

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, March 9, 1967.

The House met at 2 p.m.

The CLERK: I have to announce that, because of illness, the Speaker will be unable to attend the House this day.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Lawn) took the Chair and read prayers.

### POLICE PENSIONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL (SENIOR CONSTABLES).

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such further amounts of money as might be required for the purposes of new clause 6a of the Bill.

## QUESTIONS

### BUILDING INDUSTRY.

Mr. HALL: In recent weeks, reports and announcements have outlined a decline in business activity in South Australia. Possibly the most recent is the Electricity Trust's estimate of the power that will be necessary to meet the reduced demand in the next few years. Reference has also been made to a significant increase in building activity in other States, an increase that has apparently not been reflected in the figures available in respect of South Australia. This matter was highlighted in this morning's newspaper which reports the Secretary of the Plasterers' Society as saying that the blame for the current slump in the building trade must be placed at the feet of the State Labor Government, and that a resolution of the society, laying the blame on the Government, had been forwarded to the Premier, as Minister of Housing. I shall not ask the Premier how he will reply to the Secretary of the Plasterers' Society, but I ask him whether he expects an immediate improvement in conditions in the building industry of South Australia?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Knowing that the name of the Secretary of the Plasterers' Society would be mentioned in connection with this matter, and as the Government was also interested in it, I obtained information concerning this important matter. The General Manager of the Housing Trust reports:

At the end of February, 1967, the Housing Trust had completed the erection of 2,189 houses since the start of the present financial

year. The trust expects to complete 3,150 houses during the current financial year. The average number of houses completed by the trust over the previous five years was 3,117 houses a year.

Obviously, we are well ahead in that respect. The report continues:

The value of buildings erected by the trust in the current financial year is expected to total \$26,000,000.

The Public Buildings Department is responsible for the erection of schools, hospitals, and other public buildings and, concerning the expenditure of this department, the Director states:

In the financial year 1960-61, the total expenditure was \$15,200,000; for 1961-62, \$17,200,000; for 1962-63, \$15,800,000; for 1963-64, \$17,000,000; for 1964-65, it rose to \$22,100,000; for 1965-66 it was \$25,000,000; and the estimate to June 30, this year (the end of the financial year) is \$26,200,000.

These figures are for Government expenditure only in the building industry. The heading of the article in this morning's newspaper referred to the Secretary of the Plasterers' Society, but other information that has been referred to by the Leader was given. I emphasize that today methods of construction are different from those used some years ago. Steel is used: concrete does not need to be boxed because metal is used in the formation, whereas the old method required carpenters to make timber boxing for concrete. Instead of using timber for doorways and windows, aluminium is used. So the alterations in construction methods have meant the use of different materials. Further, we now build more brick-veneer houses than we did previously, so the changes in construction are continual. What can be done to improve employment in the building industry? This morning the press reported that a director of a large Japanese company was touring Australia and telling Australians how good the Japanese motor cars were. I believe that last year the motor vehicles from Japan had 8 per cent of the registrations in this State, which undoubtedly caused a big upset in the motor industry. Japanese producers are doing particularly well in the primary sector of this State's economy, particularly with their utility-type truck. We depend to a large extent on the motor vehicle and the home appliance industry for our secondary production, and any effect because of imports as indicated has a material effect on the building industry.

When I was last in Canberra I did not ask for a special grant for the building industry, but I asked the Commonwealth Treasurer and his colleagues to consider how much money the Commonwealth Government was spending on buildings in this State. Surely more could be spent in this State to get somewhere near the amount that should be spent on a pro rata basis in this State in order to help stabilize the industry here. This Government has been accused of over-spending our money to keep the employees of the building industry and other industries in employment, and we will probably do that again in the next few months. How can we, however, spend more money than that which is provided for us? If the private sector were to measure up to its responsibilities in the same way as this Government has done there would be no slackness in the building trade. Certain organizations are trying to shift the blame for any lag in the building industry on to other shoulders, and all I can say is that it appears that the secretary of this organization is joining forces in this matter.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Last week, during the unfortunate absence owing to illness of the honourable the Premier, I asked the Minister of Works, who was acting in his stead, a question on housing and referred him to a report by the Housing Industry Association showing the difficult position that had arisen in South Australia. The purport of the Minister's reply to me on that occasion was that there would be a change in the office of Premier and Treasurer and that nothing would be done until the new Treasurer came into office in four months' time. The question I should like to ask the Premier is whether, in the time that is left to him in office, he intends to take any action at all on this matter over and above what has already been done.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Members will be aware of some of the representations I made to the Commonwealth Government in this matter, I believe, almost two years ago. I presided at a Housing Ministers' Conference held in this State, and at that conference a case was presented by this State and the other States to the Commonwealth Minister for Housing. The fairly substantial sum that we obtained at the time assisted considerably in boosting South Australia's housing programme. We shall again make submissions at the Commonwealth Housing Ministers' Conference in April with a view to further alleviating the position in this State. Indeed, the Government, which is well

aware of the need for improvement in South Australia's building industry generally, is doing everything possible to assist in this regard. In the meantime, we will make further representations for Commonwealth assistance for housing development in this State.

Mr. HUDSON: Has the Premier a reply to my recent question about home mortgages made available by the State Bank and the Savings Bank?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The sums made available for housing finance by the State Bank of South Australia and the Savings Bank of South Australia in each of the four years to June, 1966, and the estimated amounts for 1966-67 are as follows:

State Bank of South Australia:	
	\$
1962-63 . . . . .	10,123,000
1963-64 . . . . .	10,918,000
1964-65 . . . . .	12,268,000
1965-66 . . . . .	12,349,000
1966-67 (estimated) . . . . .	13,000,000
Savings Bank of South Australia:	
1962-63 . . . . .	11,657,000
1963-64 . . . . .	14,758,000
1964-65 . . . . .	15,914,000
1965-66 . . . . .	17,267,000

For 1966-67 it is expected that the Savings Bank will lend for housing an aggregate of the order of the 1965-66 figure.

Mr. HUDSON: The Premier's figures show that during the term of office of the present Government the State Bank and the Savings Bank of South Australia have made available record sums for home mortgage finance. He has already given information this afternoon showing that the number of houses built by the Housing Trust is completely in line with the average rate of building in recent years. The figures demonstrate that over the last two years a record expenditure on buildings by the Public Buildings Department has taken place. As all this information demonstrates clearly that the South Australian Government has done everything possible to support the building industry (and that it has done more than previous Governments did)—

*Members interjecting:*

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The question cannot be debated and interjections are out of order.

Mr. HUDSON: As this information demonstrates clearly that the Government has done everything in its power to support the building industry and that the slump in the building industry is clearly the result of lack of support through the private banking system from the Commonwealth, will the Premier take

special action to ensure that both the *Advertiser* and the *News* publish in full the information that has been made available to this House this afternoon?

Mr. Millhouse: To send to Mr. Byars of the Plasterers' Society!

Mr. HUDSON: Yes, if necessary, so that he can be informed and so that he will realize that he does not know what he is talking about.

*Members interjecting:*

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. HUDSON: Will the Premier take this matter up with the newspapers to ensure that the people of South Australia are fully informed and are not further misled by false information supplied from other sources?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I have sufficient confidence in the representatives of the press who come here from time to time. To the best of my knowledge they do a very good job. I think I would be reasonably correct in saying that there are other senior journalists who examine their work, and that those senior people do not always see eye to eye with the journalists who come here. Consequently, it would appear that after the journalists in this place have done a very good job, their work is altered and, as a result, the press reports do not contain everything we would like them to contain.

Mr. McANANEY: I wish to direct a further question to the Premier, and on this occasion I am sure the learned and garrulous member for Glenelg will support me in what I say.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The honourable member must not canvass support during Question Time.

Mr. McANANEY: The banks in Australia are now in the most liquid position they have been in for many years. The fact that the recent Electricity Trust loan filled so quickly proves this. In other States, this liquidity is being used in expansion and to extend the building trade. Can the Premier say why the position is different in this State? Is it because of a lack of confidence as a result of increased taxes and Government methods generally?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: This is a somewhat rambling type of question.

Mr. Millhouse: We have had some answers like that, too.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: My answers are generally direct.

The Hon. G. A. Bywaters: And to the point.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The honourable member surely cannot expect me at this stage to give a reasoned and direct answer to his

question. I am not a member of the banking fraternity, and in any case I doubt whether I could provide him with suitable information. Therefore, unless he can further clarify his remarks, I do not intend to follow up the question further.

#### BEEF ROADS.

Mr. CASEY: I read with delight on the front page of this morning's *Advertiser* that \$1,000,000 was to be granted to South Australia by the Commonwealth Government for the construction of beef roads in this State. The beef road particularly referred to was the Birdsville track. To my knowledge, this is the first time any such grant has been made, even though we in the Australian Labor Party in South Australia have been advocating such assistance for many years. Has the Premier received any official confirmation of this grant of \$1,000,000 from the Commonwealth Government? In any event, will he comment on same?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I have not had any official reply from the Commonwealth Government on this matter, although undoubtedly I will receive it in due course. After a series of discussions with the Highways Department and other organizations associated with this matter, and as a result of this Government's activities, we were successful in placing our northern roads under the jurisdiction of the Highways Department (which is my Government's policy) rather than under that of the Engineering and Water Supply Department, as had been the case under previous Governments. During periodical discussions it was agreed that as soon as these roads were taken over by the Highways Department the Government would ask the Commonwealth Government for assistance in respect of its beef roads. We made our request on the understanding that the Commonwealth Government's policy was that it would measure up with financial assistance in respect of beef roads being constructed in the various States. Our understanding was that we would concentrate in the first instance on assisting with transport from property to market. Although the sum in question is not over-generous, it will help in respect of the transfer of cattle from property to market, and I believe it is a step forward. I think that the biggest hurdle is the first one. On this occasion the Government has been successful, and I believe that we shall be able to continue our policy in this matter and that this State will be recognized in the same way as other States have been recognized.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Will the Premier say whether the \$1,000,000 for beef roads to be obtained from the Commonwealth Government will, in fact, be an additional sum for the Highways Fund or (as has already been the case when a cool \$1,000,000 was taken this year) will it merely replace other moneys that may be taken from the fund? Can the Premier assure the House that the Highways Fund will be \$1,000,000 better off?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: In reply to the honourable member—

The Hon. G. A. Bywaters: He couldn't get anything himself.

Mr. Millhouse: There are a few more Liberal members in Canberra now, you know.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable the Premier!

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: In view of the unbiased nature of the honourable member's question, I point out that when the money is received from the Commonwealth Government it will be used for the purpose for which it is granted.

#### ORE FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. McKEE: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked earlier this week about ore freight rates between Broken Hill and Port Pirie?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Minister of Transport met representatives of the mining companies this morning. The companies submitted further proposals to vary the agreement on the freight rate which will receive the Government's immediate consideration. In view of the publicity that has been given to this matter in the press, I think I should say that the past negotiations with the mining companies, as well as those that took place today, were conducted on a most amicable basis. Although the details of the discussions are not for publication, I believe that progress will be made in this regard.

#### HARBORS BOARD BAN.

Mr. RYAN: I was recently approached by the Secretary of a professional organization, known as the Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers, regarding a Harbors Board ban on the wives and female relatives of officers and engineers boarding tankers berthed at Port Adelaide (or in South Australian ports, generally) to visit the men concerned, even though the ships often stayed in port for only a few hours. This places an imposition on the crews of the vessels who, owing to the short stay in port, cannot get leave to visit their homes. As a result of my discussion, a

letter has been forwarded to the Minister of Marine asking whether the Harbors Board could revoke this ban on visitors. Has this matter been considered by the board, and has a decision been reached?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: True, a letter has come to me requesting that the regulation be changed so as to permit female relatives of seamen and officers to visit vessels in port. As a result of a discussion with the General Manager of the Harbors Board, I find that this regulation is enforced by all harbour authorities throughout Australia, although the position is entirely different regarding the berths that are operated and controlled by oil companies: wives and female relatives are permitted to visit crew members of the ships in such berths. Accordingly, the board's officers are negotiating, in order to see whether some relief can be given by issuing permits to female relatives to visit crew members when ships are in port.

#### LAND TAX.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Has the Treasurer a reply to my recent question concerning land tax?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Commissioner of Land Tax reports:

In a letter to this department dated July 20, 1966, Mr. F. A. Henschke of Loxton stated that the department had failed to forward to him a form for objection to the 1965 land tax assessment, which he had previously requested. Although the department had no record of the previous request, a form was forwarded to Mr. Henschke, and a subsequent objection from him was accepted as being valid, despite the fact that the time for lodging an objection had expired. Mr. Henschke's objection was acknowledged by letter from the department dated August 3, 1966.

It is the objective of the department to determine objections against assessments as expeditiously as possible. However, it is necessary in each case to re-inspect the land and, if possible, to interview the landowner before determining an objection. As approximately 5,000 objections were received throughout South Australia, and because the valuation staff of the department is limited in number, the above process has not yet been completed for all objections. At February 28, 1967, approximately 75 per cent of the objections had been determined.

The departmental valuer for the Loxton district went to Loxton on February 27, 1967, and it is anticipated that he will inspect Mr. Henschke's land during the current week. Under the provisions of the Land Tax Act, tax is payable despite an objection lodged against an assessment, but any amount of tax overpaid as the result of a subsequent reduction on objection, is refunded to the taxpayer.

**BERRI HOSPITAL.**

Mr. CURREN: Some months ago, it was announced that a pathology block, as a branch of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, would be built at the Berri Hospital. Can the Minister of Works say what progress has been made on this project?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I am pleased to report that, following discussions with the Director, Public Buildings Department, the department hopes to call for tenders for this project in a very short time.

**RIVER PLANTINGS.**

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my question of last week about the proposal of Tolley, Scott & Tolley Limited to plant vines in the Murray River area and about the varieties of vine to be planted?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: Tolley, Scott & Tolley Limited intends to plant 400 acres of vines this year, using the grenache, doradillo and palomino varieties.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: I thank the Minister for his answer to my question regarding proposed vine plantings in the river areas. However, I think he has overlooked answering the second part of the question, namely, whether the company intends to bring into viticultural production the entire holding of over 1,000 acres, and, if it does, in what stages? Will the Minister supply that information if he has it now, or, if it is not available, will he obtain it?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I do not think anyone could answer this question because the company has water rights for only 400 acres. A decision on further planting can be made only when applications for further water have been submitted. Of course, it will also depend on whether these applications are granted.

**STUDENT TEACHER ENROLMENTS.**

Mr. BROOMHILL: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the number of people now training to be teachers, and requesting comparative figures for recent years?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: There are 3,500 departmental teachers college students this year and 53 private students, with 600 teaching scholars in secondary schools. Corresponding figures for the previous three years were as follows: 1966, 3,303 departmental college students plus 58 private students, plus 513 teaching scholars; 1965, 3,041 college students,

plus 51 private students, plus 107 Leaving teaching scholars and 552 Honours teaching scholars; and 1964, 2,975 college students, plus 39 private students, plus 1,157 Leaving teaching scholars and 730 Honours teaching scholars. I would remind the honourable member that Leaving teaching scholarships were last awarded in 1964, although 107 of these scholars were granted a repeat year in 1965. Honours teaching scholarships were last awarded in 1965. Since the beginning of 1966, only one type of teaching scholarship has been awarded.

**MARRYATVILLE PRIMARY SCHOOL.**

Mrs. STEELE: Earlier this session I discussed with, and later wrote a letter to, the Minister of Education about the following matters at the Marryatville Primary School: the heating of classrooms; the condition of some floors; old toilet seats needing replacement; and an electric incinerator in the girls' toilet. These matters required urgent attention as, I understand, the Public Buildings Department (which has reported on them) agreed. Yesterday an officer of the Education Department told me that these matters had been investigated and work on them had been recommended but that the approval of funds was being awaited. All these matters are important but particularly so is the incinerator in the girls' toilet. Will the Minister look on these as matters of urgency and see whether something cannot be done as soon as possible?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to do so, and I will inform the honourable member.

**RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE.**

Mr. COUNBE: I read with some interest yesterday's announcement that the Commonwealth Minister for Education and Science (Senator Gorton) had agreed to a scheme to contribute towards the cost of a post-graduate residential college for the university. Can the Minister of Education say what stage planning for this college has reached and, as the four residential colleges of the University of Adelaide are at North Adelaide, where this college is likely to be established?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I do not have the information with me, but I shall be pleased to get it for the honourable member as soon as possible.

**CHAIN OF PONDS SEWERAGE.**

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of March 2 about the sewerage of the town of Chain of Ponds?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I assure the honourable member that the department is well aware of the pollution risk of the township of Chain of Ponds to the Millbrook reservoir and has, in fact, been conducting an investigation into means of alleviating the situation. The Director and Engineer-in-Chief hopes to be able to submit his report for consideration by the Government soon.

#### MOUNT BRUCE ROAD.

Mr. RODDA: I understand that for some time proposals have been made to bituminize the important Mount Bruce Road but that, for various reasons, work has been deferred from time to time. Representations have been made to me from people in my district about the matter. As part of this road is in the district of the Minister of Lands, will he ask the Minister of Roads to see whether arrangements can be made to have the road bituminized soon?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy to do that. I believe the priority of work on this road was changed previously because of the urgent need to bituminize the Robe-Penola Road. As work on that road is proceeding, I hope that I shall be able to ascertain when work will commence on the sealing of Mount Bruce Road.

#### PREFABRICATED HOUSES.

Mr. LANGLEY: Recently all Australians were shocked at the disastrous fires and resulting damage in Tasmania which left many people homeless. Houses are therefore urgently required in Tasmania. Several years ago the South Australian Housing Trust imported and erected prefabricated houses to ease the housing shortage here. As housing is urgently required in Tasmania, and as the manufacture of such houses here would provide a fillip for the building industry in South Australia, will the Premier, as Minister of Housing, take up with the Tasmanian Housing Minister the question as to whether this State could help in this way by supplying prefabricated houses to provide housing more quickly for many homeless families?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Yes.

#### EYRE PENINSULA ELECTRICITY.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question concerning the progress of work on the main transmission line now being built between Whyalla and Port Augusta, and about one or two other matters?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I have obtained the following information from the General Manager of the Electricity Trust:

It had been expected that the transmission line from Whyalla to Port Lincoln would be completed by March, 1967. There has been some delay in construction and the line should now be completed in May, 1967. The energizing of the new line does not depend on the completion of the duplication of the transmission line from Port Augusta to Whyalla. The substation near Rudall has not yet been constructed. The extension of electricity supply to the Lock and Poldas Basin areas is based primarily on meeting the requirements of the Engineering and Water Supply Department for the Lock-Poldas water scheme, and will be carried out as necessary to meet these requirements.

#### BREATHALYSER TEST.

Mr. QUIRKE: On the Notice Paper is a Bill to amend the Road Traffic Act, covering the proposed blood test of .08 per cent alcoholic content. Clause 3 provides that a person shall not drive a motor vehicle or attempt to put a motor vehicle in motion whilst the content of alcohol in his blood expressed in grammes per 100 millilitres of blood is .08 per centum or more. That means a lot to the general public! I appreciate that 99 per cent of them will thoroughly understand it!

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The honourable member is out of order. This matter is before the House by way of a Bill.

Mr. QUIRKE: I have not yet asked my question, Sir. May I ask it?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not if it concerns a Bill before the House.

Mr. QUIRKE: Will you, Sir, hear the question and then use your judgment in ruling it out of order?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I understood that the honourable member was asking a question concerning a Bill before the House.

Mr. QUIRKE: I shall not ask a question about a Bill before the House. I shall now ask my question without preamble. Will the Premier cause to be compiled by the Chemistry Department a table of the alcoholic content of various alcoholic drinks currently on sale, the content to be given in proof values and converted to volume content, and relate these strengths to the .08 test provided for by this new legislation? Also, will he ascertain how much alcohol in volume is contained in the usual drink measures now asked for and supplied in licensed premises, and how many such drinks will add up to .08 in a given time? I think the public should have that information.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The questions asked by the honourable member will receive attention, and if it is possible to give a reasonable answer to them that shall be done.

#### AUBURN-EUDUNDA ROAD.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Recently, it was reported in the country press that representatives of the Highways Department had given information to the District Council of Saddleworth about the early completion of the Auburn-Eudunda main road. Will the Minister of Lands obtain from the Minister of Roads precise information about the construction programme?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

#### STOCK CRATES.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to the question I asked on Tuesday about providing washing facilities for stock vehicles?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: This matter was first raised by the member for Victoria on November 15 last year. As I was unable to obtain a report before the House rose I sent the honourable member a letter on December 1, 1966, and if the member for Albert consults his colleague he will be able to obtain the contents of that letter. In it, I informed the member for Victoria that the Agriculture Department viewed the problem seriously and was arranging to make a complete investigation, including an examination of the position in Victoria. I am informed that the investigation has been completed and that the subject was discussed at a recent meeting of the Weeds Advisory Committee, which is to supply me with a report. When this report is received I shall inform the honourable member.

#### STATE'S FINANCES.

Mr. HALL: In several of his answers this afternoon, the Treasurer has stated that the Government has spent more money than the sum available to it, and that the private sector in the community has not met its obligations completely. As the Government has spent more than its income and has accumulated a large deficit (perhaps most of which has not been related to the building industry), does the Treasurer believe that this deficit in Government finances is a contributing factor to the loss of confidence by the South Australian community?

Mr. Jennings: As evidenced by the Electricity Trust loan!

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: In view of the outstanding response to the Electricity Trust loan this week and the confidence thereby

expressed must be taken as a tribute to this Government, the answer to the question is "No".

Mr. HALL: Last week, in the absence of the Treasurer, the Minister of Works gave to the House information concerning the State's finances, in which it was stated that, despite an extra \$2,000,000 to be received from the Commonwealth Government, our estimated financial result would not be realized, and a sizeable deficit would have to be met. Can the Treasurer explain how the Government intends to meet that deficit at the end of the financial year, and say whether he intends to fund it from Loan moneys or further deplete the State's trust accounts?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: That information will be supplied when the Loan Estimates are presented to Parliament later in the year.

#### PORT PIRIE POLICE LAUNCH.

Mr. McKEE: I understand the Minister of Marine has a reply to my question regarding a police launch to be provided at Port Pirie.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Chief Secretary has forwarded the following report from the Commissioner of Police:

As the Harbors Board already has facilities at Port Pirie for handling emergencies in adjacent waters, it is not considered necessary to duplicate the service by providing a police launch in this area. The local police will co-operate with the harbour authorities at all times in any emergency.

#### BURBRIDGE ROAD INTERSECTION.

Mr. BROOMHILL: Last week I drew attention to the dangerous situations that arise at the intersection of Burbridge Road and Marion Road because there is no green arrow light for vehicles turning right into Marion Road. Has the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Roads, a reply to my question?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Minister of Roads reports that arrangements are currently in hand for a green arrow to be added to the signal on the south-eastern corner to clarify the movement to proceed for the right turners travelling from West Beach into the southern arm of the Marion Road. The new signal will be installed as soon as it is available from Sydney.

#### STIRLING ROAD.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My question concerns access for residents living west of Waverley Ridge to the main road from Stirling, to the freeway as it is being extended. I have repeatedly made representations in this House and elsewhere regarding the plight of these

people who have been denied access to the roadway, under the present plan, both with vehicles and on foot. On January 11 last I received a letter from the Minister of Roads, which, in part, said:

After taking all aspects of this problem into consideration, I regret that it is not economic or justified at the present time to provide bus bays for loading and unloading, combined with a pedestrian underpass as well as a vehicle on-ramp.

This suggestion was put to the Minister and to the Commissioner of Highways by members of the deputation that I introduced. The let-out of this letter is in the words "at the present time". Will the Minister of Lands ask the Minister of Roads when the work is likely to be done which will exclude these people from access to the roadway under the present plan? Further, will the Minister be kind enough to elucidate his phrase "at the present time"? In other words, when will it be possible, under present plans, to provide this access?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am sure my colleague will be happy to supply this information for the honourable member.

#### HOLDEN HILL SEWERAGE.

Mrs. BYRNE: In a question in this House on September 28 last year, and in correspondence on several occasions beginning in 1965, I raised the matter of an extension of sewers to serve properties in Kincaig Crescent and Grand Junction Road, Holden Hill. Has the Minister of Works a report on this matter?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Following a report from the Director and Engineer-in-Chief on December 6, 1966, that the Highways Department was re-making the highway at the corner of Grand Junction Road and the Main North-East Road and that it was highly desirable that the sewer be laid to avoid excavation in a newly finished heavy duty highway, I gave the necessary approval for the laying of about 2,390ft. of sewer in Grand Junction Road and Kincaig Crescent at an estimated cost of \$10,600 so that pipelaying could be co-ordinated with the roadwork. This work is in hand.

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: In an article in yesterday's *Advertiser* dealing with university affairs, the following comments were attributed to Professor Badger, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide:

We are very worried about the Barr Smith Library. Only 11 per cent of the student population can find seats there at any one time.

There is no room for any more books, and we shall have to begin storing additional books in relatively inaccessible places.

Will the Minister of Education be good enough to get me some information on the university's projected library extensions?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to get that information for the honourable member as soon as possible.

#### MAGISTRATES.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Now that the Attorney-General has returned to his place in the Chamber, I desire to ask a question of him. This morning, at the Two Wells Court, I was handed a copy of the cause list for the day. This shows 37 separate offences alleged against defendants (not all separate defendants but 37 offences), together with three local court defended actions, adding up (as the Attorney would agree, I think, if he saw this) to an intolerably heavy load on the special magistrate, Mr. Badenoch, who is sitting there. I am further informed (and this was merely confirmation of what is pretty generally known) that this is the usual state of affairs, not only in that court but in many of the courts in and near the metropolitan area. In view of the very heavy work load that this imposes on the special magistrates, and on the police prosecutors and other court staff as a result, can the Attorney-General say whether the Government intends to appoint additional magistrates to cope with the increasing work load to which I have referred?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Since this Government took office an additional magistrate's district has been created in the country areas to the north of Adelaide. Mr. Harniman, S.M., has been appointed to this district, and we have tried to maintain as high a recruitment of magistrates as has been possible. The honourable member would be aware that recruits to the magistrates' staff must not only be recommended by the Government but approved by the Chief Justice, and we have recruited every experienced practitioner who has had this approval and who is available. A circular has been put out by the Law Society inviting any practitioner of standing and experience who seeks appointment to the magistracy to apply immediately to the Public Service Commissioner. We are under-staffed, and we are able at the moment to carry on the load on the courts of summary jurisdiction and local courts only as a result of receiving assistance from some retired magistrates. That

was the position before this Government took office, and it unfortunately remains so, although we have been able to relieve it to a certain extent. I assure the honourable member that we try to recruit everyone we can who is properly qualified for this office. We are constantly seeking to add to the magistrates' staff in this way, and if the honourable member would like to apply I assure him his application would receive favourable consideration.

#### INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

**Mr. McANANEY:** When the Insurance Premiums Committee recently adjusted third party insurance rates, it resulted in a substantial increase from \$15 to \$25 in respect of country car owners. As I noticed that the Chairman of the committee was to report to the Premier, will the Premier say why such a substantial increase has occurred within this category?

**The Hon. FRANK WALSH:** This matter is entirely in the hands of the Insurance Premiums Committee which, I believe, was set up by the previous Government. That committee considers matters bi-annually, without Parliament's participating in its deliberations in any way. The Chairman of the committee (Sir Edgar Bean) is a well-known identity, who has served the State, as well as this Parliament, with great distinction. As Chairman of the committee he has performed an outstanding task, and far be it from me to dispute the committee's authority.

**Mr. McANANEY:** At no time did I wish to make any reflection on the committee responsible for the increased charges. I merely said that the Chairman was reporting the reasons for the increase to the Premier, and I asked the Premier to give them to me. Will he obtain those reasons?

**The Hon. FRANK WALSH:** I will examine the position and try to accede to the honourable member's request.

#### FRUIT FLY.

**The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER:** Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my recent question about the absence of a fruit fly inspector on the Overland on Sundays?

**The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS:** On all week days an inspector boards the Overland at Mount Lofty and examines fruit in transit. On Sundays, as there is no train service in time from Adelaide to Mount Lofty to enable an inspector to board the Overland, an officer is stationed at the Adelaide railway station to

check passengers. To incur the cost of travelling to Mount Lofty on Sundays by road, using a car or taxi, is not considered necessary, as careful surveys for years of fruit examined on the train indicate little or no risk of the introduction of fruit fly by this means and under present conditions. That is because of the vigilance of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, in that all fruit on the train is of Victorian origin and has already been screened in that State. South Australian records show that in 19 years of almost daily checking, fruit fly has been found only once on the Overland, and that specimen was dead. The inspection service is maintained at present as a public relations effort in regard to fruit fly, and to check for other pests and diseases.

**Mr. HALL:** I understand the Minister has an answer to my question on the possibility of fruit fly entering South Australia through the importing of Queensland watermelon.

**The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS:** The Director of Agriculture reports:

The Agriculture Department advises that there is no authoritative record of Queensland fruit fly infesting watermelons. The report that rejection of watermelons in Melbourne took place due to Queensland fruit fly infestation is not correct. The Senior Entomologist of the Victorian Department of Agriculture has advised that there was no identification of Queensland fruit fly in the consignments. As a precautionary measure against the introduction of any pest or disease, all watermelons entering South Australia are thoroughly inspected by the South Australian Agriculture Department.

#### INNER-SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

**Mr. COUMBE:** Late last year the Attorney-General, as Minister responsible for town planning, in reply to a question I had asked, indicated the progress that had been made in his plans concerning inner-suburban development, including details of the action taken by certain municipal councils in this respect. Will the Attorney-General now indicate what progress has been made in the interim period, and say whether the whole concept of this plan, particularly in regard to councils' submissions, will be formulated soon?

**The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN:** I expect that later this year, after certain work that is currently being undertaken by the State Planning Office has been considered, the matter will be submitted to the new Planning and Development Authority (if gentlemen in another place are prepared to constitute it). I will then be able to make a series of announcements on this score. However, some plans have been examined, and the honourable member will

have seen that a poll in a council adjacent to his own district was designed specifically to provide for certain matters connected with the financing of redevelopment.

#### SCHOOL COMMITTEE FINANCE.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I am informed that a system functioning in Victoria enables school committees to issue bonds in connection with supplementary finance necessary for the provision of such amenities as school halls, etc. I understand that that system, which has the approval of the Victorian Government, enables the spreading over a number of years of expenditure on extras above what is provided by the Education Department, and that work is able to be undertaken without the Government's incurring heavy expenditure, and without the school committees concerned incurring the total expenditure immediately. Has the Minister of Education any knowledge of this scheme? If he has not, will he inquire whether such a scheme exists and whether it would be practicable to introduce the system in South Australia?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I have not heard of that scheme in Victoria; nor do I know of one operating in South Australia, although I believe that something similar may have been undertaken in some private schools in this State. I will obtain the information and see whether it has any worthwhile application here.

#### WESTBOURNE PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I wish to ask a question of the member for Unley. It concerns the lavatories at the Westbourne Park Primary School, about which I asked the Premier a question yesterday. In view of the Premier's disappointing reply, in which he virtually refused to do anything to help in this matter (despite the fact that some of the children attending that school live in his own district), and as some of the children from the district of the member for Unley attend this school, will the honourable member say whether he has been able to make representations to the Government on this matter, and, if he has, whether he has met with success?

Mr. LANGLEY: I have made representations. A certain number of schoolchildren in my district attend Westbourne Park school, but it is a small percentage. I take an interest in all the schoolchildren of this State, wherever they may come from, as also does the Premier. As some children come from the Premier's district, some from the honourable member's

district, and some from my district, I am sure that together we will do our best to ensure that better facilities are provided at the school.

#### HOUSING AGREEMENT.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: For many years the Loan Council had a procedure whereby, after the State Loan allocation had been decided, the State was able to nominate how much of the total available to the State would come under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. Whatever amount the State nominated automatically came under the agreement and was available at a lower interest rate, but it was deducted from the total allocation to the State. Can the Treasurer say whether that procedure has been altered or is the procedure still the same?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Yes.

#### SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER laid on the table the interim report by the Parliamentary Committee on Land Settlement on South-Eastern Drainage Proposals for Variation of Drain C Extension Works in the Eastern Division.

Ordered that report be printed.

#### THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (PENOLA UNDERTAKING) BILL.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS (Minister of Works): I move:

That the Select Committee on the Electricity Trust of South Australia (Penola Undertaking) Bill be empowered to hear evidence from both interested parties and their counsel.

I am authorized to move this motion by the unanimous resolution of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into this Bill. Though the motion is a little unusual, it is supported by precedents both of the House of Assembly and the House of Commons. It arises out of a written request from Mr. Henry Murrell to be represented by counsel. Mr. Murrell is the Manager and a shareholder of Penola Electricity Supply Proprietary Limited and is vitally affected by the provisions of the Bill. In directing me to seek leave of the House to enable counsel to appear, the committee was actuated by a desire to ensure that an individual person whose rights were to be affected by a proposed Act of this Parliament should be given every facility to present his evidence adequately.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Gumeracha): I do not oppose the motion.

As I understand it, both sides are to be represented by counsel if they so desire, and I have no objection to that. It is desirable that the committee deal urgently with this matter. Has the Chairman of the committee considered the advisability of the Crown's providing legal advice to the committee if this is considered necessary?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I have been assured by the Attorney-General that should the committee require legal assistance it will be provided by the Crown.

Motion carried.

#### LOTTERY AND GAMING ACT AMENDMENT BILL (DIVIDENDS).

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Premier and Treasurer) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Lottery and Gaming Act, 1936-1966. Read a first time.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I move:

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

Its purpose is to protect the Treasurer and the Dividends Adjustment Account (which is maintained in the Treasury and made up of the fractions referred to in sections 28 and 31 of the principal Act) from the operations of persons who attempt to exploit the money-back guarantee given in those sections. Similar guarantees have been the subject of totalizator manipulation by exploiters operating in the Eastern States. The effect of this Bill is that, on and after the appointed day, totalizator dividends, to which the guarantee applies, must be calculated in accordance with rules approved by the Chief Secretary. Experience in the other States has shown that it is essential that such rules should be capable of swift amending action, and for this reason it is not intended that the actual method of dividend calculation should be dealt with in the legislation. Clause 3 (a) inserts in section 28 of the principal Act a new subsection (4a) which provides that, on and after the appointed day, all dividends payable by a totalizator used by a club (whether the Totalizator Agency Board is also using the same totalizator or not) shall be calculated in accordance with rules made or adopted by the club and approved by the Chief Secretary. At present, there is nothing in the Act or in the regulations prescribing the method of dividend calculation, although practically all licensed clubs operate

their totalizators under the same rules as have been promulgated by the South Australian Jockey Club.

Paragraphs (b) and (c) of clause 3 provide, in effect, that on and after the appointed day the money-back guarantee will apply only to dividends payable by any totalizator used by a club and calculated in accordance with rules approved by the Chief Secretary. Clause 4 extends the money-back guarantee principle to dividends payable by an off-course totalizator conducted by the board where those dividends are calculated in accordance with rules made by the board with the Minister's approval in pursuance of its powers under section 31u (c).

On the passing of this Bill the necessary rules will be made and approved. The totalizator manipulations to which I have referred had been directed at place dividends on totalizators, and honourable members will be interested to know that under the legislation in Victoria, on which most Australian T.A.B. legislation is based, a system has been adopted whereby the dividends on placed horses are calculated from equal sharing by the placed horses of the net amount of money in the place totalizator pool after the deduction of the commission but, where a share of the pool is insufficient to enable at least 50c to be paid as the dividend on a placed horse, its share is increased from the rest of the pool sufficiently to pay 50c as that dividend.

The S.A. Totalizator Agency Board has proposed a rule that in a three dividend race the commission is first deducted from the pool, then the stake invested on each placed horse is deducted, and the balance divided into three equal parts, one part being apportioned to each placed horse. Each part is then divided by the number of tickets sold on the appropriate placed horse, and the resulting amount, with the respective stake money, is paid as the dividend for that placed horse. Both these proposals protect the totalizator against manipulation and either would be acceptable to the Government. Racing and trotting officials have presented alternative proposals and these are being examined.

Honourable members will know that an announcement has been made that the Totalizator Agency Board will commence operations on March 29, 1967. This date then becomes the "appointed day" for the purpose of the 1966 amendment which introduces the guarantee of return of stake money. As I do not think there is anything contentious in the Bill,

I ask that it be given speedy passage so that rules may be made and promulgated by all racing and trotting clubs prior to the appointed day.

The Bill would not have been introduced had it not been necessary to protect the State's revenue. Undoubtedly, the people generally know what happened recently in New South Wales when much money was invested in bets and the New South Wales Government was involved in a considerable pay-out. Certain other matters could have been included in the Bill, but the Government has contended from the start that amendments should not be made to the Act. However, as the Bill was necessary to protect the revenue of the State, we had no alternative but to introduce it.

Mr. HALL secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### GARDEN PRODUCE (REGULATION OF DELIVERY) BILL.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS (Minister of Agriculture) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act for the control of the times of delivery of fruit, vegetables and other garden produce to purchasers thereof by wholesale. Read a first time.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I move:

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

Its purpose is to control the times of delivery within a prescribed portion of the metropolitan area of fruit and vegetables which have been purchased by wholesale. At present it is only possible to control deliveries within the limits of the East End Market as prescribed by the East End Market Act, 1872. The East End Market premises are controlled by the East End Market Company Limited and the Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange Company Limited who have the power to make by-laws regulating the activities on these premises. However, in recent years, regular purchasers of market produce by wholesale have been operating just outside the prescribed East End Market area and are therefore not regulated by the by-laws made by the two market companies.

They have begun conducting business much earlier than the official time prescribed for opening the East End Market by the two market companies. This has made it necessary for the tenants of the East End Market to commence business earlier than the official time prescribed in order to be able to compete with traders outside the East End Market area. Any attempt by the two market companies to

enforce the official market starting time would only result in tenants leaving the market area and setting up business nearby. As a result, conditions at the East End Market have become chaotic and the stability of the industry is in danger.

This Bill has been prepared after discussions with representatives of the fruit and vegetable industry and has the support of the whole industry. Its provisions give the Minister power to control the time of delivery on any particular day within a particular portion of the metropolitan area of fruit and vegetables to persons who have purchased them by wholesale. I shall now deal with the clauses individually.

Clause 2 contains the necessary definitions for interpreting the legislation. These are self-explanatory. Clause 3 contains a prohibition for any person to deliver garden produce at a place within a prescribed area on any day before the time prescribed for that day to any person who has purchased the same by wholesale. A penalty of \$100 is provided for any offender against this prohibition.

Clause 4 sets out the method by which an area becomes a prescribed area. The Governor must by regulation prescribe an area within a 25-mile radius of the General Post Office to be a prescribed area not less than seven days after that regulation takes effect. In a similar way the Governor may subsequently prescribe that any prescribed area or any part of a prescribed area shall cease to be a prescribed area from a day fixed in the regulation.

Clause 5 sets out the method by which a time becomes a prescribed time for a particular day. The procedure is that the Minister must publish a notice both in the *Government Gazette* and in a daily newspaper declaring that from a certain day, being a day not earlier than seven days after the notice appears in the *Gazette* and in the daily newspaper, a certain time shall be the prescribed time for a particular day. Different times may be prescribed times for different days of the week. By a subsequent notice also published in the *Gazette* and a daily newspaper, the Minister may vary the time previously prescribed for a particular day and declare that from a certain future day, at least seven days after the publication of the notice in the *Gazette* and a daily newspaper, a different time shall be the prescribed time for that day.

Clause 6 provides for summary disposal of all proceedings for offences against clause 3 and provides that proceedings shall not be commenced without the consent of the Minister.

Clause 7 is a simple provision giving power to make regulations for the purpose of the Bill. Members of the South Australian Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries and of the Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners Association informed me that the matter had been discussed with the member for Gumeracha, who had made certain suggestions. I know of his interest, but at that time I had not had representation from others using the market. I discussed the legislation with the Town Clerk, and he agreed that this was a satisfactory Bill. I discussed with greengrocers the substance of the Bill, after I had heard that they had received incorrect information, and they did not object to it. Knowing others would be interested, I visited the East End Market early one morning and discussed the matter with many people interested in this legislation. After telling them what was intended, I was informed that they favoured it and, in all cases where I explained the legislation, people said that there should be some control of market hours. I commend the Bill to the House.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Gumeracha): I, too, support the Bill, which provides for a fair basis of trading by all sections of the community. It has become necessary to introduce this type of legislation in all States. It does not interfere with fruit and vegetables consigned to the market for sale, but deals with purchased fruit and vegetables. The Bill has been submitted to fruitgrower and merchant organizations, and is supported by market employees.

With the introduction of road transport, the regulation controlling the opening of the market at 7 a.m. has not been strictly observed. Provisions of the Bill will stabilize trading hours and enable the market companies to control the regulations, and will cause no inconvenience to properly conducted trading organizations. The Bill has been carefully drawn and will prevent any capricious action being taken, but will enable the industry to be properly regulated.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

#### CROWN LANDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL (LIVING AREA).

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Lands) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1929-1966. Read a first time.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

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

Its purpose is to liberalize further the limitation on the unimproved value of Crown lands

which may be allotted to any one person. Prior to the amendment which was passed earlier in this session, the Land Board had examined the whole situation regarding limitation under the Crown Lands Act following the land tax quinquennial assessment of 1965. The amendments were considered to be those which would bring the whole field of limitations into line with present-day values. With regard to those sections dealing with transfers, subleases and surrenders for other tenure, the limitations fixed have been found in practice to be quite satisfactory. In the case of allotment of such unoccupied Crown lands as become available in outlying areas, the limitation under section 31 has also proved satisfactory.

However, a number of cases have occurred where land previously held under terminating tenure has become available for allotment in comparatively closely settled districts. In these cases it has now been found that the limitation of \$15,000 is not adequate to provide a living area. It is therefore considered better to introduce a further amendment than to prolong a situation which would result in either keeping suitable land out of permanent settlement or allotting it in areas which are substandard. Clause 3 of the Bill accordingly increases the limitation of \$15,000 to \$25,000. Subclause (b) of this clause increases the amount of the excess which may be granted at discretion from the present \$1,000 to \$2,000. This amount has been increased in the light of the previous amendment and is in the nature of a consequential amendment designed to increase proportion of the excess to the larger margin provided by subclause (a).

Mr. McANANEY secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### SUPREME COURT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (PENSIONS).

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, 1935-1966. Read a first time.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I move:

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

Its purpose is to increase the pensions paid to judges who have retired some time ago and to widows of deceased judges. Under the present pension scheme a retired judge is paid one-half of the salary he was receiving at the date

of his retirement, and on his death his widow receives one-quarter of the salary he had been receiving at the date of his retirement. As salaries of judges have been increased continually over the years to meet with the rising cost of living and to bring the salaries of the judges of our State more into line with the salaries paid to judges in the other States, the pensions being paid to judges who retired some time ago are much lower than those being paid to more recently retired judges.

The pensions paid to retired policemen and public servants have been raised from time to time having regard to the loss of purchasing power in the pension since retirement. Therefore it seems reasonable and equitable that an adjustment be made to pensions of judges whose retirement is of longer standing. The most reasonable solution seems to be to prescribe a minimum pension. Since July 1, 1958, the index of retail prices indicates a rise of the order of 22 per cent and since July 1, 1960, a rise of the order of 13 per cent. Bearing this in mind the suggested minimum pension for a judge is \$6,250 per annum, with half this amount being paid to his widow on his death. At present pensions being paid to retired judges range from \$5,000 per annum to \$6,850 per annum, and pensions being paid to judges' widows range from \$2,500 per annum to \$3,125 per annum.

This means that the pensions most recently granted will remain unaltered while the others granted before July 1, 1963, will be increased to the minimum pension, the amount of the increase depending on the date from which they commenced. Clause 3 adds a new subsection to section 13e of the principal Act and provides that from April 1, 1967, the minimum pension to be paid to a retired judge will be \$6,250 per annum and the minimum pension to be paid to the widow of a deceased judge will be \$3,125 per annum.

Mr. MILLHOUSE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### POLICE OFFENCES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Attorney-General): I move:

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

Its principal object is to remove the loitering provision from the Lottery and Gaming Act and to make appropriate provision in its logical place, namely, the Police Offences Act, in lieu thereof. From time to time, objections have been raised to the pre-

sence of the loitering section in the Lottery and Gaming Act, and accordingly clause 4 of the Bill removes this provision from that Act. Indeed, as the honourable member for Mitcham will know, there has been a certain amount of judicial comment, particularly from certain magistrates, on the effects of the use of this clause in the Lottery and Gaming Act for general loitering provisions. The present provision makes it possible for a police officer without cause to order a citizen going about his business with perfect propriety to move away from the place where he needs to be for that business, and if the direction is not complied with an offence is committed. No cause or reason has to be given. This provision, unique in Australia, has produced much public protest and hostile comment from the bench on several occasions. The only proper provision for police powers to interfere with the rights of the citizen to be in a public place is one based on probable cause objectively established.

Section 18 of the Police Offences Act now provides that a person who loiters in a public place and who, on request by a member of the Police Force, does not give a satisfactory reason is to be guilty of an offence. Under this power a police officer has sufficient powers to deal with one or two people loitering improperly. He can demand of loiterers their reason for loitering, and if they have no proper reason, either arrest them there and then or order them to cease loitering upon threat of arrest. Some provision is clearly needed for groups of people and for crowd control. Under this power under section 18 of the Police Offences Act, a police officer has sufficient powers to deal with one or two people loitering improperly. There have been suggestions at times, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that this particular power is ineffective, but I think that all members of the profession will be well aware that in fact it is used by police officers, and we will all be aware of cases that the police have brought successfully under that section. There is no reason why a police officer has to accept any explanation that is put forward, however unlikely that is, and there have been many cases of prosecution under section 18 of the Police Offences Act where neither the police officer nor the court has accepted the explanation that has been put forward for loitering by the person accused.

As I said, some provision is needed for groups of people and for crowd control when it is not feasible for a police officer to demand of all individuals concerned their reason for

loitering, and this, I think, occurs in cases where there are more than two people involved. When there are three or more people involved it can be difficult for a police officer to use the existing provisions of the Police Offences Act, and therefore he needs a further provision.

Under the Bill as it comes to us, the original provision of the Lottery and Gaming Act is retained: that is, as the Bill stands at this stage there is no need for a police officer to give any explanation at all or indeed to have any cause for requiring that somebody move on, and if the person does not move on an offence is created, whether or not there is any objective basis for that offence. The Government believes that we should remove this provision from the Lottery and Gaming Act and put it in the Police Offences Act, but we believe we should go further than the provisions of the Bill as they stand. Our belief is that so far as crowd control is concerned there are provisions in the Police Offences Act already existing which can control disorderly or offensive behaviour in a public place. For instance, hooliganism of any overt kind can be controlled under other provisions of the Police Offences Act, but it is necessary for the police to have power in what appears to be a threatening situation, or where there appears to be obstruction of the public, or in cases where the likelihood of offences having been committed by a group of people has been reported to the police but this is not apparent to the police when they attend at the scene of the actions complained of, or where it appears that it is likely from the atmosphere or attitude of the people involved that the group should be broken up.

In consequence, it is in our belief proper that the basic reasons why a police officer should move people on in this crowd situation where three or more people are involved should be spelt out. They can be stated quite widely and adequate power given to the police. Indeed, the Government believes that this would be somewhat beyond the powers given in other parts of Australia, so that we have adequate means of control. However, we believe that it is necessary to spell these things out and that they can be spelt out effectively so that it is not simply in the discretion of a police officer, without his giving any reason at all, to interfere with the rights of a citizen going about his normal business.

It is our belief that it is certainly not beyond the capacity of this Parliament to make proper provisions, stating the circumstances in which it

believes a police officer should be able to take action of this kind, and, in consequence, in Committee the Government will be moving appropriate amendments to certain clauses of this Bill. We believe it is appropriate to remove this provision from the Lottery and Gaming Act and to make provision that will cover anything that anyone can properly raise in relation to this matter, in conjunction with other sections of the Police Offences Act which seem to be conveniently forgotten by certain sections of the public every time the subject is debated. There are provisions in the Police Offences Act already which seem to be overlooked by people who discuss certain situations to which they believe a section of this kind should apply.

Mr. Hall: You will be taking discretion away from the police.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: If the Leader will have a look at the amendments when I move them, he will see that the discretion left to a police officer would still be very wide. However, he will have to be able to substantiate the conclusion he has come to by putting forward reasonable evidence of the reasons why he came to that conclusion. If it was reasonable for anybody in those circumstances to come to that conclusion, then he is covered.

Mr. Coumbe: You mean, he would have an argument.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: He does not need to have an argument. What would have to happen is that the police officer would order somebody to move on, and if that person refused he would then be charged with having failed to move on, and in the complaint against him it would be alleged that the police officer had reasonable cause (for the certain following reasons) to have given this particular order.

Mr. Hall: Why restrict his discretion?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: If he did not have reasonable cause, why would he be moving people on? If the Leader believes that citizens should be moved on without any reason at all, and without there being a reasonable cause for a police officer's doing anything, then that is an attitude to the rights of citizens that amazes me, especially by people who call themselves Liberals. I trust that I am wrong in the conclusion I came to from the Leader's interjection. If I am wrong, I apologize. If, in fact, he is supporting what I am saying, I welcome that support. I regret that I have not an amended second reading explanation to put before the House. However, I trust that between now and Tuesday honourable members

will have an opportunity to see the matter in *Hansard* pulls. In the meantime, the Government's intended amendments will be on the file.

Mr. Hall: Will you incorporate in *Hansard* the speech that has not been read? I understand you haven't read a speech.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I read a considerable amount, as well as all of the original report on the Bill which was appropriate to this occasion. I added some explanation for the assistance of honourable members.

Mr. MILLHOUSE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL (DISEASES).

Second reading.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Attorney-General): I move:

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

The purpose of this short Bill is to correct two small drafting errors which occurred when the principal Act was amended late in the last session, to provide that gonorrhoea and syphilis be reported directly to the Central Board of Health by a medical practitioner and not to a local board as is the case with other "notifiable diseases". The words "(other than gonorrhoea and syphilis)" were not inserted in two places where they should have been inserted consequentially when the 1966 amending Act was passed, and this Bill corrects the omission.

Without these consequential amendments the 1966 amending Act is unworkable because of inconsistency in section 127. Clause 3 inserts the passage "(other than gonorrhoea and syphilis)" in subsections (1) and (3) of section 127 of the principal Act. This amendment ensures that gonorrhoea and syphilis will not have to be reported to the local board. The reasons for that were not explained to the House during the early part of the session. The amendments effected by this Bill are deemed to have operated from the commencement of the amending Act of 1966.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from March 2. Page 3400.)

Mr. McANANEY (Stirling): Generally, I support the Bill. I believe that an Act dealing with weights and measures was passed by the Commonwealth Government in 1960. That Act provides, in part:

The objects of this Act are to provide for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units of measurement . . . of physical quantities; this Act shall be construed accordingly. This Act and the regulations do not apply to the exclusion of any law of a State or Territory except in so far as that law is inconsistent with an express provision of this Act or of the regulations.

Later, it provides:

Without limiting the generality of the last preceding subsection, this Act and the regulations shall not be taken to apply to the exclusion of any law of a State . . .

A number of matters are then detailed. The Commonwealth Act mainly deals with establishing uniform standards; it is left to the State to administer the legislation. The State, having power in regard to certain aspects, actually deals with the physical standards. Therefore, whilst uniformity in standards is achieved throughout Australia, the State is allowed to adapt its own legislation to the general administration of the Commonwealth Act.

Until now, these matters have been administered solely by councils. Although that has worked effectively up to a point, qualified inspectors have been difficult to obtain in some areas, and difficulties have arisen in respect of the appointment of laymen. I am pleased to see that councils wishing to retain the power that they previously possessed in this regard may do so. Such councils will be able to implement their own inspections. On the other hand, those councils wishing to relinquish that power, again, may do so. Provision is made to ensure that councils undertake their duties satisfactorily in this respect.

The Bill provides that the relevant fees will, at least, be not less than they previously were. Whilst the Government has seen fit to increase charges in respect of taxation measures, thereby "bringing them to the corresponding levels in other States", it is provided that fees under this Bill will be similar to those previously, so that the Government will incur no reduction in revenue. The Bill is aimed at securing trained officers in various areas in which such qualified men have not previously been available. Naturally, that will lead to more efficiency in methods and in administration, generally. Under the Bill, "package" is defined, which will resolve doubts that have previously existed. Provision is also made for the appointment of an Acting Warden. This will remove difficulties that have been experienced in the past. Provision is made, too, for a number of councils jointly to appoint an inspector which, I believe, will result in further uniformity. It is my opinion that

a number of councils should be able to appoint the one building inspector, a health inspector or an engineer, so that it will be possible to pay higher fees and, therefore, to secure more highly qualified people. Under the legislation it is intended to eliminate the untrained person, which is a practice that could be carried out in many other fields of commercial life. There is power for a competent Inspector in isolated areas to carry out, with the permission of the Warden, certain minor adjustments, thereby providing a service to traders. This measure will be beneficial to people in the outer areas, as the Bill includes the outer areas proclaimed as council areas. At present, with the big increase in tourist traffic, people passing along the road are not controlled by weights and measures standards, and it is Rafferty's rules in some areas. I can find no fault with the legislation dealing with offences and misbehaviour by Inspectors.

Part V deals with the sale of goods. I understand that the States are now working together to introduce a uniform code. I understand that, three or four months ago, Queensland brought this measure into effect, and it is also in effect in Britain. This is a popular measure, but surely, now that people are attaining higher standards of education and can understand what is printed on the container, they should be able to look after themselves and not be fooled by misleading prices, but apparently some are. Perhaps we are trying to protect people too much. We are living in an age of restrictions because we cannot look after ourselves. The Bill is necessary because of the legislation that has been passed by the Commonwealth. In the new clause regarding solid fuels provision is made to cover offenders selling items of short weight. The Bill goes too far in inflicting more restrictions, although cases of definite fraud should be controlled.

Mr. FREEBAIRN (Light): As I rose to speak, I thought I saw the honourable member for Enfield start to rise. I hope that, when I resume my seat, he will speak in this debate, for he is an expert on weights and measures. This Bill sets out to establish legislation complementary to that already enacted by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has authority, under section 51 (xv) of the Commonwealth Constitution, to regulate weights and measures. Section 51 (xv) states:

The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to weights and measures.

The Commonwealth Parliament took no initiative to use this power until 1936, when a Premiers' Conference resolved that the States should come to terms with the Commonwealth and that the Commonwealth should legislate to set up national standards and that each State should calibrate its own standards in accordance with complementary legislation. The intention was that the States should control the everyday work of administration. The Commonwealth Parliament did not formally enact legislation until 1948, when it established a National Standards Laboratory, under the auspices of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, to provide national standards for weights and measures. It seems that nothing really effective was done about this matter until 1960 when the Commonwealth Parliament again passed a Bill relating to weights and measures in an effort to make its 1948 legislation more workable. The kernel of the Bill is to be found in the Minister's second reading explanation, where he states:

The most important features of the new Bill are provision for any council to relinquish control over the administration of the Act in its area upon satisfying the Minister that such action is desirable; increased power for Inspectors to enter buildings and other places for the purpose of checking pre-packed stock; power to make regulations for control over appointment of Inspectors by councils; the registration and control of repairers and adjusters of weighing and measuring instruments; the registration of public weighbridges and weighmen; and inspection and stamping fees for petrol pumps and weighbridges.

As the Bill is designed purely to provide legislation complementary to that already set up by the Commonwealth, I have much pleasure in supporting the second reading.

Mr. JENNINGS (Enfield): I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

Mr. QUIRKE (Burra): I, too, support the Bill. I had much to do with this matter at one time and I even attended a conference in Canberra. I realized the necessity for this legislation when I saw that Commonwealth Wardens of Standards were genuinely distressed at what was taking place under the loose system of packaging, most of which was designed to defraud the customers. Usually, when an elaborate form of packaging surrounds a small content, the intention is to cheat the customer, and there was plenty of evidence of that. All Wardens of Standards have samples of this means of defrauding people. Because of trading between the States, uniformity in

weights and measures and packaging was necessary. The net result of many years of close study by qualified people is the Bill we are discussing. The Bill is not only necessary but is worthy of support by everybody, although the people who have been victimized under the previous system will probably never know about this measure. This is one of the instances when Governments protect the interests of people even though the people do not know they are being so protected.

Much work has gone into the Bill. Having known much about the matter previously and having studied the Bill, I can only applaud the result. Of course, in these matters it is possible to go slightly astray. Some of the labels on wine bottles are extremely expensive to produce, with artists being employed in the design. However, the big, black blob of the content figure, which is superimposed on the bottle, defaces the effect of the label. Although I am not an authority on the matter, I think the content figure is too large. After all, the standard is in the bottle itself; for instance, 26oz. bottles are made in millions and are of a standard size. Therefore, it is not altogether necessary to deface the label with a big blob giving the contents of the bottle. I know an attempt has been made to remedy this matter but, if it has not been remedied yet, then perhaps at some time in the future it can be remedied.

Much trouble has been caused by over-size packaging. Some of the packaging done by companies would make one think that they were shareholders in cardboard factories. They produce large packages, half full, and call them king size, giant size or something else to indicate a large quantity in the carton but, in reality, the carton contains little indeed.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: King size, super duper!

Mr. QUIRKE: Yes. Companies have been getting away with this for years and I hope the matter will be remedied. The Bill provides for Inspectors to enforce its provisions but people can assist in their own protection by reporting instances of flagrant breaches, because it would be impossible to have sufficient Inspectors to keep everybody up to scratch. If people assist by reporting these matters, an investigation can be made and, if the company concerned is found guilty of a culpable offence, prosecution can follow and the purpose of the Bill can be achieved. That purpose is to protect people against the type of trading that is designed to defraud.

Of course, if everybody were perfectly honest no need would exist for this legislation, but we know perfectly well that everybody is not honest. My appreciation of this Bill has come about through seeing the dedicated work done by those who have devoted years to bringing about the standardization of weights and measures. This is one of the best measures to be introduced for a long time in the interests of the people who spend small sums on a multiplicity of small packages of goods. If these goods are not true to label or are deficient in weight, enormous sums are being filched without the consumer's knowledge. This is a worthy measure and I support it.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 13 passed.

Clause 14—"Administration."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Lands): I move:

In subclause (2) (b) after "weights" to insert "measures".

This, a drafting amendment, is necessary because sufficient time was not available for the Parliamentary Draftsman to check the proof received from the Government Printer before the Bill was introduced.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clause 15 passed.

Clause 16—"Content of local administration."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN moved:

In paragraph (a) to strike out "and" first occurring; after "weighing" to insert "instruments".

Amendments carried; clause as amended passed.

Clauses 17 and 18 passed.

Clause 19—"Inspectors not to derive profit, etc."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN moved:

In paragraph (e) to strike out "but" and insert "and".

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clauses 20 to 48 passed.

Clause 49—"Sales by short weight or measure."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

In subclause (4) after "second" to insert "or subsequent".

This amendment is self-explanatory.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clause 50—"Where net weight or measure not correctly stated."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I move:

In subclause (1) after "second" to insert "or subsequent".

This amendment is also self-explanatory.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clauses 51 to 64 passed.

Clause 65—"Provision as to forfeited weights, etc."

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN moved:

After "shall" to strike out "be and".

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Remaining clauses (66 to 68), schedules and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

### LICENSING BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from March 1. Page 3350.)

Mr. HALL (Leader of the Opposition): This matter gains a little history as time progresses, and it is a matter on which the Attorney-General has endeavoured to get some mileage politically. In the last week fewer statements have been made in the paper concerning the Bill, but I expect that many statements will be made about it in the future. The subject of hours has been of great public interest, although other matters have been mentioned in public debate, but to a lesser extent. I agree with the Royal Commissioner that there is clearly apparent an urgent sense of anticipation by the South Australian public of relaxation of restriction on trading hours. He said that many members of the public who thought the only question concerned was 10 o'clock closing were under a misapprehension. Apart from the trade and those involved in it, however, the main concern of the public is hours of trading: I think the Commissioner would be under a misapprehension if he thought anything else.

I support the Bill, although there are certain provisions that I do not support. As the Attorney-General has said, this is a Committee Bill. It consists of over 200 clauses and, as I have not formed opinions on several clauses I hope I am given additional time before being expected, with other members, to give an opinion on every clause. However, I feel a sense of satisfaction in seeing that our licensing laws are being brought more into line with

those of other States. There may be certain provisions in the Bill which perhaps other States have not got.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: I think you gave notice last year of your intention to introduce a Bill.

Mr. HALL: Yes. As the member for Angas says, the first indication that any move was being made in this State to alter our trading hours was when I gave notice that I would introduce a Bill, although I know that it could not be proceeded with last session. I gave members time to consider the matter, and I indicated that I would proceed with it in the following session. However, South Australia has been deprived of extended hours for another year because the Government saw fit not to support my move or bring in a Bill last year. Instead, it referred the matter to a Royal Commission, which has now reported comprehensively on the whole question. I gave notice that I would introduce a Bill because a considerable number of people in the southern end of my district signed a petition urging that 10 o'clock closing be instituted in this State. Despite the Attorney-General's claim that he had given some thought to this matter his Government, his Leader in the House and his Leader in another place all said, in answers to questions, that they were not interested in this matter. The Premier said in this House, in 1965, that he was not concerned with what happened in other States in relation to trading hours; that he had enough to do in South Australia. That was the tenor of the Government's attitude: an attitude of disinterestedness and of not being concerned about this matter. This attitude persisted until I gave notice that I intended to move directly on this question. Members of the Government, including the Attorney-General, have since played up this matter politically to a great extent. As a result of the many statements that have been made publicly in respect of this matter, much interest has been aroused, to the extent that the Government has been forced to consider the details carefully. The Attorney-General has said that this question involves a free choice, because it is a social question. We know that that is a freedom which many members of this House—

Mr. Coumbe: On this side.

Mr. HALL: —have enjoyed for a long time. However, I doubt whether members opposite have freedom to vote as they choose on this type of question. We have all had sufficient

time in which to form an opinion on the matter. However, the Government would not and did not move in this respect until it was politically pushed into doing so. Members opposite have saved this question to coincide with the next State elections: they have not acted on the Commissioner's recommendations that the hours of trading should be altered as soon as legislatively practicable. This particular matter, together with a few other promises, will be played up at the next election.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: We'll be having one on the house, then!

Mr. HALL: Yes, indeed. Unfortunately, the Bill does not provide only for 10 o'clock closing, and perhaps it may have been better to deal with that question now and discuss the other detailed provisions later, as the Commissioner suggested. The Government has already introduced a Bill to give effect to the recommendation relating to blood alcohol tests, but it has not seen fit to introduce legislation that would enable later closing hours to come into operation quickly. The only reason I can suggest that this course has been adopted is that members opposite are playing politics in the forlorn hope that the implementation of this legislation soon before the next elections will assist them.

Mr. Shannon: Members opposite always grab at straws.

Mr. HALL: We have all been interested in the statement that has been made that Government members are free to vote as they choose, except . . . Indeed, it is amusing to note that their freedom is restricted when it comes to the question of employing barmaids. That illustrates the iron discipline that the Labor Party exerts on its Parliamentary members. Indeed, if a member opposite voted for that provision he would be expelled. Regardless of what we think of some of the Government's promises, I believe the Attorney-General when I am told that his colleagues will not support a provision for employing barmaids.

Mr. Curren: Are you going to move for it?

Mr. HALL: I will support such a move.

Mr. Hudson: Are you going to introduce the amendment?

Mr. HALL: I will certainly support such a provision. I think that before the measure has been considered by both Houses someone will move the appropriate amendment.

Mr. Hudson: Will you?

Mr. HALL: It will not be a member of the Labor Party. I do not agree that the Government should alter the Commissioner's report, for I believe—

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: It is sacrosanct!

Mr. HALL: No; but the Government took the view that it was necessary to appoint a Royal Commission, and expended public funds to obtain its report, yet members opposite say that a free choice exists in regard to implementing the Commissioner's recommendations. "We do not take sides," except to excise from that report certain matters before introducing legislation into Parliament! Although I do not agree that South Australia is ready for Sunday trading in alcoholic liquor, I believe that more important issues must be considered. For instance, there are to be no sales of liquor off club premises. That is one of the most ridiculous provisions that I have heard of.

Mr. Quirke: It is important to the Murray River areas.

Mr. HALL: I do not know about that but it is indeed important to certain other areas. I do not criticize the Attorney-General on this, as he said he was bringing in a report for members to consider.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: I think the Attorney-General will be reasonable on this matter.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: I am an intensely reasonable creature.

Mr. HALL: If this provision is implemented, a person living at, say, Parndana on Kangaroo Island will have to travel 50 miles to obtain liquor.

Mr. Clark: There are also places on the mainland in a similar position.

Mr. HALL: Yes. It would be most unreasonable for the House not to provide for the sale of liquor to be taken off club premises, and I see no reason why this comparatively small trade should be removed from clubs for the benefit of hotels.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: Certain clubs.

Mr. HALL: I believe that no club is to receive a licence for "off sales" after three years.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: I think some clubs should be able to continue to have privileges that they now enjoy.

Mr. HALL: "Off sales" should apply to most clubs. That is a matter of common sense. Although I understand that a wine seller could, with the court's permission, obtain a licence to sell liquor off the premises, he could obtain only a retail licence and would have to sell liquor at the retail price. That will take from wineries a great privilege that they enjoy today. I am sure the House does not wish to place wine sales in jeopardy by increasing the price of wine, in all cases, to the price at which it is sold in hotels. I see no reason why a wine producer cannot offer wine to the public in certain quantities at a price somewhere between the wholesale and retail price.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: These are the wine cellars.

Mr. HALL: Yes. I see no reason why he should not give some slight advantage to members of the public if they go to the trouble of beating a path to his door. I am told that the price is almost midway between retail and wholesale—something like 15 per cent off the retail price. If this is so, it is a reasonable proposition. There is no reason for sweeping up the licences. We should also sweep up the privileges. These are the important questions which, I hope, the House will view with a very practical and commonsense attitude, and not the theoretical attitude that has been taken with clubs. The matter of motorists is provided for in another Bill, which also emanates from the Royal Commissioner's report and which will, in the main, have the support of members of the House. I raise these matters as examples of the many questions that will arise in regard to the licensing authority, the types of licence, price fixing, and the many other items in the Bill. I do not intend to go into further detail on the Bill, but shall await the clauses which, I understand, will open up lengthy and important debates as the Bill goes through the House.

Mr. QUIRKE (Burra): I have examined the Bill and, as the Attorney-General said when he introduced it, there are some changes made. The Bill carries out the recommendations of the Royal Commissioner, with two exceptions, and brings up to date the completely outmoded Act that is cluttering up our Statute Book. There are some parts of the Bill with which I do not agree. I, too, wish to have a tilt at the barmaid windmill. The job of barmaid is a good occupation for a woman, but the Government would prevent women from engaging in such an occupation, as it fears that they will deprive men of

employment. The idea of no barmaids in hotels went out with antimacassars and aspindistras. Women are ideally suitable for the job, and in many cases do a much better job than many of the ham-fisted men that are employed in bars today. There is no earthly reason why women should be excluded from taking jobs as barmaids. If I thought I could break down the iron-clad command that is imposed on Government members, I would move an amendment permitting the employment of barmaids. I think the honourable member for Glenelg would like to be served by a nice lady in a bar when he goes in for his evening toddy. He is going to deprive himself of that because of some archaic nonsense which someone dreamed up many years ago and which the Labor Party has forgotten to remove from its Standing Orders.

The Hon. C. D. Hutchens: Are you saying you would sack women as they aged?

Mr. QUIRKE: No. They live longer than men anyway and they should be a good investment. I should like to see limited trading on Sundays. People go for long drives on Sundays and should be able to have a strong drink, or a soft drink, if they wish. There is no reason why that atmosphere should not prevail in a country as young as Australia. If anybody tried to impose these restrictions on people in England, he would be taken along by force and certified. Why cannot we grow up in this country? There should be limited trading on Sunday evenings, but I do not know whether hotelkeepers would favour that. Many hotelkeepers do not favour 10 o'clock closing but, under the Bill, they will have some choice. In some small country towns there are two licensed premises, one of which is invariably redundant. They could take it in turns to open on Sundays, much as the chemists do.

Mr. Casey: Not all chemists do.

Mr. QUIRKE: No, but they have the right. In the same way the publican should not be called on to open if he does not wish to.

Mr. Hudson: Perhaps you could move an amendment for the chemist to sell hospital brandy.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Burra is making this speech.

Mr. QUIRKE: I had begun to doubt it. A licensing authority is to be set up to take over the outmoded powers we used to have of

holding local option polls, of which I shall be glad to see the last. On one occasion I remember that in the old district of Newcastle, which stretched from near Booleroo to Deadman's Dike, just south of the Northern Territory border, a local option poll was conducted and people at Oodnadatta were expected to vote on whether someone should have a licence at Booleroo Centre. Some people in Oodnadatta had never heard of the place! Nowadays all the electors in a subdivision may vote, which is not quite so silly.

Mr. Clark: In my district, which has only one subdivision, Gawler must vote in respect of a licence for Elizabeth!

Mr. QUIRKE: These polls are no longer tenable; anybody who says they should be preserved is not thinking realistically. The Bill will provide that an application for a licence can be made to the court, which will have the power to say whether it is warranted and whether the facilities proposed are suitable. The Bill will bring about a reformation in the drinking standards of South Australia. The authority of the court could bring this about. I should like to see a move to lift the status and quality of hotels in country districts. In some towns, where there are two hotels and only one is necessary because the two cannot return a proper living, and where the standard of both cannot be compared with the possible standard of one good hotel, then the court should have the power to delicense, with compensation, either one or the other. Usually, one hotel is always much better than the other. In years gone by, hotels have been forced out of existence because the trade has been insufficient.

I should also like to see an attempt made to get away from the present drinking customs in Australia whereby, in order to have a drink, one has to go behind a wall somewhere. One goes in a little dingy door, down a step and into a more dingy room and, after looking around to see whether anybody is watching, one can then, with baited breath, order a beer. That is entirely wrong.

Mr. McKee: Do you think all licensees are capable publicans?

Mr. QUIRKE: No, not any more than all politicians are capable politicians. I should like to see existing conditions for drinking improved. At present one has to stand in a dingy room with one's foot on a rail. I am not entirely against the rail but at times

now I should prefer to sit down. Facilities to enable people to sit down are becoming more common, but the present facilities are conducive to gallop drinking.

Another horrible feature of drinking is that when four people go into a hotel for a drink, one man "shouts" and there are three urgers. The other three are afraid they might be accused of not shouting. Under the new provisions, seven butchers of beer in half an hour will produce a blood alcohol content of .08 per cent. It is common now for people to pour as much beer as possible down their gullets in the shortest possible time and that, rather than the alcoholic content of the liquor, contributes to the toll on the roads. Publicity should be organized to reform this habit. Authorities say that one ounce of alcohol is eliminated from the body in one hour: if one drinks 24oz. of alcohol in 24 hours one finishes up stone cold sober. However, if a person drinks 24oz. of alcohol in half an hour he is drunk before he knows it. The influence of alcohol on a person is from the time he takes his first drink.

People often say that they would not be affected by a certain amount of liquor and that they can drink more than that, which they probably can. However, they should not believe that they can drink five whiskies before being affected because they are affected from the time of taking the first drink. These things are not generally known and people should be taught about them. I hope the Premier will obtain the report I requested which will provide valuable information for young people, and young people are going to drink anyway. They should be instructed that a certain bottle of wine is 32 per cent proof and 18 per cent is spirit. They should be taught that 40 per cent of a bottle of whisky is spirit and three-sevenths is water. These facts have to be known. People should be told how much alcohol can be taken before a blood alcohol content of .08 per cent is reached.

I would never agree to a person's being convicted on the basis of a breathalyser test because of the difficulty in assessing the time factor. However, if a person were tested and found to have more than .08 per cent blood alcohol content then he should be stopped from driving, wherever he is found. Nobody who is heavily under the influence of liquor should be permitted to drive because, in the hands of such a person, a motor car becomes a lethal weapon and, in fact, that person is more lethal than

the motor car. People must be educated and we should start by educating young people. It is useless telling people aged 70 years what they should drink. High school children in America, particularly in California, are taught the power of alcohol as a drink. They are never told not to drink it, but they are warned against the abuse of it. Experiments have been conducted for many years in that country, and the results are now available from almost any university.

Mr. Casey: Have you any figures on the results of these experiments?

Mr. QUIRKE: Not here, but they are available in printed form. Many instances have occurred where children have not been able to handle alcohol properly, and we must teach them what they should do. We should not forbid them to have it. I have more analytical information but, at this stage, I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.35 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, March 14, at 2 p.m.