

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, September 14, 1967

The SPEAKER (Hon. L. G. Riches) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 2)

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

- Cattle Compensation Act Amendment,
- Electrical Articles and Materials Act Amendment,
- Gold Buyers Act Amendment,
- Local Government Act Amendment (General),
- Real Property Act Amendment (Strata Titles),
- Statutes Amendment (Public Salaries).

QUESTIONS**LAND SUBDIVISIONS**

Mr. HALL: Some time ago two people applied for approval to subdivide a portion of their property, but on May 10 this year they were told that the applications had not been approved as the land required to be subdivided could not be adequately and economically sewered and would not have reticulated water. These people appealed against the decision on May 31 of this year, but were told on June 13 that the appeal could not be considered as the old Town Planning Act did not provide for such an appeal. On July 1 the new Act concerning these matters was proclaimed, and now provision is available for an appeal on grounds that were previously disallowed. It seems that the only action these people can take is now to apply under the new Act. Will the Minister of Lands inquire of the Minister of Local Government whether this can be done and, if it can be, whether their applications will be facilitated? It is unfortunate for them that they seem to have been caught between the time the new Act was proclaimed and the processing of the application. Will the Minister ask his colleague to consider applications in these circumstances, so that people who have already had this type of application refused do not have to wait for the normal period for a further appeal to be heard?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be pleased to obtain a report from my colleague.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I noticed that on his telecast last night the Premier announced something that I thought was widely known: the plan for a new Government Printing Office at Netley. Once that office is established the building next door to Parliament House will not be required as a printing office, and I do not know whether it will be required for any other purpose. In the past I have often thought that, if that building were removed, it would be advantageous to the city, and especially to this part of the city, for the area to be made into a park or garden. Although we cannot do as well as has been done at the Victorian Parliament House, which is surrounded by parks and gardens, it would be an advantage if this area were used in this way. I ask the Premier, even though he will not be in office when the move is made from the present site, whether the Government—

The SPEAKER: I think the honourable member is commenting.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Sir, it is just a fact, but I am sorry if I go too far. I ask the honourable gentleman whether the Government has considered what use will be made of the site and, in particular, whether the building can be adapted for any other purpose. If it cannot be so adapted, will the Government consider my suggestion?

The SPEAKER: Before asking the Premier to reply, I suggest that it may be known to all members that the Joint House Committee, on behalf of Parliament, has its eyes on that property, and has made representations to the Government.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is intended that the old Legislative Council building will be remodelled to provide additional accommodation for Parliament when the Land Tax Department moves from that building, and the long-range plan for the present Government Printing Office is that this building should also be used to provide accommodation for Parliamentary officers. The Joint House Committee has approached the Government on this score and planning is proceeding to make use of those offices. The honourable member will no doubt be aware that accommodation in this House is already over-taxed, and the Government over which I preside will be happy in due course to make accommodation next door available to members.

NARRUNG WATER SUPPLY

Mr. NANKIVELL: During the debate on the Loan Estimates I asked the Minister of Works to explain what was intended by the line relating to the Narrung and Point McLeay water supply and the letter that I subsequently received indicated that these two projects would be separated. Will the Minister ascertain what is now intended in relation to the Narrung water supply and when work is expected to commence?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I regret that when I forwarded the letter to the honourable member I did not include the details, but I shall call for a report on the matter.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED

Mr. McANANEY: The Chairman of Industrial Engineering Limited recently issued a lengthy statement to the press, announcing his company's decision to by-pass Victoria as a site for a new \$12,000,000 factory. He claimed that Victoria's power costs were too high and that that State was troubled by rising labour costs and bedevilled by disruptions caused by industrial disputes. He also claimed that production costs in Queensland had been found to be substantially lower than those in southern States. The press article further states:

"In fact," he says, "it is now possible to manufacture in Brisbane and ship to Melbourne by road and still compete with Victorian manufacturers." Another factor is the support received from Government authorities in New South Wales and Queensland by industries established in their respective States.

As South Australia has received no mention at all in that statement, I ask the Premier whether he or his officers have made any approach to the company in an attempt to attract it to South Australia.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes.

Mr. McANANEY: Is the Government still negotiating with a view to having the company establish in South Australia?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No. Approaches were made and it was indicated to our officers that the report in the newspapers in other States did not entirely represent the truth of the situation.

Mr. McANANEY: Where is the company to establish its proposed \$12,000,000 factory, or is that also a myth?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There have been no indications to my officers of an establishment of this kind. If the honourable member can obtain any information we shall be

glad to have it. The item in the newspaper that was published some time ago did not escape my notice: I immediately asked the Director of Industrial Development to contact the Managing Director of the company concerned, and he obtained the information that I have given the House.

WATER RESTRICTIONS

Mr. RODDA: Concerning the vexed question of water restrictions, I point out that certain people throughout the State are using reticulated water supplies to maintain their orchards. If it is found necessary to impose restrictions, will the Minister of Works say whether these people might receive special consideration, thus ensuring that the investment they have made thus far with the use of adequate water supplies will not be harmed in any way?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I am in a somewhat better position today than I was yesterday to answer questions concerning water restrictions in general. I take the opportunity here to clarify certain statements that have been made concerning this matter. First, I express my sincere appreciation to members of the press, television and radio for the action they have taken to date in warning the public of the necessity to be careful in their use of water. Although I do not wish deliberately to single out any particular press, I must say "Thank you" to the *News*, because it has worked exceptionally well in this respect, and it is pleasing to know that people have responded to the appeals that have been made. Having discussed the matter with officers of my department, I have suggested to Cabinet that action be taken to ensure that people engaged in certain activities will not be penalized in any way and restrictions generally will not be too severe. Therefore, we intend soon to embark on a campaign to inform people what quantity of water can be used in a day. If people keep within that limit, we will not impose what could be termed legal restrictions. Of course, restrictions will apply because we will ask people to restrict their daily use of water. We desire that people, such as those to whom the honourable member referred, who have money invested in their properties should have sufficient water to keep their properties going, but we want those people to water with care. Although we realize that some people will have to be spoken to individually, we are confident that people generally will respond to the campaign, appreciating the necessity to use water moderately. Therefore, we hope that we will not have to impose legal restrictions later.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Can the Minister say how long the Government intends to apply voluntary water restrictions before it makes up its mind whether they will be sufficient? In other words, what is the time table that the Government has in mind?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I want to make clear that there was no conflict between Cabinet members in regard to this matter: none whatsoever.

Mr. Millhouse: It seemed like it yesterday.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I said previously that restrictions would in all possibility be necessary. I consider that if we do not get rain they will be a must, but they will not operate before October 1. I discussed this matter with officers of the Engineering and Water Supply Department, and we concluded that because of the attitude of the public up to the present, following the magnificent press and radio campaign, we could very well try voluntary restrictions. I took this suggestion to Cabinet and it agreed to it. The date on which restrictions are imposed will depend entirely on the public reaction to the plea for voluntary restrictions.

MARINO QUARRY

Mr. HUDSON: Over the last two years, much work has been taking place at Linwood Quarry, Marino, to try to control adequately the dust nuisance that arises as a result of quarrying activities in the area. As the summer months are approaching, will the Minister of Agriculture raise with the Minister of Mines the matter of dust prevention measures being adopted at Linwood Quarry? Also, will he ask the Minister to obtain for me the latest report on the progress of work being carried out at that quarry?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I shall be happy to refer the matter to my colleague. However, I hope that we have some winter before the summer starts.

TRANSPORT STUDY

Mr. COUMBE: Will the Minister of Lands ascertain from the Minister of Local Government when the long-awaited report of the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study will be available? On previously asking this question several times, I was promised that the report would be available at about this time. I should appreciate it if the Minister could obtain the information, because this matter is of vital importance, especially to metropolitan members.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall raise the matter with my colleague.

GUMMOSIS

Mr. CURREN: In July, 1964, the Gummosis Research Trust Fund was created by the Agriculture Department from funds provided by the Australian Dried Fruits Association and the Department of Primary Industry so that research could be conducted on apricot gummosis. Can the Minister of Agriculture say what stage the research programme has reached?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: As the honourable member was good enough to inform me yesterday that he would ask this question, I have obtained the following report from the department:

Research into apricot gummosis lapsed when Mr. W. J. Moller, Plant Pathologist with the Agriculture Department, left in April, 1964, to work for the degree of Ph.D. at the University of California. Up to the time Mr. Moller went to Davis, he was working on aspects of gummosis control, and one of his last contributions was the discovery that the *ceanothus* bush, common in home gardens in South Australia, was a prime host of the disease. Although Mr. Moller's studies in the United States have been into the behaviour and control of a similar wood rot disease, known as mallet wound disease, which is associated with the use of tree shakers in harvesting, he has also been working on apricot gummosis to some extent and, incidentally, discovered the first samples of the perfect stage of the disease on apricots in California. He is expected back in the department at the end of the year and will be continuing the investigations into apricot gummosis.

With his previous knowledge on these matters and with the experience he has gained in California, Mr. Moller will, when he returns, be one of the best informed persons in the world on this subject.

PORT LINCOLN ROAD

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Following my question of June 20 about Freezers Road on the outskirts of Port Lincoln, the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Roads, told me on July 4 that negotiations were then being pursued with the South Australian Railways and that work on the second stage of development of the project was expected to commence soon. As we are now approaching the season when heavy grain deliveries occur at Port Lincoln, I hope it will be possible to have something useful done to this road. Will the Minister bring this matter to the notice of his colleague and obtain a report?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

KANGAROO

Mr. QUIRKE: There has been considerable publicity recently about the reduction of the

kangaroo population in South Australia and a disturbing report appeared in this morning's press. Can the Minister of Agriculture say whether there is any up-to-date information on the decline of the kangaroo population in South Australia and, if their numbers have been seriously reduced, can he say whether any action is contemplated to see that their numbers are not further depleted?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: True, many comments have been made recently, particularly about the red kangaroo. In fact, following the receipt of letters from constituents, members have written to me about this matter. I have replied to all of them so that they can answer their constituents' queries. Also, people interested in conservation have written to me as a result of press articles, the latest of which was written by a gentleman from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization concerning kangaroos and wild duck. I noticed another two letters in this morning's paper, written by two people who frequently correspond with me on various aspects of fauna conservation. Keen conservationists, they act in what they believe to be the best interests of all concerned and they are anxious to see that animals are not shot. Indeed, these people believe that if animals are to be shot they should be shot with a camera, not with a gun. I have pointed out to the people who have written to me that there has been no great reduction in the number of kangaroos but that any reduction could possibly be caused by the dry year we have experienced which might have changed the habitat of the kangaroos. It may be that the usual grounds are not as heavily inhabited as they were some time ago and that kangaroos have migrated. However, this does happen from season to season. The department is very conscious of fauna conservation and, if I err at all, I do so on the side of conservation. I have probably incurred the displeasure of some people by seeming to lean rather heavily against the practices that have been adopted in the past, particularly in regard to duck shooting. However, in this field, one cannot do that, because there are two schools of thought.

The legislation that was brought down by the former Minister received acclaim from all conservationists and people on both sides, because it provided for both sections to have some say in the matter. I consider that, because we are now doing something about inspection, and because it is now necessary to obtain a permit to shoot kangaroo (which was not necessary before), much has been done to

conserve this fauna. There is concern between the States about actions that take place over the State borders. I frequently receive complaints about New South Wales and the attitude taken there, so I write to the New South Wales Minister. On the other hand, he may tell me that he receives complaints about what we are doing, so liaison between the two States is good. Generally speaking, although we shall never please everyone, we are now doing much about conservation, and some practices being adopted today are much better than those that were adopted a few years ago. People are more conservation-minded than they were in the past.

Mr. McANANEY: In the Stirling District there are more kangaroos than there have been for 50 years. A night or so ago a total of 56, including red kangaroos, was counted in one group. Several reserves are situated in the area, but most kangaroos are living on private property and doing considerable damage. I have been told (whether it is true or not I do not know) that representatives of an association that writes to the newspaper regarding the preservation of kangaroos tapped a landowner's private water pipe without permission and put it across the road to provide water for kangaroos in an area where water was not available. If we are to maintain the numbers of kangaroos, so that people can see them in their natural habitat within 20 or 30 miles of Adelaide, some Government action must be taken to ensure that feed and water is available to kangaroos on the reserves. Will the Minister of Lands take the necessary action to ensure that feed and water is provided on these reserves so that kangaroos will remain on them?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: There are two sides to every question and, obviously, the member for Stirling represents those people who express concern about the activity of the poor unfortunate kangaroo.

Mr. McAnaney: No, I am interested only in kangaroos.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Of course! The honourable member suggested that more effort should be made by the Government to provide eating and drinking facilities for roos on reserves in order to keep them on the reserves, rather than to let them wander on to private property to search for sustenance. The suggestion contains merit and I am not ridiculing it. In this State the area of national parks falls far short of the area provided in other States and countries, as it is only 0.3 per cent of the land mass of the State, but every

effort is being made to improve this position. The honourable member realizes that much capital is involved, but this Government, as well as the Playford Government in its last two years of office, has allotted fairly substantial funds for this purpose. However, it is important that we devote all our resources and efforts where possible to acquiring land for national parks before the available land is completely lost. I realize that not only must we do the things suggested by the honourable member but that we have to fence and fire-break all reserves eventually, although a large sum will be necessary to do this. Where possible, however, we are doing it, and we have a programme for this project throughout the State that will take some time to complete. I sympathize with owners of land adjoining reserves, because they are at a disadvantage, and their plight is not being ignored. As soon as we can we will provide adequate fencing and firebreaking in existing reserves in the State. I will discuss with the Commissioners of National Parks the honourable member's suggestion to see whether something cannot be done to put it into effect.

PORT PIRIE MAINS

Mr. McKEE: Can the Minister of Works say in what parts of Port Pirie the replacement of old water mains, which work the Minister has said will be carried out at a cost of about \$28,000, will be carried out?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I have seen a list of the streets and roads in which this work will be carried out. However, as I cannot remember the details, I shall obtain a report for the honourable member.

WOMEN'S PRISON

Mr. CUMBE: As the Public Works Committee, about three years ago, reported on the advisability of the building of a new women's prison in the Northfield area, can the Premier say what plans the Government has for proceeding with that project, which involves the replacement of the unsatisfactory premises at Adelaide Gaol by the completely new gaol referred to?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is intended to build a new women's prison. The exact date for this, in accordance with our projected Loan Fund receipts in the State, I cannot give off-hand, but I shall obtain a reply.

STOCKWELL MAIN

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Recently I have asked the Minister of Works questions

about the likelihood of the imposition of water restrictions in the Barossa Valley area of my district, about which likelihood the market gardeners and householders in the area have been concerned. Further concern has been expressed consequent upon a recent press statement. Earlier this year the Minister told me that the new main being constructed from Swan Reach to Stockwell would be completed in the financial year 1969-70. Indeed, a camp has been established at Sedan and work on the project has commenced. The Minister said yesterday that this particular project was, I think, either No. 1 or No. 2 on the priority list. About a week or 10 days ago a statement appeared in the press that the Keith main project would be proceeded with and that men from other areas would be transferred to work on this project. The Minister will realize that any further deferment of the Swan Reach to Stockwell project could seriously affect the people in the Barossa Valley part of my district in the years pending completion of the Swan Reach to Stockwell main if weather conditions similar to those we have been experiencing this year should recur. Can the Minister say whether men at present engaged on or to be assigned to the Swan Reach to Stockwell project will be transferred to the Keith project? If these men are to be transferred, will the Swan Reach to Stockwell project be completed at a later date than that indicated by the Minister, namely, in the financial year 1969-70?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I am glad that the honourable member has asked this question, because it enables me to clear up some doubts to which he has referred. The men who were originally assigned to the Swan Reach to Stockwell project were transferred to the Keith project. However, the Swan Reach to Stockwell project is running to schedule and I assure the honourable member that it will be completed in accordance with the original estimate. There is no easing up whatsoever on that project.

SITTINGS AND BUSINESS

Mrs. STEELE: Yesterday the Premier gave notice that on Thursday, September 21, he would move that for the remainder of the session Government business take precedence over all other business except questions. This motion is usually taken to denote that the end of the session is drawing nigh. Can the Premier indicate the Government's intentions as to the prorogation date?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I hope that we shall be able to rise reasonably early this year. Whether we are able to do this depends on the progress that the House makes with the considerable amount of legislation which was announced in the Governor's Speech and which has yet to be considered. In consequence, it is not easy for me to give at this stage any precise date, but I hope that the House will rise not long after the date referred to.

GAS

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Can the Premier say whether a final decision has been reached regarding the transmission charges in connection with the gas pipeline? Further, if any royalty payment has been agreed on, can he say what is the rate of royalty and who will receive it?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: At present it is not possible to give the precise details relating to transmission charges. They depend on the completion of the pipeline within the estimate given by our consultants. Since I made an announcement, a letter of intention setting forth the major heads of agreement has been signed by the Electricity Trust and the producers. I saw this letter of intention yesterday. The business of completing the precise nature of the agreement is going on apace between the advisers of the trust and the producers, and good progress is being made. At this stage, I cannot give members details of transmission charges. As to the other matters I shall obtain a considered reply for the honourable member.

NORWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

Mrs. STEELE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked this week about the students at Norwood High School reconditioning their desks?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Inquiries into the honourable member's question indicate that in August, Norwood High School students, at the instigation of the headmaster, carried out end-of-term cleaning up activities, which are not uncommon in schools that are anxious to encourage in their students respect for the school and its furniture. The work was undertaken with enthusiasm and enjoyment by most of the students, and no student complained to the headmaster. Normal precautions were taken, and a complaint was made by one parent only whose child apparently neglected to use a protective covering over her school uniform. The Education Department has not sought to have the reconditioning of desks

carried out by students as an economy measure. Such work is normally done by the Public Buildings Department. However, the department does approve the actions of teachers who, with due precaution, seek to inculcate in their students a proper regard for public property.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Mr. COUMBE: Did the Premier see a report a couple of weeks ago that stated that, as a result of increased award payments being made to employees of the Electricity Trust at its various power stations, electricity tariffs in this State might have to be reviewed? If he did, can he say whether representations have been made to him on this matter and can he comment generally?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No representations have been made to me on this score.

WINDY POINT

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Has the Minister of Immigration and Tourism a reply to my question about Windy Point and the calling of applications for its development?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Applications for lease of portion of Windy Point will close at 3 p.m. on October 19. As soon as possible thereafter we shall examine the applications but negotiation will be necessary before a decision is made. This will be done as quickly as possible.

CITRUS INDUSTRY

Mr. MILLHOUSE: From time to time the Minister of Agriculture has said that it is intended to introduce an amendment to the Citrus Industry Organization Act. The Minister said at first that it was to be introduced last session, but it was not introduced, because of the crush of work or something like that. Then he said it would be introduced this session. I therefore ask the Minister, in view of the anxiety of one of my constituents (Mr. Gordon Eitzen), who urgently desires relief under the Act, whether it is still intended to introduce amending legislation this session and, if it is, when we may expect to see it.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I have seen a draft of the legislation, which will be examined by my officers before it is introduced, and that should be fairly soon now. I think, however, that the honourable member has the wrong idea about the intention of this legislation: there was never any suggestion that it would provide relief for any particular person. I recall being asked whether I

intended to introduce legislation but I did not say what form it would take; nor have I said so subsequently. The legislation will contain mainly machinery provisions that have been requested by the Citrus Organization Committee.

Mr. Millhouse: I think the implication of what you said earlier was obvious.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: There was no such implication: I absolutely deny that there was. I was purely asked whether I would introduce legislation. However, a Bill will be introduced and the honourable member will have the right to express an opinion at the appropriate time.

IMPOUNDING ACT

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: In view of what has been said about early prorogation, will the Premier say whether it is intended to introduce a Bill this session to amend the Impounding Act, incorporating the points raised by a deputation that waited on him some time ago?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Amendments to the Impounding Act are expected to be introduced this session.

STOCK THEFTS

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Agriculture any knowledge of the report of considerable stock thefts that have taken place in the South-East recently (involving several hundred sheep and 57 young bulls)? If he has such knowledge, will he say whether investigations are being made into the matter?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The only knowledge that I have of this matter is the information that I read in the press report. However, I should think this matter would concern the police, who would, if necessary, investigate the matter.

BORE WATER

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My question concerns the announcement made quite definitely by the Minister that pumping from the bores in the Adelaide Plains to supplement the Adelaide water supply would begin on October 1. If my recollection serves me correctly, I think that when we have had to resort to using bore water previously it has been found that in areas where it is difficult to dilute the bore water with the other water supplies (especially in the western suburbs and Glenelg in particular) considerable inconvenience has occurred and damage has been caused to domestic equipment, especially hot water systems. Will the Minister of Works say whether steps will be taken to overcome this danger and to avoid

a recurrence of what has happened previously? If it is not possible to do anything to avoid such a recurrence, does the Government intend to assist, financially or otherwise, those householders whose equipment is damaged by the use of bore water?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Once again, I am glad of the honourable member's question because although I referred to October 1 yesterday, I have made further inquiries today and wish to inform the House that the 37 metropolitan bores will be brought into use progressively. The circumstances to which the honourable member has referred are most unfortunate. The department will be ready to give all the advice and assistance that it can, but no financial relief will be given.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: As I understand the purport of the Minister's reply, it is that no assistance except advice will be available for those whose installations are adversely affected by the use of this water. Especially in view of the Minister's announcement, in reply to my question, that the bores are to be brought into operation progressively between now and, I think, the end of the month, I ask him whether he can say what other areas besides Glenelg and the western suburbs to which I referred a moment ago are likely to be affected by this hard water, and, of course, particularly whether any area of the District of Mitcham is likely to be so affected.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I am sure that the honourable member's question is of interest to all members, and I shall try to get a report about the location of the bores. I shall also try to ensure that, before the bores that are of a fairly strong salt content come into operation, notice will be given to the residents of the area. I think that would be helpful.

FRUIT PROCESSING

Mr. McANANEY: Can the Premier say why the company that replaced Rosella Foods Proprietary Limited is transferring its operations to another State?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable member confidently states a situation that I have not been able to establish. I am having inquiries made, but no information has yet come to the Government that substantiates the honourable member's claim.

IRRIGATION

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: My question is prompted by the motion the Minister of Works has on the Notice Paper in relation to the control of the Murray River downstream

from Mannum. However, I do not wish to refer further to that matter. In a report compiled by officers of the various departments, recommendations were made regarding the number of additional diversion licences that could be granted on the river. If my memory is correct, the report stated that the desirable limit would be about 92,000 acres but that there were a number of firm applications for licences within the controlled area, amounting to, I think, an additional 12,000 or 13,000 acres, which the report suggested the Government could possibly approve. In addition, the committee felt that another 13,000 acres, I think, in the area south of Mannum could not at this stage be considered. I wish to deal with the second group to which I have referred, namely, those people the department knew had made some commitments in regard to this matter. One or two large proposals were mooted at that time and it was suggested that the Government would, or could, possibly approve the licences in that group. Following that report, can the Minister say whether diversions from the river upstream in respect to the applications within that group have been approved? If they have not been approved, is it intended to approve them and, if it is, will they be approved wholly or in part?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I believe the figures quoted by the honourable member are fairly correct. Subject to finance being available, the Government undertook to honour in part a promise made by the department.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: To the extent of the commitment, or what is that part?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: To the extent of the commitment at the moment.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: What area would be involved?

The SPEAKER: Order! I cannot allow debate during replies to questions. Perhaps I should inform honourable members that I feel even more strongly about this matter now than hitherto, particularly in view of what has transpired in other Parliaments during the last week: members are losing the rights they have had in relation to questions. I believe this is a right we should safeguard with every power at our disposal and, in order to safeguard it, we must try to apply ourselves to the operation of the Standing Orders and to the custom we have established here, neither of which provide for debate during replies to questions.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: As the honourable member's question includes much detail, I believe I have said all that it is safe

for me to say from memory. I add that the committee is still available to inquire into the applications to which the honourable member refers. I will obtain a detailed report so that all the facts may be known, and I will inform the honourable member when it is to hand.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Can the Minister of Works say whether any substantial additional diversion licences have been granted during the last three months? If there have been, will he supply information about them to the House?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I can say most definitely that no new licences have been issued. Consideration has been given to the issuing of certain licences where commitments have been made as a result of promises made by the department.

Mr. QUIRKE: Large plantings will be made between Renmark and Loxton. Three major problems are associated with irrigation: the first is the comparatively simple engineering problem of putting the water on; the second, the far more difficult problem of taking it off; and the third, the most difficult problem of what is to be done with it when it is taken off. Can the Minister of Irrigation say whether, in the granting of these rights, care is to be taken to ensure that the effluent will not drain back and further pollute the river water?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member will realize that the areas to which he has referred as being likely to be planted are private areas and that we have no control over plantings or water that is put on, except as to the licences to divert water. If increased salinity is likely, I do not know, quite frankly, what power we would have to control it. However, I am prepared to examine this aspect.

Mr. Quirke: You agree it is important?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am afraid it is. This has been considered and I am afraid the only control we have would be to refuse to grant the right to divert water. The control on what people can plant on private areas is a different thing altogether, and I do not think the honourable member or his Party would subscribe to a proposition involving the control of such plantings.

Mr. Quirke: The water may have to come off.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: That is a real problem. As far as I am aware, the controls we have are not sufficient to prevent them from irrigating or to control what they might do with the water that would be drained off as the honourable member has suggested it would be.

HILLS WATER AND SEWERAGE

Mr. MILLHOUSE: On August 9 last (well over a month ago), during a debate on the Loan Estimates I raised with the Treasurer two matters concerning my district: the questions of a water supply for Waverley Ridge and sewerage in the hills area, particularly regarding Blackwood, Belair and Eden Hills in my district. I have not yet been notified by the Treasurer that a reply is to hand, although he undertook to obtain a reply, as reported at page 1203 of *Hansard*. Has the Treasurer yet obtained a reply? If he has not, will he be kind enough to make a special effort to obtain it and give it to me?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have the reports and I have had them for some time. I regret that communications between the honourable member and me seem to have broken down, because I sent a communication to him about this. However, it may have been lost among the various things on his desk.

During the Loan Estimates debate, the honourable member asked, in effect, when a water supply could be provided for the residents with properties to the west of Waverley Ridge. It is assumed that the question refers to the properties adjacent to Emmett Road and Charlick Road, Crafrers, which were the subject of earlier representations by the honourable member. Approval has recently been given for the laying of mains in this area, provided the 13 landowners whose properties would benefit agree to pay above normal rates to ensure the department an adequate return on its outlay, and on the understanding that the main is not laid until the Chandler Hill to Heathfield main is completed with its permanent tanks and pumping station; it is expected that this scheme will be completed towards the end of the 1967-68 summer. Agreement forms on which the landowners would agree to pay above normal rates have been forwarded and subsequent discussions with the landholders' representatives indicate that satisfactory arrangements will be made to guarantee the department an adequate return.

Regarding the honourable member's question about sewerage, the department is at present investigating and planning a comprehensive sewerage scheme for the Blackwood-Belair and Eden Hills area. It is proposed that most of the area will be drained into the trunk sewer in the south-western suburbs. The south-western suburbs re-organization scheme was examined and recommended by the Public Works Standing Committee and

approval given, and the scheme is now under construction. The work will, however, because of the limitation of Loan funds, have to be spread over several years, and it is expected that it will be 1969 before the new trunk sewer has been completed to the stage where the hills suburbs can be drained to it. The sewerage scheme for Blackwood-Belair will require examination by the Public Works Standing Committee and, if recommended and approved by the Government, progress will be dependent on the Loan funds available. The present plan is that, subject to approval, the work will be commenced in the financial year 1969-70 and will take from five to seven years to complete. There are some small areas that will not be drained into the main system and will be considered separately. The laying of sewers for the C. A. Sargent subdivision at Bellevue Heights is about to commence and when this work is completed consideration will be given to sewerage for the adjacent areas to the southern portion of Eden Avenue, Adam Avenue, Alpha Road, etc., that can be drained into the sewers to be constructed in the subdivision.

HOUSING TRUST STANDARDS

Mr. HALL: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked before the Royal Show recess concerning the standard of construction of Housing Trust houses at Christies Beach?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The interior walls of these houses can be insulated and certainly it would be an advantage to do so to minimize the transmission of sound. However, in a small house it is very difficult even with masonry walls to prevent sound transmission because doors are usually open and, if not open, are drum type. Also it might be pointed out that many brick-veneer houses have been built and sold without insulation. Possibly if the trust were to insulate these particular houses more people would prefer the extra money spent on insulation of ceilings against heat rather than walls. It might be added too that presumably the house, if for sale, would be offered to the tenant who would naturally only be interested in purchasing if he had found the dwelling satisfactory. In this case we are building single-unit houses to the specifications previously used for double-unit houses that were not insulated. Therefore, we are not proceeding to decrease standards: we are trying to provide what is, in effect, a better standard of house than was the case with double-unit houses previously, but cheaply enough to be available in the terms I gave to the honourable member in the previous answer.

EVAPORATION BASIN

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Has the Minister of Irrigation been able to obtain from the Mines Department a report on the evaporation basin to be established on an island in the Murray River near Renmark, to see whether it was creating a seepage hazard? If he has obtained it, can he say whether it favours the establishment of the evaporation basin in that locality?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The honourable member did receive a report from me on this matter about three weeks ago, in which I stated that the site of the basin to be established on Bulyong Island had not been examined. This basin is designed to replace the evaporation basin at Block E. The soil, identical with the soil in the basin at Disher Creek (which is holding water reasonably well), is relatively impervious. However, I previously gave the honourable member an assurance that future sites for evaporation basins would be investigated by the Mines Department, and this will be done. The evaporation basin being constructed on Bulyong Island is well under way. In fact, the completion date was estimated to be 16 weeks after commencement of work, so I imagine construction of the basin would be half completed at this stage. I understand the honourable member's fear because, as the island is close to the river, any seepage would go back into the creek and would have an adverse effect. However, I again assure him that in the case of any future basins, tests will be carried out.

MURRAY RIVER SALINITY

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: It has been reported to me that another slug of salt water alleged to have come from Barr Creek in Victoria is coming down the Murray River. Can the Minister of Works say whether there is any truth in that statement and whether he has received a report from his officers? Also, as we are not receiving Victoria's co-operation on the Chowilla dam project, has the Minister made representations to the Victorian Government to have it control Barr Creek so that it cannot supply to the Murray River salt which has such a deleterious effect on the people of South Australia generally, and on our irrigation districts in particular?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: True, the second slug of salt water has appeared in the Murray River, which is most disappointing. Representations have been made to Victoria, and I am now waiting to negotiate further with that State. We are led to believe the low state of the river allowed the slugs to enter it.

However, we feel that more care should be taken in Victoria to ensure that this does not occur again.

RAILWAYS

Mr. COUMBE: I understood the Minister of Works said last week that the cost involved up to the present on Chowilla dam was about \$5,000,000. Can he say whether that figure includes expenditure on work carried out by the Railways Department? If it does not, will the Minister ascertain from his colleague the cost of the Railways Department's providing spur lines at each end, near both Murray Bridge and Renmark, together with the cost involved in rolling stock alterations? Further, can he say whether these costs are included in or are in addition to the amount of \$5,000,000?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: As I have not got particulars, I shall obtain a report for the honourable member.

GERIATRIC NURSES

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked a couple of weeks ago about the training of nurses over the age of 40, with particular reference to geriatric work?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No.

PATENT

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Being encouraged by the fact that the Premier did have replies to some earlier questions of mine and, like him, regretting the breakdown of communication between us, I am emboldened to ask whether he has a reply to the question I asked him on July 25 about the patent rights of Mr. J. A. Messer, in which matter the Premier intended to write to the Commonwealth, or had written, and whether he has a reply to the question I asked on July 26 about an amendment of the Money-lenders Act.

The SPEAKER: I suggest that one question be asked at a time. I think that earlier this afternoon one question involving two matters did get through.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The position about the correspondence concerning Mr. Messer is that I did send on a letter. There appeared to be, on investigation by my department, no substance whatever in the claim. I do not know that I can tell the honourable member anything more than that at present.

MONEY-LENDERS

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I now ask the Premier whether he has a reply to the question I asked him on July 26 about an amendment of the Money-lenders Act? I point out, in further

explanation, that he said then that, if the Opposition was prepared to agree with the Government to amend the legislation "as suggested by the honourable member, then certainly early consideration will be given to introducing legislation to that effect". I do not know whether any formal approach has been made to my Leader on this, but I ask the Premier whether he intends to introduce an amendment of the Money-lenders Act.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: This matter is being considered. The introduction of legislation will depend on what progress we make with legislation about which an announcement has been made previously.

FISHING INDUSTRY SELECT COMMITTEE

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS (Minister of Marine) brought up the report of the Select Committee, together with minutes of proceedings and evidence.

Ordered that report be printed.

CONTROL OF WATERS ACT

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

That this House approve of the making of a proclamation under section 3 of the Control of Waters Act, 1919-1925, in the following form:

Control of Waters Act, 1919-1925: Application to Portion of River Murray and Other Watercourses.

South Australia } *Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor of the State of South Australia.*
to wit }

By virtue of the provisions of the Control of Waters Act, 1919-1925, and all other enabling powers, I, the said Governor, after the passing of a resolution of both Houses of Parliament of the said State approving of the making of this proclamation, and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby declare that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the watercourses specified in the schedule hereto.

THE SCHEDULE

- (a) That portion of the River Murray which is situate between Mannum and the Barrages at Goolwa, Mundoo, Boundary Creek, Ewe Island and Tauwitchere, including the waters of Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert.
- (b) That portion of Currency Creek extending upstream from Goolwa or Lower Murray to the Railway Bridge adjacent to allotment 596 in the town of Currency Creek, Hundred of Goolwa, County of Hindmarsh.
- (c) That portion of the River Finniss extending upstream from the River Murray to the Railway Bridge adja-

cent to the south-eastern corner of section 2445, Hundred of Nangkita, County of Hindmarsh.

- (d) That portion of the River Angas extending upstream from Lake Alexandrina to Bagley Bridge situate adjacent to section 8, Hundred of Bremer, County of Hindmarsh.

- (e) That portion of the River Bremer extending upstream from Lake Alexandrina to the north-eastern corner of section 2818, Hundred of Bremer, County of Hindmarsh.

Given under my hand and the public seal of South Australia, at Adelaide, this day of , 1967.

By command,

Chief Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

The Control of Waters Act, 1919-1925, in force at present was originally assented to by State Parliament on December 17, 1919 (No. 1319 of 1919). It was modified by an amendment Act (No. 1693 of 1925) assented to on December 17, 1925. The purpose of the Act was "to provide for control by the Crown of the waters of the Murray River and other waters, and for other purposes". Section 3 (1) (a) applies to that portion of the Murray River (as defined) which is situated between Mannum and the eastern boundary of this State. Section 3 (2) indicates that the Act may be extended by proclamation. At present the Act does not apply downstream of Mannum.

Diversions along the river, both above and below Mannum, increased over the years to the point when, early in 1967, a sudden upsurge in private irrigation proposals made it quite clear that some limit to irrigation expansion would have to be imposed. Although diversions can be controlled above Mannum, any further uncontrolled development downstream will not only jeopardize existing plantings but will restrict future urban and industrial diversions. Diversions beyond a safe limit will lower the level of Lakes Alexandrina and Albert and seriously affect those divertees in the bottom reaches of the river. Additionally, in recent years there has also been considerable development of weekend shacks and the use of the river for recreational purposes, particularly downstream of Morgan and in those sections nearer to Adelaide. Pollution control is important especially as regards proposed domestic diversions from Swan Reach, Mannum, Murray Bridge and Taillem Bend.

Section 12 of the present Act makes pollution of the river an offence upstream of

Mannum. Any extension of the Act would automatically protect this aspect downstream. Effective control and utilization of South Australia's statutory entitlement of Murray River water cannot be achieved until the Control of Waters Act, 1919-1925, has been extended by proclamation to cover the full length of the river in this State. The proposed proclamation, which specifically deals with the Murray River, will not affect coverage of any other watercourse within any portion of the State under section 3 (2) of the Act, which can still be extended by proclamation relative to any such other watercourse. I would appreciate the House giving this motion discerning and immediate consideration. I have emphasized that the matter is urgent because, as has been said previously, the control of the Murray River and of the use of its water is important to this State.

Mr. HALL (Leader of the Opposition): I agree with the Minister that this is an urgent matter. I know that he is concerned with the water supply of this State and the public reaction to the shortage that has developed. This is a fairly quick action following recent recognition that control is urgently needed over the Murray River. It came as a surprise to most people in this State to learn in the last few months of the limited quantity of water that could be diverted from the Murray River. Perhaps the Minister will give further information about the Government's intention to extend control south of Mannum. This aspect is important to people who live adjacent to the river and who, at present, have full riparian rights.

I should like to know when control is to be extended to this area. How will the people, who will obviously have to have a licence to divert water, stand in relation to those with existing rights? Will they be equal in times of restriction? Is there to be an automatic granting of licences to those already diverting water? Will those already diverting water be restricted? Will there be restrictions on the number of acres that can be irrigated? How much will a licence cost? These are all important matters to these people. The Government is responsible for moving this motion, and it should provide more information than has been made available. The Minister does not have to stress the need for control of the allocation of water. Whatever has been done and whatever is to be done in the future, we know that the quantity of water available to South Australia from the Murray River will be restricted this year. Because of the Gov-

ernment's responsibility, the Minister should indicate the Government's short-term policy concerning the application of this proclamation. I hope the Minister will be able to do so, and I await his reply.

Mr. NANKIVELL (Albert): It is proper that I should say something about the proclamation, as a large area of the water surface concerned is in the District of Albert. In the past people pumping water from Lake Albert expressed concern that the supply was not assured but subject to variation because of the influence of the southerly wind. They pumped from the lake with the knowledge that there was no guarantee of supply, but they were vocal in insisting that barrage levels be maintained in order to ensure that they could obtain a supply, except when the lake levels were influenced by the southerly winds. A substantial industry depends on the supply of this water. The Narrung Peninsula and Meningie are within the city milk licence area, and produce milk out of season during the months of February and March for city needs.

Those engaged in the Hills area in milk production have, by the use of irrigation, substantially increased their production. Consequently, the Narrung area does not necessarily supply large quantities of milk to the city. However, it can be called on in an emergency, and many people in Narrung and on the edges of the lake pump water on to lucerne pastures to maintain milk production. The Government claimed some credit for establishing the dehydrated lucerne mill at Narrung (Dehy Fodders (Australia) Proprietary Limited, directed by Sir Barton Pope), and this industry now irrigates about 1,000 acres of lucerne from which it manufactures dehydrated lucerne meal or uses it for pelleting, whichever has the better sale. Others privately irrigate to sell to this mill under contract. Both the dairying and lucerne industries depend on the waters of Lake Albert. These industries are important to the district and to the township of Meningie, which is its centre.

I am concerned about the continuity of supply of water to people who can establish that it is essential for their production: the dairy farmers who produce milk in the off season, and the people who are growing lucerne. People who are growing products for their own purposes or under contract will not in any way have their water supplies affected by the implementation of these permits. I appreciate the fact that, if water is taken out of Lake Albert, water is being drawn below Lock 1 and barrage levels are being lowered

and, as a consequence of the River Murray Waters Agreement, water must be let down in order to try to maintain the levels.

Although I appreciate that the water levels in the locks influence the water that must be let down the river and affect river levels up towards Mannum and the lower reaches of the Murray River, I point out that the people concerned have never been warned of the likelihood of control. In fact, it has been indicated to them in the past that because no control existed they had no reason to complain and that whatever happened, concerning winds and the supply of water in the lake, was entirely their own problem; that this was something they were getting for nothing; and that, therefore, the Government could accept no responsibility on their behalf.

I imagine that the permits for these people will be in line with others that have been issued and will specify the areas to be watered and quantities to be used, in addition to setting out what the cost of a licence will be. The people concerned will be interested to know how much the water will cost and, as they will be paying for it, they will desire an assured supply. Although I support the motion in principle, I will reserve my complete support until I know the full details.

Mr. McANANEY (Stirling): This matter also vitally concerns my district. The Government having assumed the responsibility of bringing the area concerned under the Control of Waters Act, I imagine that it has given the matter much thought. Indeed, this measure has been on the grapevine in the area for some months and, as a result, certain people have been undecided about whether to continue with irrigation projects. I could not agree with the Minister when he said yesterday that he could not divulge the Government's plans until a proclamation was made. As soon as the departmental report was made, the Government would have recommended that the matter be proceeded with, and it would have greatly assisted people contemplating extensions if they had known of the Government's plans prior to this.

The Minister of Agriculture has asked us two or three times during the session to make up his mind for him. However, the Government makes the decisions and we endeavour to improve on any action to be taken, always suggesting improvements in a constructive way. The Government is taking an important step and there will have to be an understanding of local conditions in order that effective deci-

sions may be made. I hope and trust that the control to be exercised will not be rigid, because I point out that in, say, four years out of five, water may be going to waste into the sea. Although licences were refused to certain people above Mannum in June last and they could not continue with their projects, those people were granted licences shortly afterwards, and that is the sort of thing that happens when there is too much departmental control and when the authorities are not conversant with prevailing conditions. Barrages have been closed two days too late, with the result that water that has flowed into the sea has, of course, been wasted.

I complain about the fact that decisions are often made in Adelaide when the people at the barrages themselves are much better able to assess the exact time when barrages should close. In my own case, when the lake level is high, I have adjoining landholders on my back, claiming that too much of their ground is covered and that they are losing feed. On the other hand, the moment the level drops the people at Woods Point say they cannot obtain water by gravitation and, of course, the department is always wrong! I sympathize with the department in this regard. If permits could be quickly obtained, the more popular summer feeds could be sown. With the first cut of lucerne in, say, September or October, one watering would be required; in five weeks' time there would be another cut, and so on.

By obtaining a permit to water for three or four months subject to certain conditions, these cuts could be made and watering need not be undertaken for the remainder of the year. There must be flexibility in this respect. I envisage that within 15 or 20 years all we shall have in a dry season is the Murray River running in a deep channel through the middle of Lake Alexandrina. The member for Albert's suggestion that it might be possible to divert South-Eastern water into the lake at first struck me as being a crackpot idea that would not work, because when water was ready to flow in the South-East the lake would be almost overflowing anyway. On further consideration, however, I saw that this scheme had some distinct possibilities for the future. We support the motion to the extent that possibly it provides for something that is necessary.

Mr. RODDA secured the adjournment of the debate.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE BILL

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Minister of Social Welfare) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to repeal the Long Service

Leave Act, 1957, and to make more effective provision for the granting of long service leave to employees, and for matters incidental thereto. Read a first time.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It gives effect to the policy of the Government as regards the granting of long service leave to workers in industry. The Government considers that it is important that all workers in the State who continuously serve one employer for a reasonable period should have an entitlement to an adequate period of long service leave, and believes that the entitlement provided for in this Bill is the appropriate one. There is in existence an Act passed by this Parliament in 1957 which masquerades under the title of the "Long Service Leave Act". No-one who examines the provisions of the Act could possibly see any connection between the title of the Act and its provisions, for what it does is to provide that an extra week's annual leave shall be given to all workers in their eighth and subsequent years of service with the same employer. In 1957, the Long Service Leave Bill was vigorously opposed by members of my Party, but the Liberal and Country League had a majority in both Houses. Although the Bill was amended in various respects, it was passed in the form in which we now find the Long Service Leave Act, 1957.

Members of the Labor Party opposed the Bill at the time not only because it was not a Long Service Leave Bill at all but also because it was considered that if it were passed it would considerably retard the progress which members of my Party had made towards obtaining the benefit of long service leave for all workers in the State. I remind members that, in 1954, the late Mr. M. R. O'Halloran, who was then the Leader of our Party, introduced into this House a Long Service Leave Bill to enable workers generally in South Australia, who served an employer for a substantial period of time, to receive the benefit of long service leave. Even at that time, which is now 13 years ago, the principle of granting long service leave to all workers had been recognized to be just and reasonable, first in New South Wales (in 1951), then in Queensland (in 1952) and, in 1953, in Victoria. The proposal of Mr. O'Halloran in 1954 was not revolutionary. At the time, South Australia was a claimant State, and all that he proposed was that workers in South Australia should be granted the same long service leave benefits as applied in the three other major States. This attempt to achieve justice for workers

generally in South Australia was denied by the Government of the day.

After that Bill had been defeated the United Trades and Labor Council of South Australia continued to make representations to the Government for a Long Service Leave Bill to be introduced into South Australia. However, instead of introducing a Bill in the form which, by 1957, applied in all of the other five States of Australia and which in the case of Victoria had been unsuccessfully challenged before the Privy Council, the then Premier concocted a scheme of his own and introduced it as a Long Service Leave Bill. As I have already said, it was not a Long Service Leave Bill at all but one that provided for an extra week's annual leave.

Mr. Millhouse: It has worked very well since.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: That is only the opinion of some people. I am not interested in interjections by the member for Mitcham, because his views and mine do not coincide too well at any time. Not even the employers of this State considered the 1957 Act to be a satisfactory one. The Act provides that any employer is exempted from its provisions if, first, he is bound by a registered industrial agreement or a State or Commonwealth award providing for long service leave; or, secondly, he is bound by such agreement or awards to grant long service leave to the majority of his employees, and decides to grant the same period of long service leave to the balance of his employees; or, thirdly, he has a long service leave scheme of his own in operation which is not less favourable to his employees as a whole than the scheme of leave provided in the Act.

Within a few months after the 1957 Act had been passed the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures, the South Australian Employers Federation and other employer organizations entered into agreements with trade unions in this State which were based substantially on the provisions of the Long Service Leave Acts in the other States, which the Labor Party had unsuccessfully endeavoured to place on our Statute Book in 1954. At the present time, there are more than 100 of these agreements which have been made between unions and many employer organizations. Also, employer organizations have sought and obtained long service leave awards from the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and also from the State Industrial Commission. The result of this is that employers of more than 80 per

cent of the workers in the State have, one way or another, avoided observing the provisions of the 1957 Act.

The situation with regard to long service leave in the State is most confusing; in fact it has been described as chaotic. The long service leave obligations of an employer and the rights of his employees can now be determined in one of five different ways: first, the 1957 Act (and as I have said only a small percentage of workers are subject to the Act); secondly, an industrial agreement; thirdly, an award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; fourthly, an award of the State Industrial Commission; and, fifthly, a long service leave scheme of an employer. One of the difficulties caused by the present Act is that it is not necessary for application to be made to any court or tribunal or other body to obtain exemption from the Act, and consequently in many cases no-one is quite sure of the entitlements to long service leave of some employees. Protracted investigations have been necessary when there has been any dispute as to an entitlement for long service leave.

I do not think that anyone can defend the present Act, and it will be to the benefit of both employers and workers if it is erased from the Statute Book. In its place the Government considers that provisions should be made which will apply to all workers in South Australia, except those who are subject to an award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, which constitutionally an Act of this Parliament cannot override. The Bill is in a form which is similar not only to the Long Service Leave Acts in all of the other five Australian States but also to the provisions of awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and of the State Industrial Commission, and it will not be possible for an employer to obtain exemption from the provisions of the Act without the authority of the Industrial Commission. Before exempting any employer the Commission will have to be satisfied that employees of any employer who seeks exemption are entitled to long service leave on a basis which is not less favourable than those contained in the Bill. I make no apology for the fact that the entitlement to leave in this Bill, that is, three months' leave after ten years' continuous service, is more advantageous to workers than the provisions in the other States; but this is the entitlement which the Government considers to be reasonable and appropriate,

and is the same period as has been provided for many years for all officers and employees of the Government.

The provisions of the Bill are as follows: Clause 1 is merely formal. Clause 2 repeals the Long Service Leave Act, 1957. Clause 3 deals with interpretation and does not differ materially from the corresponding provisions of the repealed Act. Clause 4 establishes a worker's entitlement to long service leave. A worker is to be entitled to 13 calendar weeks' leave after 10 years' continuous service and nine calendar days' leave for each successive year thereafter. Subclause (5) provides for pro rata long service leave after five years' adult service.

Clause 5 defines "service" and provides that in certain circumstances an interruption of service shall be deemed not to break the continuity of the service. Subclause (2) provides that a period served as an apprentice shall count towards long service leave if the apprentice is employed by the person with whom he served the apprenticeship within 12 months of its termination. Subclause (3) provides that National Service or service in the C.M.F. will count towards long service leave. Subclauses (4) and (5) deal with a situation where a business is transferred from one employer to another and workers continue to work in the business under the employer to whom the business has been transferred. Subclauses (6) and (7) provide for service in the employment of associated or related companies. Frequently a worker must alternate between service in one or the other of such companies. His right to long service leave is preserved under the Bill by deeming such companies to be one employer. The category of "associated companies" is introduced because one frequently finds a group of companies under the same management owning, for example, a chain of hotels, but these companies are not strictly related companies under the Companies Act. Subclause (8) deals with service before the commencement of the Act.

Clause 6 deals with the rate and manner of payment to a worker on leave. Clause 7 establishes the principle that long service leave should not be taken except in reasonably substantial periods, thus ensuring that the purpose of long service leave is not defeated. Clause 8 enables an employer and worker to agree together that long service leave may be taken before it has actually accrued. Clause 9 gives an employer credit for long service leave already granted by him. Clause 10

obliges the employer to keep records relating to long service leave. Clause 11 enables the Industrial Commission to exempt an employer from the obligations of the legislation if he is already bound by an award, agreement or scheme that is more favourable than the provisions of the Bill.

Clause 12 provides that a worker, or his union, may apply to the Industrial Commission in order to enforce a right to long service leave. Clause 13 prevents a worker from engaging in employment during long service leave as such employment would defeat the object of such leave. Clause 14 empowers an inspector to make investigations in order to determine whether the provisions of the Bill have been complied with. Clause 15 provides for offences against the provisions of the Bill. In addition to imposing a penalty on an employer the court may order him to grant long service leave to any person who is entitled to it. Clause 16 enables the Governor to make regulations.

Mr. HALL secured the adjournment of the debate.

THE ESTIMATES

In Committee of Supply.

(Continued from September 13. Page 1941.)

THE LEGISLATURE

House of Assembly, \$64,740—passed.

Parliamentary Library, \$23,198.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: All members appreciate the services of the library staff and the fact that we have, in this Parliament, a very good library. However, if its standard is to be maintained, we have to keep our stock of books up to date, and the \$3,670 set aside for the purchase and binding of books, periodicals, lettering, etc., is only \$325 more than the sum spent last year. I suspect that this slight increase will hardly make up for the constant increase in costs. We should be making greater provision for new purchases so as to keep the library up to date. Otherwise, the whole value of the library will, in time, go down.

Mr. RODDA: I support what my colleague has said.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I cannot agree that we should increase this amount. The Estimates of Expenditure have been prepared after an overall examination of what is available and the rate of expansion that we can allow. Many of us would like to spend more money on

many lines, but it has been a matter of making our money go around.

Line passed.

Joint House Committee, \$36,181—passed.

Electoral Department, \$245,090.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: As I understand that the programme for enrolling additional electors on the Legislative Council roll has been virtually completed, does the Government intend to undertake a new programme to enrol electors, particularly classes of electors other than householders?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The service of enrolling qualified Legislative Council electors was incomplete at June 30 and provision had to be made to continue the service. Continuous service had been given in regard to the first three classes of qualified voter. Before we embarked on the enrolment drive in regard to inhabitant occupiers, about 10,000 cards had been sent out this year to qualified voters in the first three categories. Ex-servicemen's organizations had also been asked to check their lists of members. We shall continue to try to cover all classes of people entitled to enrolment. As a result of the campaign for enrolling Legislative Council voters, the rolls were punch-carded. This enables us to maintain the rolls in this State by the computer programme and to print the rolls by offset. This enables a number of functions to be carried out more cheaply. For instance, because we shall now be able to draw up jury lists by feeding random numbers into the computer, there will be a marked reduction in the cost to the Supreme Court Department, which now employs many people for about a month on the work of drawing the jury lists. Many by-products of this system will give substantial savings. We are negotiating with the Commonwealth Government to have that Government pay the cost of printing the joint Commonwealth-State roll. It is expected that our system will spread to other States. Already inquiries have been made by the Chief Secretary in Victoria about the benefits, and the Commonwealth Electoral Office is also investigating the system.

Mr. LANGLEY: Much interest has been shown in the enrolment campaign. In particular, many elderly women in my district, who were denied a vote for many years but who have now become the owners of houses and will have an opportunity to enrol, are grateful for the opportunity given them.

Line passed.

Government Reporting Department, \$186,815.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Could *Hansard* proofs be produced in a more convenient form? At present members receive what are known as *Hansard* pulls, which are about 3ft. long and extremely awkward to handle. In the Commonwealth Parliament and in some other Parliaments, *Hansard* drafts are prepared in book form and, if there is no particular reason for retaining the present system, I suggest that the preparation of the drafts in more convenient form be considered.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I shall take up the matter with the Leader of the *Hansard* Staff.

Line passed.

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, \$9,061; Parliamentary Committee on Land Settlement, \$4,190—passed.

Miscellaneous, \$162,688.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: In the last six months extensive alterations have been made downstairs in Parliament House. The Treasurer suggested today the old Legislative Council building and the present Government Printing Office would be used as Parliamentary office accommodation at the appropriate time. It seems that an enormous increase in the number of members and staff is expected in the future. Why not use the site of the Government Printing Office for a park or garden to enhance the surroundings of Parliament House?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Joint House Committee has asked that the Government Printing Office, when vacated, be used for additional accommodation, because complaints have been made by members of both sides about the inadequacy of the present accommodation. The views of this committee will be considered by the Government in its long-term planning, and if this building would provide useful facilities for the State it would be foolhardy not to use it.

Line passed.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF HEALTH
State Governor's Establishment, \$22,905.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: It is appropriate in view of the news contained in this afternoon's paper to express my personal regret at the news of the death of Sir Robert George, who was the Governor of South Australia when I first became a member of this House in 1955. As is stated in the newspaper, he was a most popular and well liked Governor and representative of Her Majesty the Queen. I express my profound regret at the news of his death and express my sympathy to Lady George and to members of the family.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: All members share the sentiments of the honourable member, and an opportunity will be given to members to express their feelings on this matter on the next day of sitting.

Line passed.

Chief Secretary's Department, \$53,140; Department of the Public Actuary, \$94,351; Audit Department, \$285,623—passed.

Government Printing Department, \$954,865.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The sum allocated for office expenses, equipment and sundries, etc., has been severely reduced. Will the Treasurer explain the saving in each case and say whether the trend is likely to continue?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The diminution in the proposed expenditure for 1967-68 stems from a revised accounting procedure as a result of which certain stock material previously charged to this line will be handled through the departmental deposits account.

Line passed.

Police Department, \$9,246,188.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: At the outset, I point out that I greatly appreciate the services given to this State by the Commissioner of Police and his officers. However, over a period of years (and this does not relate exclusively to the term of the present Government) the Police Department has been gravely understaffed. Although in the past suitable recruits have been difficult to obtain, I am reliably informed that many more of them are available nowadays. As the Treasurer was recently reported in the press as saying that the staffing of the department would be improved, will he say what is the present strength of the department, to what strength it is to be increased, and how long it will take to bring the Police Force up to the required establishment? I am particularly concerned at the fact that at present certain country police stations are left unmanned while an officer is on annual leave. I do not attach any blame to members of the Police Force for this situation because they must take their leave. Can the Treasurer indicate Government policy on this matter?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As to the ideal staffing of the Police Force, I do not have the figures with me but I will get them for the honourable member. True, recruiting remains somewhat difficult, although I think that the attractions for recruits to the force are decidedly greater now than they have been for some years. Substantial improvements have been made in numbers of conditions in recent times. Consequently, engagement in the force

is somewhat more attractive than it was before, and there is not the dissatisfaction over some aspects of the conditions which tended in some years to lead to a rather high rate of resignations. However, I will get a precise statement of the planned future programme and bring it down.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Previously, the Estimates referred to the number of officers intended to be employed in some Government departments and the number that had previously been employed in those departments. When the next Estimates are presented, will it be possible to include this information, which is useful to members?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will have the matter examined.

Mr. McANANEY: Why, over the last four years, has there been an increase of five commissioned officers and 180 non-commissioned officers although the number of constables has been reduced by 46?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: There are advantages in providing for seniority and for advancement as a result of training; also, there are more specialized jobs. The honourable member will find a similar tendency in many areas: the same kind of thing is happening to university staff.

Mr. RODDA: Is it a fact that the police sergeant who has been stationed at Penola is to be shifted to another station and that Penola will have only two constables?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As I have no knowledge of that, I shall inquire for the honourable member.

Mr. NANKIVELL: As there has been almost a 100 per cent increase in the provision for "Purchase of radio equipment", can the Treasurer say what additional equipment is required?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Provision is made for the purchase of 71 transceivers; six channel F.M. mobile; six walkie-talkie type transceivers; one amplifier; one receiver; and one millevoltmeter.

Mr. McANANEY: Last year, the provision for "Cadets" was \$635,465, of which only \$498,893 was spent. Was this under-spending caused by the fact that young men were not available to take up cadetships?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Probationary constables in training were previously included with cadets. A two days' bonus was paid. Salaries were increased from January 2, 1967, and February 6, 1967. Provision is made for 26 pay periods to current strength, together with a basic wage increase from July 3, 1967.

Provision is made for holiday pay and higher duty pay and also for an increase in establishment of 24 recruits to commence on August 7, 1967. A total of 105 cadets will be appointed to probationary rank. That is the information I have on this line. It appears that our recruitment programme has rarely got to the stage of coping with what we have sought in recruits. However, with the developments at the Police Training Academy we hope that the attraction of recruits will be greater, as conditions there will be markedly improved. Representations have been made by the Commissioner and the Police Association concerning this matter and expenditure has been provided this year to improve the position considerably.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The expenditure on "Cadets" last year was substantially below the sum voted, and therefore the sum estimated. The proposal this year is up to only \$557,164, which is still substantially below the sum voted last year. Not only does this show that the figure is down substantially on what was voted last year, but we have to remember (I think I am correct in saying this) that there has been a salary increase in the meantime. This means that there must be substantially fewer people expected in this category this year than there were last year. That is not good and I believe the Treasurer owes it to the Committee to give rather more information than he has been able to give.

Also, the Treasurer announced some time ago (I think it was before he became Treasurer) that at some future time police officers would be released from court orderly duties for more strictly police duties. He indicated that a special class of person would be recruited and that those people would perform duties as court orderlies. Another desirable aspect is that it would show the public that the police were divorced from the bench, which would be a good thing.

We have not heard any more about this lately, and I do not think there is any provision on the Estimates for the raising of such a force. Can the Treasurer say, if I am right in thinking that nothing is provided for this, what has caused the delay in his plans? The third point is this: I think the latest report of the Commissioner of Police that we have is over two years old. The latest one given to me is for the year ended June 30, 1965.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: One was tabled this year.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Then apparently it has not been printed. In that case, my point falls

to the ground, although a report tabled this year would be up to only the end of June, 1966, and it would have been a bit late. The final point I make concerns the line "Civil Defence". I ask the honourable gentleman whether this expense (it is only \$9,500 anyway) is refunded to us from the Commonwealth.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable member evidently did not listen when I replied to the member for Stirling. While there is a reduction in the line providing for cadets as against the amount voted last year, in that year probationary constables in training were included in this line, whereas they are now included in the line "Sergeants, Technicians, Constables, Probationers, Probationary Constables in training". The honourable member will see that the increase in that line is \$485,769.

Mr. Millhouse: How much is attributable to cadets?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I do not have a printed figure for that: I merely have a note saying that probationary constables in training were previously included with cadets. That is one of the major items in showing the difference in the line.

Mr. Millhouse: You can't tell us the figure?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, I have not been provided with it. If the honourable member would like me to get it for him, I shall do so.

Mr. Millhouse: I would.

Mr. HUDSON: Will the Treasurer ascertain for me how many police cadets have been called up for National Service training during the last two years? I have been told that a number of police cadets have been lost to the Police Force in this way, and that because of the health requirements for entry into the Police Force a police cadet drawing a marble for National Service normally succeeds in passing the medical examination for training. I understand that because of this more than a fair share of cadets in terms of the proportion of cadets to the total population have been called up for National Service duty, and I wonder whether the Treasurer could confirm that information.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will get that information for the honourable member.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I refer to the line "Purchase of motor vehicles—Net cost of fleet replacements". I see a very substantial decline in the amount on this line. Last year we

voted \$163,460, and the actual payments were somewhat less than that, being \$157,397. This year it is down to \$122,040 which is, as I say, a very sharp drop. This is a matter that can well affect the safety of police officers who travel in vehicles. I thought that a total mileage of about 25,000 for a vehicle had been found to be the most economical from a running point of view and that it was at that mileage that vehicles were being changed and new vehicles were being acquired. I wonder whether the cut-off point has been raised for some reason. These vehicles are purchased less sales tax, so the cost of changing over is not very great, yet we have this significant decline in the line. Can the Treasurer give the reason for this, and specifically can he say whether there has been a change in the cut-off mileage?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am not aware of any change in the stage at which vehicles are replaced. The line refers to the net cost of fleet replacement. It was found last year that decidedly higher prices were received for the sale of cars than the market would have indicated, consequently savings were made upon sales of a kind not expected. Provision is made for the replacement of 16 Holden sedans; 21 Holden utilities; 39 Valiant sedans; nine Valiant station sedans; one Chrysler V8 sedan; three Land Rover utilities; one Land Rover station sedan; and 75 solo motor cycles.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: I note with pleasure the amount allocated under the line "Purchase of band instruments". I am pleased to see that the Police Band is still functioning, for I recall that about 15 to 20 years ago it was one of the outstanding bands in South Australia. It competed year after year in the Tanunda Band Competitions, and year after year it won the Quick Step Championships there. I think at that time it was under the leadership of Sergeant Sparks, who lost his life in a bush fire in the Adelaide Hills.

Provision is made for an increased amount for band instruments. I am not certain whether this band has been competing in competitions in this State recently. I think it is of inestimable benefit for a band to compete. Can the Treasurer ascertain whether it is still the practice of the band to compete in competitions, particularly in the quick step field?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I shall make inquiries for the honourable member.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Has the Treasurer any details regarding the amount of \$4,220 under the line "Overseas visits of officers"?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I understand that this is the estimated cost of an oversea visit by the Director of Civil Defence. I will ascertain details for the honourable member.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: There are a couple of points on which the Treasurer has not satisfied me. He did not say whether or not the Commonwealth Government reimbursed anything under the line "Civil Defence". Secondly, would the honourable gentleman be kind enough to obtain information on whether or not the mileage cut-off point (of 25,000 miles) has been increased?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will inquire into that. I am not aware of a reimbursement of this amount by the Commonwealth Government but I will see whether there is any provision for this that we can get from the Commonwealth.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I refer to what the member for Glenelg said about police cadets being called up for military training. I know that at least some Commissioners of Police in Australia are concerned about this. I put a contrary view to that put by the member for Glenelg, who pointed out that, because police cadets were naturally fit and able to pass a physical examination, if their marbles were drawn from the barrel they would automatically be taken for military service. However, I point out that the more exemptions there are in this respect the heavier is the burden that falls on the other young men in our community. Young men not physically fit do not get called up for military service and some young men are exempted on the ground of conscientious objection. For these and possibly other reasons that I cannot think of for the moment, the field from which the trainees are drawn is automatically restricted. It is not fair to the general community that, simply because a certain group of young men is trained at State expense, it should be exempt from military service.

Mr. Hudson: I did not say that.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: If the honourable member did not say that, I withdraw my statement that I was putting a contrary point of view to his. I thought he was suggesting that police cadets should be exempt from military service.

Mr. Hudson: No.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: My view is that we should not restrict the field of choice by exempting groups of fit young men simply because they are in an admittedly important occupation and are being trained at State expense. We should adopt the principle that as far as possible everybody in the community should share the burden of service. Obviously, as military training is not universal, that burden cannot be shared equally, but as far as possible it should be shared and we should not urge the Commonwealth Government to make exemptions.

A further point is that, from the point of view of both the individual and the Police Force, it is not a bad thing for some of these police cadets to undergo military training. I know of very few people who have had military training and later regretted it. I doubt whether the police authorities would regret having in their force young men who had undergone military training of this type. So I urge the Government not to join in any appeal to the Commonwealth Government to exempt police cadets but to recognize the imperative need for the proper defence of this country and do as little as possible to interfere with the activities of the Commonwealth Government, whichever Party may be in power, in defending the country.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I entirely support the member for Alexandra. I know that members of the Party opposite are not in favour of military service—

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Is that so?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I will make an exception in the case of the Minister.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: And others, too.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The whole policy and outlook of the Australian Labor Party is such as to confirm what I have said.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Who established the Royal Military College and the Australian Navy?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I do not know. It has often been said that members on this side live in the past but, when the Minister of Lands goes back to the 1900's to justify the policy of his Party, to a time before he was born, I am surprised.

Mr. Hudson: Oh, nonsense!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I stick by what I have said, and every word coming from the Minister of Lands in loud protest confirms what I have said. It is no wonder that the member for Glenelg and others would begrudge the fact that the police cadets and officers have to do their National Service training.

Mr. HUDSON: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the honourable member is imputing certain remarks to me that I did not make. I ask that he withdraw the word "begrudge".

The CHAIRMAN: What are the words you complain of?

Mr. HUDSON: The honourable member said that the member for Glenelg and others begrudged police officers doing their military service. I did not say that.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The remark is not unparliamentary.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: It is not surprising, therefore, that we have had the complaints that we have had this afternoon.

Mr. Hudson: I did not complain. Why don't you tell the truth?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Dear, dear!

Mr. Hudson: Just repeat accurately what I said. I asked for information—that's all. If you cannot—

Mr. Burdon: I take exception to your remarks, too.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Honourable members have the opportunity of getting up and explaining their remarks if they so desire but they cannot continue debating the matter while the member for Mitcham has the floor. The member for Mitcham.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Anyway, I am left in no doubt now about the attitude of members opposite. I support strongly the remarks of the member for Alexandra, but there is one further point that should be stressed. The member for Glenelg, apparently, has overlooked or is not aware that service for five years or six years in the Citizen Military Forces is an alternative to full-time national service, and many men in the Police Force are serving in the C.M.F. This alternative is an excellent method by which they are able to discharge their obligation to the community, and I hope that the Commissioner of Police will continue to encourage it. The Commissioner is aware of the danger that, because of the generally high quality of members of the Police Force in this age group, these men do extremely well in the Army. Many of them are good officer material and there is a fair chance that those who get a commission in the C.M.F. will be attracted to full-time duty in that service and subsequently take a commission in the Australian Regular Army, thus obtaining substantially higher benefits than those available in the Police Force.

Mr. HUDSON: I have no objection to the member for Mitcham's supporting the substantive part of what the member for Alexandra said. However, I object strongly to his deliberately misinterpreting my remarks. Although I, by way of interjection, corrected the member for Alexandra, the member for Mitcham proceeded to repeat it.

Mr. Millhouse: Would you care to outline your Party's attitude on this matter?

Mr. HUDSON: Earlier the member for Mitcham spoke of an apparent reduction in cadets. The explanation given by the Treasurer regarding the rearrangement of the item may explain part of the reduction but some reduction is a consequence of cadets being called up for compulsory military service. The honourable member's query about that particular item is inapposite, and there is an obvious explanation of the position. The member for Alexandra confirmed that by saying that a number of Commissioners of Police in Australia were worried. I knew that and would have expected that there might be an adjustment for this reason. Any fool knows that service in the C.M.F. is an alternative to compulsory military service. I was concerned about establishing whether compulsory military service was responsible for a reduction in the salaries and wages payable under that heading. I have been told that about 50 per cent of one intake of cadets was called up for military service.

Mr. Nankivell: They must all have had their birthdays at about the same time.

Mr. HUDSON: That might have been so. When a legitimate query is raised, the member for Mitcham should not infer things that were not said.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I thank the Treasurer's deputy for the information he has given in the Treasurer's absence. I refer to the provisions relating to motor vehicles on page 15. The Auditor-General's Report states that between 1963 and 1967 the number of motor vehicles other than motor cars or motor cycles has increased from 53 to 174. The most dramatic increase occurred between 1964 and 1965, when the number increased from 54 to 101, and there has been a steady increase since. Can the honourable gentleman say what are the vehicles used by the Police Force other than those under those headings?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Minister of Social Welfare): As higher prices were received than last year's market indicated, provision is made for the replacement of 16 Holden sedans, 21 Holden utilities, 39 Valiant

sedans, nine Valiant station sedans, one Chrysler V8 sedan, three Land Rover utilites, one Land Rover station sedan, and 75 solo motor cycles.

Line passed.

Prisons Department, \$1,663,324.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: During Question Time today the Treasurer was asked about the new prison proposed for Yatala but his answer was not very definite or specific. What are the Government's present intentions concerning the demolition of the Adelaide Gaol, for which plans were announced by the then Premier two years ago?

The CHAIRMAN: To which line is the honourable member speaking?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The line referring to the Adelaide Gaol.

The CHAIRMAN: If the honourable member is referring to the Loan Estimates he is out of order; if he can tell me the line to which he is referring, it will be all right.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Under the heading "Adelaide Gaol" are the words, "expenses incurred in normal operation and maintenance". I point out that the present building has to be maintained.

The CHAIRMAN: Maintenance is different from demolition and rebuilding, as the honourable member would well know.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I must acknowledge that, but surely it will be necessary to spend money on the maintenance of the Adelaide Gaol before it is demolished. The building of a

new prison was announced as a major project by the Walsh Government about two years ago. That announcement met with fairly universal approbation, but since then we have heard little more about it. Year after year we have this line concerning the maintenance of the present building. What are the plans of the Dunstan Government for the demolition of the Adelaide Gaol? I point out that such demolition would result in a diminution in this line.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I cannot find any information on the cost of maintaining the Adelaide Gaol. However, the gaol must be maintained. We have not lost sight of the announcement and we realize that greater provision must be made. We are concerned about the need for major additions to the Yatala Labour Prison. The Government is mindful of a number of needs: the demolition of the Adelaide Gaol, the erection of new women's quarters, and major additions to the Yatala Labour Prison.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! There is no line relating to the provision of the Yatala Labour Prison and the rebuilding of the Adelaide Gaol. The whole discussion is out of order.

Line passed.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

ADJOURNMENT

At 5.25 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, September 19, at 2 p.m.