of section 56 of the Juvenile Courts Act, 1965-66, reads:

The room or place in which a juvenile court sits shall not be open to the public and at the hearing before a juvenile court of any information, complaint, charge or other proceedings against a child, the court may order that all persons not directly interested in the case shall be excluded from the court or place of hearing.

That matter was debated in this House: the terms were clearly explained in Committee. There was no question of any concealment of its effects, yet we have a suggestion in the *Advertiser* that there was a hurried concealment of the effects of this legislation. Apparently reporters sitting in the gallery did not bother to take note of what was taking place in the House.

Mr. Lawn: Like Mr. Markwell, who, according to this morning's paper, spoke in this House yesterday!

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The report continues:

Section 56 (1) of the Juvenile Courts Act is very similar to section 177 of the Social Welfare Act, 1926-1965, which reads—

This was also debated last year. The report continues:

At the hearing of any complaint, information or indictment against any child, the court before which such hearing takes place may order that all persons not directly interested in the case shall be excluded from the court or place of hearing. Subsection (1) of section 64 of the Juvenile Courts Act reads:

Unless otherwise ordered by the court before which the proceedings are held, the result of any proceedings in a juvenile court or the result of any proceedings in the Supreme Court on any appeal or committal from a juvenile court may, subject to this section, be published or reported in a newspaper or by radio or television.

Before Court this morning I was asked by a representative of the *Advertiser* to unofficially express my opinion as to the meaning of the word "result" in section 64 (1). He drew my attention to a report in the *News* dated

August 15 which gave an account in some detail of what had been said in the Juvenile Court on the hearing of a particular case. I told the reporter that in my opinion the word "result" limited publication to the charge and the order made by the Court.

There is no suggestion at any stage by the Government or by the court that the details of the charge cannot be published, because they are essentially a part of the result. The report continues:

Soon after entering the Court a reporter took a seat at the back of the bar table. I asked him which paper he represented and he replied "The News". I drew his attention to the information published yesterday and he asked me for an interpretation as to what information could be legitimately published. I told him that in my opinion all that could be published was the charge and the order made by the Court, unless the Court also allowed the defendant's name to be published.

Mr. Marshall has made orders releasing the names of juveniles for publication when he thought this was an additional penalty that ought to be provided. The report continues: I explained that the Court files containing these details would be available to the press, upon request. I also told him that I could, if necessary, make an order under section 56 of the Act prohibiting the press representatives from attending the hearings in the Juvenile Court. I told him that I hoped that it would not be necessary to make such an order, but that if he insisted on attending, I would have to make the order. I explained that I had taken no action to exclude the press up to this time because they had not been in the habit of remaining in the court. The reporter said that he would bring the matter to the attention of his superiors and he then left. This conversation took place between cases and in the presence of the Clerk of the Court, Mr. McNally, who was waiting to speak to me on another matter. In the presence of the reporter, Mr. McNally agreed with my statement that the Court files containing all the information which could be published would be available to the press representatives for perusal. When I resumed at 2.25 p.m. today—

this was dated August 16—

to commence the hearing of an "uncontrolled child" charge—

that is the sexual misconduct of a girl brought before the court, and the details have to be given to the court, such as her home background and the like—

the same reporter was present. You will recall—

this is a report to the Chief Summary Magistrate, and "you" refers to him—

that in the meantime I had consulted you on the telephone as to what action I should take if the reporter insisted

on being present in the Court. I asked the reporter whether he insisted on a right to be present, whereupon he said that he had been instructed by his superiors to attend. I then made an order under section 56 of the Act that all persons not directly interested in the case before the Court were excluded from the Court. The reporter then left. A record of what I said in Court is forwarded herewith. At the request of the reporter I later allowed him to see a typewritten record of my statement on the understanding that it was for the purpose of informing his superiors as to what I had said. He said that he had made a note of what I said, but that he was unable to record all of it whilst he was in Court. I believe that he told my clerk that the typewritten account was in accordance with his memory of what was said. It seems to me that the *News* authorities have deliberately provoked this incident for their own purposes. The case before the Court was of little interest to the press or the public and it is very unusual for a reporter to appear in the Juvenile Court during the afternoons, when cases of this nature are heard. It is even more unusual for a report of the result of any such case to appear in the press. I believe that the Honourable the Attorney-General made it clear in the House of Assembly, in answer to a question, that newspaper representatives had no right to attend sittings of the Juvenile Court. This could be checked in the *Hansard* report of the debate when the Bill was in Committee.

What Mr. Marshall said is as follows:

I make an order under section 56 of the Juvenile Courts Act that all persons not directly interested in the case before the Court shall be excluded from the Court. The press has forced this issue by insisting on being present. The reporter present has been instructed by his superiors to attend the Juvenile Court this afternoon. The Act came into operation on July 7, 1966, but up to this stage I have not found it necessary to give any such direction, for the reason that the reporters from the newspapers have not been in the habit of remaining within the precincts of the Court. Obviously there has been some discussion about this particular matter; only this morning I spoke to the same reporter who asked me for an interpretation of sections 56 and 64 of the Act. I explained to the reporter on that occasion that only the result of any proceedings in the Juvenile Court could be published and that, if necessary, I could make an order under section 56 which would prohibit members of the press from attending. I also explained I would not make such an order unless the press insisted on the right to be present. It seems to me that the press is insisting on the right to be present and challenging the authority of the bench to make such an order. Under the circumstances, and without any ill-will towards the press, but bearing in mind the fact that in effect it has challenged my authority to make such an order, I make the order under section 56, the effect of which is to exclude members of the press whilst this case is being heard.

ROAD MAINTENANCE (CONTRIBUTION) ACT.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Will the Minister representing the Minister of Roads obtain from his colleague a report on the methods, if any, used in determining the district allocations listed in a reply given to the member for Flinders on August 11, in relation to moneys collected under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act? Further, will he obtain a break-up of the allocations to the various councils in the districts that come under the departmental districts of South-East and Eastern?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

INFESTED CATTLE.

Mr. HEASLIP: Has the Minister of Lands, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture, a reply to the question I asked last week about the entry into South Australia of cattle infested with noogoora burr?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Director of Agriculture reports:

The New South Wales authorities have one ranger stationed at Broken Hill, who has the task of generally ensuring that healthy stock can move freely throughout the Western Division. He spends only a small part of his time at Broken Hill and, consequently, is not always available to inspect stock for burr just before they enter South Australia. Road transports frequently by-pass Broken Hill, and another difficulty is that on-the-property inspections would often be quite useless because the stock can become infested with the burr in transit to South Australia. No regular sale is held in Broken Hill, which South Australian inspectors could attend. The interstate sale at Yelta in the north of Victoria is regularly attended by a noogoora burr inspector from South Australia and this gives the State adequate protection from that quarter.

Regulations for the control of noogoora burr under the terms of the Weeds Act, 1956-1963, have, therefore, been proclaimed, requiring owners or agents of stock entering South Australia to inspect them for noogoora and Californian burr and, if appropriate, to make a statement that they are clean. This statement must be in the hands of the Director of Agriculture at least one day before the stock enter. It is also an offence to move stock infested with noogoora burr in South Australia. At the Snowtown market on August 9, 1966, an inspector made a routine check and, although the required declaration was submitted, found cattle infested with burr. Many carried one to three burrs and one carried 15 burrs. To prevent further spread of the burr around South Australia, the inspector withdrew the cattle from the sale and had them cleaned up to his satisfaction. Despite this incident, officers of the department are confident that the regulations referred to have improved the position, which is now generally satisfactory.

MALAYAN STUDIES.

Mrs. STEELE: In 1963 courses in Malay and Social Studies on South-East Asian countries were introduced for trained teachers, and both in 1964 and 1965, 30 candidates qualified to teach Malay A to Intermediate level. At the end of 1965, eight passed in Malay B, which qualified them to teach that subject to matriculation level. Although I understand that qualifications in both subjects count as promotion units in departmental valuation, unfortunately, because no use of those teachers' specialized training has been availed of by the Education Department, many secondary schoolteachers have already ceased studying the Malay language, and it seems that until Malay is counted as a Public Examinations Board subject, few students will be prepared to undertake such studies.

That is regrettable when, because of our close proximity to, and our increasing association with, our Asian neighbours, all worthwhile efforts should be undertaken to help us understand our neighbours better. I understand that the Education Department has advertised for another lecturer in the Malay language for the teachers colleges, to assist Mr. Grgurich in 1967, and that the two-year course will become a three-year course. Can the Minister of Education say what plans his department has to introduce the teaching of Malay in secondary schools, and to recommend that it become a P.E.B. subject, in view of the expenditure involved since 1963 in preparing teachers to teach this subject?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to obtain a full report for the honourable member and to bring it down as soon as possible.

TAXI-CAB FARES.

Mr. LAWN: Has the Premier a reply to my recent question about taxi-cab fares and the special rates alleged to have been made available to Ansett-A.N.A.?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Ansett-A.N.A. has apparently decided to convey passengers between its city terminal and the airport by licensed taxi-cabs instead of by its own coaches, thus providing further work for taxis. In order to carry out its purpose, it has entered into a contract with one of the taxi companies. Fares fixed by the regulations made under the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act, 1956-1963, are maximum fares. There is nothing to prevent an agreement being made between the owner of the taxi-cab and the hirer for service below the maximum fares

fixed. As far as the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board knows, many such contracts are in existence between taxi-cab companies and extensive users of taxi-cabs, including Government departments. These are made independently of the board, and it is understood that the rates charged under these contracts are somewhat lower than the maximum rates prescribed by the regulations. Ansett-A.N.A. is the hirer of the cab in every case. No multiple hiring is involved, but the fee payable to the taxi owner depends upon the number of passengers carried. No immunity has been granted to Ansett-A.N.A. by the board. As indicated, there is nothing in the regulations prohibiting a hirer and taxi owner from coming to any arrangement they please as to fares, except that an agreement to pay more than the maximum fare fixed by the regulations is not binding on the parties.

MURRAY RIVER SALINITY.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: In this morning's *Advertiser* appeared a statement made by Mr. R. Duncan, of Wentworth, who is a grazier on the Murray River. He raises doubts once again about the desirability of constructing the Chowilla dam, saying that it will increase the salinity of the river. A few days ago I asked a question of the Minister of Irrigation and referred him to a letter that appeared in the *Murray Pioneer* contending that low water and high evaporation increased the salinity of the river. I know Mr. Duncan very well. He is a down-to-earth man and a good type of grazier whom I have met on several occasions. Although he is not an expert on this matter, he may have read some articles about it. As this matter is of great concern to this State, particularly to the Murray River areas, has the Minister anything further to report from the experts regarding the salinity problem?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have nothing further to report. I discussed the letter that appeared in the *Murray Pioneer* with Mr. Gilchrist, of my department, and he was, and probably still is, having some statement drawn up. I do not think he entirely disagreed with some of the things said, although I think he doubted the figures used in the *Murray Pioneer*. I have not seen the article in this morning's *Advertiser*, but I take it from the honourable member's remarks that the correspondent subscribes almost to the same theory as that propounded by the correspondent to the *Murray Pioneer* and that the same consideration by the experts

is involved. If the alarm expressed by these people about the Chowilla dam is well founded, we shall certainly be in trouble, as that dam is to conserve the water resources of this State. Although there may be problems the dam must inevitably proceed. I am sure that an analysis of the situation and an investigation by the experts may provide a satisfactory answer to the honourable member's query. I will certainly pursue the matter to see whether further progress has been made.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: In my question, which is directed to the Attorney-General, I do not want to be taken to be encouraging the Government in the vendetta against the three newspapers of this State that has been undertaken by the Attorney-General this afternoon.

Members interjecting:

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Well, he has made attacks on the three papers.

The SPEAKER: Order! I have repeatedly informed the House that in asking questions honourable members can make only statements of facts sufficient to explain a question and that these statements should not contain expressions of opinion. I have warned the honourable member three or four times on this matter, and I will not see him if he persists in this type of question.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am sorry, but I was merely giving part of the explanation. I hope the Chair will accept my assurance.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: It was just abuse!

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member must ask his question.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The Attorney-General, in reply to a question asked by the Hon. Sir Thomas Playford about the circulation of newspapers from other States that contained matter that would be prohibited in this State—

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Question!

Mr. Ryan: Put the question.

The SPEAKER: The matter is out of my hands. As objection has been taken, the honourable member must ask his question.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: In view of the answer that he gave to the Hon. Sir Thomas Playford yesterday, can the Attorney-General now say how the Government could prohibit a paper from circulating in this State, and who, in the circumstances that he outlined in his reply yesterday, could be prosecuted?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: If the honourable member thinks we cannot prosecute

newspapers of this kind, no doubt he will encourage a paper to go ahead and test us. I assure him that we will take it to the court.

HOUSING TRUST.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: During the last session Parliament passed an Act to amend the South Australian Housing Trust Act the effect of which was to make the trust subject to the direction and control of the Minister of Housing, who is the Premier. In view of the difficult housing situation that has developed in this State, will the Premier say what direction and control he has given to the trust, since the amending Act became law, with a view to improving that situation?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: As this has an effect on the trust, I shall not attempt to give information that may not be suitable for the honourable member. He can put the question on notice if he requires further information.

FISHING IN RESERVOIRS.

Mrs. BYRNE: I have been approached by some residents of Williamstown about local people being permitted to fish in the local reservoirs of the area, namely, South Para, Barossa and Warren. The reservoirs were closed to fishing during the war years for security reasons, but the prohibition has continued. Will the Minister of Works consider the matter with a view to permitting controlled fishing in selected parts of the reservoirs, as I understand that is the position in Victoria?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The honourable member said she had been approached by constituents, and she asked me to consider further granting a permit for fishing in selected parts of the reservoirs. I have considered this matter since I assumed office, and I have decided against any fishing in the reservoirs for good reasons. The Government is spending much money buying property to prevent the pollution of reservoirs. Anyone who has witnessed fishing anywhere will be easily convinced that it can lead to serious pollution. Therefore, I cannot answer the honourable member's request in the affirmative; this matter has been considered and we have decided against permitting fishing. However, I am grateful that the question has been asked because last week a request was made to me outside the House for a permit to be granted. When I declined, certain allegations were made about people fishing in the reservoirs. I want to issue the sternest possible warning that if anyone is caught fishing in a reservoir no mercy will be shown to

him because this could be costly to the Government and a serious health hazard could result. I issue that warning and trust that if anyone is thinking of fishing in a reservoir he will refrain from doing so or I shall have to take action against him.

SEAT BELTS.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My question relates to the proclamation under the section of the Road Traffic Act dealing with seat belts. On July 26, about three weeks ago, the Premier said he did not know why the proclamation had not been made as he had announced some weeks previously that this section was to be brought into force. He said:

I shall try to ascertain why the proclamation has not been made. The Government has not changed its mind on whether seat belts will be required.

Unless the proclamation was made by His Excellency in Executive Council this morning, as far as I am aware it has not been made. Can the Premier say whether he has been able to ascertain the reason for the delay, and, in particular, can he say when the proclamation will be made?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I have a reply dated July 28, and all I can ascertain from it is that the proclamation has been prepared.

STATE LOTTERIES BILL.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (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 provide for the promotion and control of lotteries by the Government of the State, to amend the Lottery and Gaming Act, 1936-1966, 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. FRANK WALSH: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It is designed to give effect to the "Yes" vote recorded at the referendum on lotteries held in 1965 by providing for the promotion and control of lotteries by the Government. Clause 1 contains the citation of the measure and provides that it is to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Clause 2 amends the Lottery and Gaming Act as indicated in the schedule. This amendment inserts

in that Act a new section 4a which provides that that Act is to be read and construed subject to the provisions of this Bill. Clause 3 is the definition clause. Clause 4 provides for the establishment of a Lotteries Commission as a body corporate consisting of a Chairman and two other members to be appointed by the Governor. Apart from being given the usual characteristics of a body corporate, the Commission will hold its property for and on behalf of the Crown and will be subject to the control and directions of the Government acting through the Minister. Clause 5 provides that the normal term of office of a member will be five years except that in the case of the first three members:

(a) the Chairman will be appointed for five years;

(b) one member will be appointed for three years; and

(c) the third member will be appointed for one year,

but a member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall be appointed for the balance of the term of office of the member in whose place he was appointed, and a member will be eligible for re-appointment on the expiration of his term. Clause 6 provides for the appointment by the Governor of a person to act for a member during that member's illness, suspension or absence. Clause 7 provides for the suspension or removal from office of a member. Clause 8 sets out the circumstances when a casual vacancy would occur in the office of member. Clause 9 deals with the affixing of the common seal of the Commission and with meetings of the Commission. Clause 10 prescribes the statutory duties of the Chairman. Clause 11 provides that no act of the Commission shall be invalid on the ground only of a vacancy in the office of a member or of any defect in a member's appointment. Clause 12 provides for the remuneration of members of the Commission. Clause 13 sets out the powers and functions of the Commission in relation to the promotion and conduct of lotteries including the power, subject to appropriate Ministerial approval, to make use of the services of any officer of the Public Service. Clause 14 renders lawful the doing of anything under the Bill which would be unlawful under the Lottery and Gaming Act or any other law.

Clause 15 deals with the accounts of the Commission. It requires the Auditor-General to audit the books and accounts of the Commission whenever he deems it necessary and to

make a monthly report to the Minister on the state of the affairs of the Commission. The Minister is required to table each monthly report in each House of Parliament. Clause 16 provides for the establishment of a Lotteries Fund in the Treasury in which all moneys received by the Commission are to be kept. After payment of its administration expenses the Commission shall, as and when required by the Treasurer, transfer the balance remaining in the Lotteries Fund from time to time, to the extent that it represents any surplus of income over expenditure and any prizes that have not been claimed for over six months, to an account in the Treasury to be known as the "Hospitals Fund" and the moneys in the Hospitals Fund shall be used for the provision, maintenance, development and improvement of Government and subsidized hospitals and such institutions as the Home for Incurables, Minda Home, etc., and equipment for such hospitals and institutions in such amounts as the Treasurer shall, upon the recommendation of the Chief Secretary, approve, but subject to Parliamentary appropriations. Provision is also made in this clause for the Treasurer to meet any late claims for prize moneys and to advance to the Commission sufficient funds to set it on its feet. Clause 17 provides that the Commission shall offer as prizes in any lottery conducted by it not less than 60 per cent of the value of the tickets offered for sale in that lottery. Clause 18 provides that the payment by the Commission of the prize to the person who, in the Commission's opinion, is the beneficial owner of a prize winning ticket shall be a valid discharge to the Commission.

Clause 19 defines the offences for which a person may be punished under the Bill. The more serious offences are defined in subclauses (1) (forgery), (2) (fraudulent conversion) and (3) (fraudulent alteration or falsification of a book, document or voucher relating to a lottery). These offences can be tried either summarily or upon information. The punishment, if tried summarily, is \$200 or imprisonment for one year, or both; and if tried on information, is \$1,000 or imprisonment for five years, or both. The lesser offences are defined in subclauses (5), (6), (7) and (9).

Subclause (5) prohibits the promotion of a syndicate for fee or gain without the written authority of the Commission. However, it will not be unlawful for two or more persons to form a syndicate to purchase a ticket and share the prize, if any, won by that ticket.

Subclause (6) prohibits advertising that any person will accept money for a share in a lottery ticket. Subclause (7) is designed to prevent the publication or display of advertisements by or on behalf of persons authorized to sell tickets in a lottery which are intended to induce persons to purchase lottery tickets from them. However, the display of a notice bearing the words "Lottery Tickets Sold Here" without the addition of any other words, symbols or characters will be permitted. Subclause (9) prohibits a person who has carried out any duties or functions in connection with the promotion or conduct of a lottery from failing or refusing to answer truthfully any questions asked of him by the Auditor-General or a person acting under his authority. The penalty for each of these lesser offences, which are triable summarily, is \$200. Subclause (10) provides that proceedings for any offence against the Bill may be brought within three years after the commission of the offence or, with the consent of the Minister, at any later time.

Clause 20 contains a regulation-making power. The regulations may fix a penalty not exceeding \$200 for the breach of any regulation. The schedule contains the amendment to the Lottery and Gaming Act referred to in my explanation of clause 2. The Bill has been prepared after a study of the operation of the lotteries conducted by "Tattersalls" in Victoria and by the Lotteries Commission in Western Australia.

Mr. HALL secured the adjournment of the debate.

STATUTES AMENDMENT (WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE) BILL.

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's suggested amendments:

No. 1. Page 5, line 29 (clause 9)—After "construed" insert "(a)".

No. 2. Page 5 (clause 9)—After line 33 insert the following:

- ; or
- (b) in any case where land is situated within country lands proclaimed as a water district under Part VI of this Act, to prevent the owner or occupier of such land (in lieu of paying his water rates and minimum charges for water by measure under agreement in four equal payments as provided under subsection (1) of this section) from electing, within thirty days of the receipt of a notice for the first quarterly amount that is due and payable in any year, by notice in writing to the Minister, to pay such rates and charges for water in respect of such land by

one annual payment in respect of the total amount of rates and charges that are due and payable for that year.

(3) Upon such election as is referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section being made the owner or occupier shall, on demand, pay his rates and charges in full by one annual payment.

(4) No demand for payment as is mentioned in subsection (3) of this section shall be made upon an owner or occupier who has made the election as aforesaid, before the thirty-first day of December in any year in which such rates and charges are due and payable.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS (Minister of Works): Both amendments can be considered together, but the purpose of the latter amendment is to grant additional concessions to rural occupiers. When the Bill left this House after being considered thoroughly, it was agreed that certain concessions should be made to permit a person to nominate to pay the account in full. The Bill provided for quarterly payments, but provision was made for other arrangements where necessary. These suggested amendments grant a privilege to one section of the community, and it would be difficult to resist requests from other sections. The suggested amendments would create complications and I ask the Committee not to agree to them.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I understand that members of another place have tried, by the suggested amendments, to avoid the payment of two accounts for water rates within a period of a year. Undoubtedly, advantages exist for country land ratepayers in these suggested amendments but, as it is not a matter of great moment, the Opposition does not object to the Minister's request that we should disagree to these amendments.

Suggested amendments disagreed to.

The following reason for disagreement was adopted:

Because the suggested amendments would defeat the purpose of the Bill.

Later:

The Legislative Council intimated that it did not insist on its suggested amendments to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

LOAN ESTIMATES.

In Committee.

(Continued from August 17. Page 1172.)

Highways and Local Government, \$1,440,000; Lands, Irrigation and Drainage, \$1,025,000; Woods and Forests, \$1,900,000; Railways, \$5,600,000—passed.

Harbors Board, \$2,090,000.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: This line has been regrettably reduced. If the Treasurer had available to him for normal developmental purposes all the money listed in the Loan Estimates Account, he would have been able to do a little better for this item as well as for some others. In view of the pressing demands being made on us for improved port facilities, I believe that we cannot afford to reduce at least the rate of improvement planned by the board. The two most important projects under this line at the moment are the completion of the Port Pirie Smelters Wharf and the deepening and widening of the Port River channel. With the advent of the new railway system to Port Pirie, more emphasis will be placed on facilities for that port not only for the purposes of the smelters but also for the general cargo passing through that port, which will undoubtedly increase. With the evergrowing volume of commerce at Port Adelaide, too, and with the desirability to provide for deeper draught vessels there, we must contrive to cope with the demand.

The Treasurer should make a special effort to improve the position this year. Dredging equipment costing \$1,200,000 was purchased by the previous Government, and it would be most regrettable if it were not fully employed on essential work. It would be a great waste of public funds if, because of lack of finance to keep it working that dredger were to lie idle, particularly when so much work has to be undertaken at Port Adelaide, and, if possible, at other ports. Further, no provision is made under this line for the commencement of other ports on Yorke Peninsula. The Government has already approved a project at Giles Point and one at Port Neill, representations regarding the latter having been before the Government for some time. If deep draught vessels cannot be accommodated in our ports two things may happen. First, the wheat may sell for less ex South Australian ports because of the fact that other parts of the world are able to ship wheat to points of consumption in larger vessels. Secondly, South Australian wheat may be left standing in our silos when wheat from other parts of Australia and other parts of the world is being shipped to consumer markets. Our grain could be neglected because buyers are becoming increasingly selective in the points from which they buy their wheat. It is also well known that South Australian wheat, because of its quality, does not enjoy such a wide market in the world's consuming areas as, perhaps, higher graded protein wheat

enjoys. This could have serious results on the exports of our cereals, which are an important part of the total export production of the State. I shall be pleased if the Treasurer will provide me with the information I requested.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Premier and Treasurer): Money has been provided for the rehabilitation of barges and for the improvement of four hopper barges. The expenditure in 1965-66 was \$97,000, and to June 30, 1966, \$129,000 was expended. The latest estimate of the total cost is \$152,000. During the year, two barges were completed and work on the other two is about 80 per cent complete. The date of completion is expected to be December, 1966. The honourable member will agree that tonnages of ships have increased all over the world. The Premier of Western Australia informed me at the Loan Council meeting that he was most surprised at the advances in shipping taking place in Japan. He said that automation had been introduced and much work was now completed in dry dock. If the present trend in shipping continues, all the dredging possible will be needed in the inner ports. The reason for the decline in expenditure is that we have not started new projects because we know we are under pressure. Rather than start something new, we will try to do the best we can on the existing ports. Apart from work at Port Pirie and Thevenard, we have also provided \$60,000 for the purchase of spare parts for the recently completed bucket dredge. Therefore, the equipment is being kept up to standard. As soon as it is possible to improve the position at the outer ports, we shall do so.

Mr. HUGHES: The sum of \$18,000 is provided for the widening of the Wallaroo jetty. Will the Treasurer explain what this money will be used for? Such a sum would not go far if the widening of the whole jetty were contemplated. People in Wallaroo appreciate what the previous Minister of Marine did in providing about \$640,000 for the deepening of the channel, a swinging basin and berths. It was recognized then (and it still is) that Wallaroo was one of the major exporting ports in the State. At the time, it was felt that the work done would suffice for many years, but already it is thought that some larger ships may not be able to leave the port with a full load of grain, because the channel may not be deep enough. I imagine that the \$18,000 relates to work on the berths.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: It relates to the 50ft. of widening of the jetty at the shore end.

Line passed.

Engineering and Water Supply Department, \$26,800,000.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: The sum of \$1,360,000 is provided for the Swan Reach to Stockwell main. I appreciate the inclusion of this, which I believe represents the first instalment of a major project estimated to cost \$8,000,000. This will be a 36in. diameter main, and its entire length of 32.6 miles will be in my district. It will have the capacity to supply 5,000,000,000 gallons of water a year; it will lift water to a height of 1,290ft. and it will have three pumping stations. The Warren reservoir serves the major part of my district. For many years past it has been possible to augment the supplies in that reservoir from the Mannum-Adelaide main. A subsidiary of the latter main was capable of supplying 2,700,000 gallons of water a day to the Warren reservoir without boosting and 4,200,000 gallons a day with boosting. During 1965-66, about 1,200,000,000 gallons was diverted to that reservoir, so members will realize that had that water not been required in the Warren system it could have been made available to the metropolitan area. Therefore, the Swan Reach to Stockwell main, when it is completed, will relieve the Mannum-Adelaide main to some extent.

With closer settlement and the consequent greater need for water, there has been an increased demand in the Warren and Yorke Peninsula water districts in more recent years. Having read the report of the Public Works Committee on this undertaking, and also the minutes of the evidence, I know that on its completion the demands of the Warren and Yorke Peninsula districts will be met until about 1990. I understand that the main is designed to supply water to the South Para reservoir, which is capable of supplying some of the outer metropolitan areas, so in due course it will be possible to give these areas additional supplies.

This project was mentioned in the previous Premier's policy speech in March, 1965, when the then Opposition referred to it as "Playford's pipe-dream". Perhaps that was not unexpected, because when the pipeline to serve Truro was projected some years earlier it was branded in the same way. However, it became a reality within a year after the previous Government had been re-elected. The main now under consideration probably would have become a reality a year earlier, because

the project was included in the former Government's policy speech last year, whereas it was not referred to in the present Government's policy speech and no mention was made of it in last year's Estimates.

During the debate on the Loan Estimates last year I spoke at length on this project and suggested that the present Government should examine it and provide for it in the Loan Estimates for this year. I pointed out the need of my district and adjoining districts for additional water, and said that if the project were given effect to much water at present being diverted from the Mannum-Adelaide main into the Warren system could be applied for use in the metropolitan area. I suggested that, if this project were constructed, a considerable saving in interest would be made because another major project, the construction of a main from Murray Bridge to the metropolitan area (estimated to cost about \$24,000,000) could be delayed.

Last year I was informed by the Minister of Works that the water supply for the Murray Plains would be investigated by the Public Works Committee as an urgent matter. For several years I have advocated a water reticulation scheme for this area. A plan was prepared by the previous Minister and estimates were taken out, but the cost was prohibitive and the rating would have been extremely high. In 1964 I was informed by the previous Minister that it might be possible to supply these areas from a project such as the Swan Reach to Stockwell main. Today, I suggest to the Minister that speedy and favourable consideration should be given to building a branch main to serve this area, particularly Cambrai and Sedan. The evidence before the Public Works Committee indicated that it was possible to serve these areas in this way, as Mr. Dridan said:

Provision has already been made to later serve the Murray Plains area including Cambrai and Sedan by means of a branch pipeline.

Later, he said:

The scheme has already been designed to supply Cambrai and Sedan areas from the Adelaide-Mannum pipeline, but it is far too costly, and besides that we cannot afford the water from that pipeline. The proposed pipeline will take care of the central Murray areas eventually. It is not included in this primary scheme we are now putting up but allowance has been made for the fact that there will be branch lines eventually serving the Murray Plains area.

These are areas of low rainfall, but the soil is exceptionally fertile. Hardly a summer

passes without primary producers carting water for stock and household purposes. This area was settled in the 1860's and 1870's, and primary producers have waited many years for amenities now enjoyed by more closely settled areas, including the metropolitan area. They have been supplied with electricity, but now await water. I hope the Minister will consider favourably my request and the representations made to him. Perhaps this scheme will be possible now that the Swan Reach to Stockwell main is to become a reality.

Mrs. STEELE: Apparently the Campbelltown and Paradise area sewerage scheme has not been referred to in the Loan Estimates. Many people who previously carried on market gardening in the area between the Gorge Road and the Torrens River have recently sold their properties to developers for subdivisional purposes. I believe that, until it had been seweraged, the land should not have been approved by the Town Planner for such purposes. The heavy black soil is not suitable for house-building or, because of the moisture-laden topsoil, for septic tank installation. Effluent in the lower parts of Campbelltown and Paradise cannot get away, and in the last fortnight I have seen houses surrounded by a green substance; great pits have been dug in back and front yards, and pumps have been used in an effort to dispose of the effluent. However, many houses built on this saturated ground are gradually sinking; large cracks have appeared in walls, and floors have become corrugated. As I am sure that the only solution is to provide sewerage, I hope that the area will receive higher priority.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The hills area of my district is unsewered and, bearing in mind the \$1,390,000 to be spent in sewerage new areas, I should like to know whether any of that money will be spent on preliminary sewerage work in the Blackwood, Belair, and Eden Hills parts of my district. Even though the most recent information I have received from the Minister of Works is more promising than any previous information, the scheme is still put some years ahead. All medical practitioners in the area, so far as I know, believe that much sickness occurs as a result of children puddling about in effluent that cannot go anywhere else but simply flows into the streets. I should like to know from the Treasurer or the Minister of Works whether sewerage work in the hills area of my district will be undertaken this year.

I notice that the small sum of \$20,000 has been provided under "Adelaide Water District" for water supply projects in the Clarendon, Belair and Blackwood areas. This project is all but finished. Can the Treasurer say what this sum will be used for? Does it represent the end of the work? A sum of \$500,000 is provided for the Heathfield water supply in the district of the member for Onkaparinga. Dependent on this scheme is the reticulation of water for the area west of Waverley Ridge in my district, which is of the utmost urgency as there are many dwellings in the area (and more are being built all the time) that do not have a reticulated supply and depend on rain water and underground supplies. This situation is dangerous in summer because of the bushfire hazard. What are the Government's plans for the Heathfield water supply?

Mr. FREEBAIN: Will the Treasurer ascertain how the \$161,000 for the Warren water district is to be spent, and in particular how much is allocated for Hansborough?

Mr. RODDA: A sum of \$10,000 is provided for the water supply at Penola. I point out that the residents at Penola have noticed discolouration in the water supply because of the cutting in of the new bore.

Mr. SHANNON: The provision for the Heathfield water supply relates to a link from Chandler Hill to Cherry Gardens. The supply of water comes from the Onkaparinga Valley scheme. This provision in the Estimates makes me sure that work will now proceed in this area. The department is somewhat concerned about the reticulation already carried out for the Onkaparinga Valley scheme where, if there were a series of hot days, there could be a shortage of water.

Residents of the Braeview subdivision at Happy Valley (who are mainly young couples with children) are suffering hardship. They have had to put in septic tanks and they do not even have reticulated water. They supply their household water needs from a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pipe from which water costing about \$3 a 1,000 gallons is carted to them by a contractor. A sum of about \$80,000 would supply the area with a permanent water supply. These people would be happy to pay a surcharge, if it were required, until the subdivision were built up. Already 120 houses are occupied and 10 or 12 are being built. The 800 blocks of the subdivision have been sold and, with reticulated water, building would go ahead rapidly. This project would not be a drain on Loan funds, as the houses will be privately built.

This should encourage the Government to assist these householders.

I am pleased that the main from Swan Reach to Stockwell is to be proceeded with, as this will be an interim provision towards linking the scheme with the metropolitan area. The Engineering and Water Supply Department is one of the bright spots in our Public Service, and I applaud the Government for its selection of Mr. Dridan, formerly the Director of the department, as Chairman of the Housing Trust. Mr. Dridan has displayed excellent ability as an administrator.

Mr. BOOKELBERG: A meagre provision is made for the Tod River water district. The previous Minister had almost promised to provide a modified water scheme beyond Ceduna, and the present Minister said he would do all he could to bring this about, but no provision has been made for this project. A promise was made that water would be reticulated to Kimba as soon as possible, but the latest information is that the scheme will not be completed for five years. Most of the people will have died of thirst before then. The renewal of the main from the Tod to Minnipa is to take four years: I could do the work more quickly myself. The main beyond Minnipa is in bad condition, and I hope that a tank on that section will be constructed soon. People in my district are disappointed at the small provision made this year for water supply.

Mr. QUIRKE: Many years ago a committee fixed priorities in respect of country sewerage. Clare was given a priority but, because of the belligerent and insistent demands by people in the Adelaide Hills, this priority has been going up and down like a yo-yo.

Mr. Millhouse: The demands were no more than were justified.

Mr. QUIRKE: Nothing is more justified than is a sewerage scheme for Clare. We are told time and time again that sewerage must be provided in the Adelaide Hills or effluent will go into the water supply, but it would not matter if it did. The people of Clare are so confused and dejected that they have installed septic tanks, and a system to drain away the effluent will be constructed, but such a scheme is a big burden on a country town. Will the Treasurer consider providing funds next year to help country towns prepared to install effluent drainage systems? If these are installed, the necessity for deep drainage, which is tremendously costly, will be removed.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I will ask the Minister of Works to examine a scheme to dispose of the effluent from septic tanks. I

assure the member for Angas (Hon. B. H. Teusner), who mentioned the Swan Reach to Stockwell main, that every consideration will be given to his request. I understand that Mr. Oliver, an officer of the Engineering and Water Supply Department, is willing to give the member for Burnside (Mrs. Steele) an opportunity to review, at a time convenient to her, the plan to which she has referred. A trunk main is to be installed in that area. However, it will be possible to effect connections without having to wait for the completion of the entire main. I believe the member for Mitcham has already received information from my colleague, who has told me he is not able to provide anything further at this stage.

Funds are provided for water supply schemes for Burra, Milang, Strathalbyn, Millicent, Penola, Streaky Bay and Whyalla. If we are not able to supply Kimba, at least we are trying to do something for Streaky Bay. I assure honourable members that I am more than sympathetic to the requests they have made, and as soon as finance permits us to do something in their interests we will certainly do it. I again emphasize to the member for Burra that the question of drainage will be seriously considered.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: I make a plea for the extension at some future time of an existing pipeline from Pata (which receives a good supply of water from the Murray River) westerly to Five Ways Corner. Officials from the Engineering and Water Supply Department have discussed this matter with the settlers there and have viewed such a proposal rather favourably. Naturally the settlers concerned, who are not far away from those at Pata, can see the advantages of a pipeline from the river in the way of increased productivity, and are rather anxious to have a similar scheme. I ask the Treasurer and the Minister of Works to favourably consider this proposal.

Mr. HALL: The sum of \$40,000 is allocated for the duplication of the branch main from Sandy Creek to Gawler. It is intended that this scheme will eventually augment water supplies to the south of Gawler and to the west, towards the Two Wells area, with an eventual extension to the Virginia district. I understand that an earlier quote for an extension to take water through to Virginia was \$800,000. I have had to explain to local residents that

this is a large project. However, at this rate of progress it will be many years before the districts of Two Wells and Virginia can be supplied. Can the Treasurer say whether the target date for this scheme has been postponed to the far distant future?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: No, the work has not been put off indefinitely. A sum was provided on the line last year, and something further has been allocated this year. As soon as it is possible to improve on this, we shall do so. The schedule will be maintained.

Mr. McANANEY: The scheme at Milang has been of tremendous value to people in that area, many of whom have doubled their stock-carrying capacity. I hope that after this trial period of the next summer as many people as possible will be added to the scheme. A peculiar situation is that if people install their own pipes, as many of them do at considerable expense, it becomes difficult to get the scheme extended. This also applies in the Monarto South area. I presume that the \$60,000 allocated in respect of the Milang-Strathalbyn water supply represents expenditure on new pumps to replace the temporary ones at Milang.

Mr. COUMBE: I refer to the Bolivar trunk main. I understand that the main going through the Islington sewage farm area has been completed or will be completed shortly. When will the plant at Islington cease to operate and when will the effluent drain that flows northwards to the North Arm be abandoned?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Will the Morgan-Whyalla and Iron Knob water supply scheme be completed under the estimated cost, and how long will expenditure be continued before it is completed?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I understand the estimated cost is about \$32,000,000, but I shall obtain the required information and inform the honourable member.

Line passed.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

LAND TAX ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.10 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, August 23, at 2 p.m.