

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, November 2, 1967

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

### SENATE VACANCY

The SPEAKER laid on the table the minutes of proceedings of the joint sitting of the two Houses this day to choose a person to hold the place in the Senate rendered vacant by the death of Douglas Clive Hannaford, at which Mr. Condor Louis Laucke was the person so chosen.

Ordered to be printed.

### PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS

The SPEAKER laid on the table the following reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence:

Millicent Sewerage System (Final),  
Sewerage System Reconstruction (Western and portion of Southern Suburbs).

Ordered that reports be printed.

### MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: ADOPTIONS

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Minister of Social Welfare): I ask leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I desire to inform the House that Executive Council this morning proclaimed the new Act concerning the adoption of children. However, because of the extra work undertaken by the Government Printer and his staff the regulations will not be gazetted until next week. This statement provides for most of the salient features associated with the Act, the basic principles being as follows:

- (a) For all purposes the welfare and interests of the child being adopted are paramount.
- (b) When an adoption order is made, the child becomes legally the child of the adopters and they become his parents as if he had been born to them in lawful wedlock. At the same time, the child ceases to be the child of his previous parents and they cease to be his parents.
- (c) An adoption order can be made only if the consents required by the Act have been given or a court has dis-

pensed with those consents on the grounds specified in section 27 of the Act.

- (d) Adoption arrangements and Adoption Court hearings are confidential. Except in a few cases, mainly adoption by relatives, identities of the child and his parents and of the adopters are not disclosed to each other.

The procedure for adoptions in future will be as shown in the following paragraphs. This is similar to the procedure that has existed for some years. The main variation is that adoption arrangements by private individuals will no longer be possible (they have always been few in number). Arrangements will be made by the Social Welfare Department, or by one of the private adoption agencies that are to be approved, or jointly by the department and an agency. Those who wish to adopt a child should act as follows:

- (a) Apply to the Social Welfare Department to be registered as prospective adopters. Applications may be made directly to the department or through an approved private adoption agency. The names of these private adoption agencies will be published later as they are approved.
- (b) When the application to be registered is approved, ask the department or an agency to seek a child for adoption. Personal information, including medical certificates, will be needed so that the most suitable choices can be made. Full details of what is needed will be given on application.
- (c) When a suitable child is available, the department or an agency will offer him to the prospective adopters. If they accept that child, the department or agency (or both jointly) will place the child with them pending adoption.
- (d) After a period formal application will be made to a court. Arrangements can be handled by the department. The applicants and the child will appear personally before the court and an officer of the department will normally be present also to assist. The only cost of a normal application is a court fee of \$10 unless the applicants wish to engage their own solicitor. This, however, is neither customary nor necessary unless there is some unusual legal difficulty. In cases where dispensing with consent

is sought or where there are other special matters there may be additional court fees.

Those who wish to give a child for adoption should approach the Social Welfare Department or an approved private adoption agency to discuss the matter in detail. An approach may be made before the birth of the child but formal consent for the adoption cannot be given until after the birth. It is desirable that the department or the agency should discuss matters personally with the natural mother so that the best arrangements can be made for the child. Adoption can be arranged for older children, and in these cases also the department or an approved adoption agency should be consulted. Where the child is legitimate the consent of both parents is needed, unless a court dispenses with consent.

Where a child is to be given for adoption by relatives, these relatives may be named in the consent form, but the form must be signed before the Director of Social Welfare or a person authorized by him. Except for adoptions by relatives it is not possible under the Act for any persons to be specified in the consent form as the prospective adopters. Those giving consent may, however, specify the religion in which they desire that the child shall be reared. There are many matters of a private and confidential nature in adoption arrangements. Those who wish to adopt or to give a child for adoption should consult either the Social Welfare Department or an approved adoption agency. In keeping with the general concept of confidentiality in adoption matters, the Act prohibits any person from publishing in a newspaper or otherwise that he wishes to have a child adopted or to adopt a child or to make arrangements with a view to an adoption. The Act also restricts publication of identities of those involved in adoptions.

## QUESTIONS

### MURRAY RIVER SALINITY

Mr. HALL: My question concerns Murray River salinity, a subject which I have recently brought to the notice of the Minister of Works. On Tuesday last, when replying to my question, he said:

In several other cases there seems some opportunity to lessen saline inflows and these are being tackled. The establishment of any further committee to develop cures to the salinity problems by the introduction of more research and investigating work in the field would basically rely on the provision of suitable skilled personnel. There is now room within established organizations for such

people, were they available, but the results would tend to be felt in the future.

This morning I received the following telegram, signed "Cresp Chairman":

Emergency meeting 60 growers Renmark resolved that urgent action be taken to prevent known sources of saline water entering river. Obviously, from the questions that have been asked by members, the entry of saline water into the river is causing much concern to people living in the river areas and to those living in other parts of the State, including the metropolitan area, who depend on water from the Murray River. Although the Minister referred to skilled personnel and future results in his reply to my question, will he take urgent action, the need for which is indicated by the telegram I have received and by the number of questions asked, to have both short-term and long-term measures taken to prevent, where possible, the entry of saline water into the Murray River?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The member for Chaffey (Mr. Curren) received a telegram similar to the one quoted by the Leader, and he immediately contacted me about the matter. True, people in the area are concerned about this problem, but I assure the House and those involved that the department also is concerned. Having been urgently contacted by the member for Chaffey, I immediately arranged a conference with those officers of my department who were available to discuss this matter, and I left them only within the last couple of minutes. I have been assured the officers are concerned about the matter and that a departmental officer has visited the area in order to investigate methods that may be implemented to minimize the intake of salt to the Murray River. However, care must be taken to ensure that what has already been done in this regard will not be undone. A highly technical problem is involved which requires immediate attention. I suggest to those in the irrigation areas concerned that, if they have a problem and if they notice an unusual development in this regard, they should contact Mr. Paris, the Resident Engineer, who, in turn, will contact senior officers who are investigating the possible steps to be taken to solve the salinity problem.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: I, too, received a telegram this morning, but since then I have been approached by the man who, with me, interviewed the Minister of Works about this problem the other evening. Having made further investigations, he has additional startling information: the level in Lock 3 pool has

dropped by about 3in. The reading at that place on Monday was 500 parts per million sodium chloride, but last evening it had increased to 800 parts. I am grateful that the Minister will visit the area soon but, in the meantime, will he ask his officers to consider the possibility of running a pipeline from Salt Creek, Renmark, to empty into Disher Creek, about two miles away? That action would be a valuable contribution to preventing the flow of salt into the river. In this matter urgent action is required and would be welcomed by everyone. Will the Minister ask his officers to consider this suggestion, so that at least we know that we are taking all possible steps to solve this urgent problem?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The honourable member has made a new suggestion but, as I have said, we will investigate any suggestion, because we know that people in these areas are concerned. The Government views this problem with great concern, and we will take any practicable steps to solve it. I shall consult with my officers immediately to ascertain their reaction to this suggestion. An officer recently visited that area and he will return to it. This matter is under continual observation so that all steps may be taken to bring about the desired result.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: As the Commonwealth Government now seems to be in a generous mood and is handing out millions of dollars to many States—

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: Not to us.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Well, South Australia is to have additional post offices and an air terminal. I make a plea to the Premier to ask the Commonwealth Government to do something for the primary industries of South Australia. There is a possibility of providing a pipeline from the Herbert and Fitzroy Rivers to the Condamine River in Queensland, which river flows into the Darling River. Such a pipeline would ensure the availability of adequate fresh water for South Australia and help solve the salinity problem. We have such a pipeline from Morgan to Whyalla. If this suggestion were given favourable consideration, the State would be assisted and would receive much needed revenue. Although it would cost millions of dollars, it would be money well invested. Will the Premier take the matter up with the Commonwealth to see whether it will provide finance for this purpose?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I shall certainly examine the honourable member's pro-

posal. I shall be having discussions with the Commonwealth within the next week.

#### IRRIGATION

Mr. CURREN: I have been contacted by representatives of the Cooltong and Chaffey Settlers Association regarding the poor quality of irrigation water being presently pumped. The water now has a dangerously high level of salinity, and this problem recurs every time the river flow is low. As I know that various suggestions have been made about how the problem can be solved, or at least minimized, can the Minister of Irrigation say what action is planned to improve the quality and quantity of the water at this pumping station?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The problem at Chaffey is that, with all pumping units operating for both Ral Ral and Cooltong divisions, about 70,000 gallons an hour is being pumped from Ral Ral Creek against a natural flow under present conditions of about 30,000 gallons an hour. As better quality water is available in the upper reaches of the Hunchee and Ral Ral system, it is intended to place an emergency pumping installation on the upper reaches of Ral Ral Creek to induce a greater flow of good quality water to the intake canal. It will take about a fortnight before all the necessary plant and equipment can be obtained and installed.

#### DROUGHT ASSISTANCE

Mr. CASEY: Can the Minister of Lands say whether any interest is to be charged on the money provided by the Government for the purchase of fodder by dairy farmers? If interest is to be charged will the Minister say when and on which type of advance it will be charged?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Money made available to people requiring finance to purchase fodder will not bear any interest, because the advances will be dealt with under that provision in the Act relating to payments for fodder, etc. The terms of repayment, which will naturally vary, will be set out in a letter to those who take advantage of the scheme, and these will include details concerning how much will be repaid and when repayments are to be made. Advances will be dealt with under a bill of sale, or some such provision; we are currently examining that matter and we do not expect that any difficulty will arise. Advances made to people who can establish that they are in necessitous circumstances, and who can continue in the business of primary production, will bear a maximum interest rate

of 3 per cent. However, I again point out that I have power to remit part or whole of the interest payment. Indeed, in certain cases such remission may be necessary.

#### GAS

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Has the Premier a reply to my question of a few weeks ago in which I asked whether gas would be made available, from the proposed spurline that is to serve the Brighton cement works at Angaston, to householders in the thickly populated area of the Barossa Valley for household purposes?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: As soon as I have a reply from the Chairman of the authority, I shall communicate with the honourable member by letter.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked last week about the present gas reserves in the Gidgealpa-Moomba field?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, I have not a full reply, because reports of additional proven gas in the area are being received daily. As soon as tests on the current drilling have been completed, I shall let the honourable member have the information. Improved supplies of gas are being reported daily and the results of current drilling are extremely encouraging.

Mr. COUMBE: The Premier recently furnished me with a report he obtained from the Chairman of the Natural Gas Pipelines Authority on the proceedings of the authority since it was formed. Although that report was most informative, it contained no information as to the dates of the transactions and proceedings of the authority, or the steps it would take in the construction of the gas pipeline. As it has been forecast recently that natural gas will be available in the metropolitan area in September, 1969, and as that is only 22 months away, can the Premier say when tenders for this work are likely to be called, and how long the construction of the pipeline is expected to take?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I could not say when tenders will be called and let.

Mr. Coumbe: Can you say roughly?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Not without some particular information from the Chairman. However, I can say that tenders will be called and let so that construction will begin in September, 1968, at the latest. A condition of the tender will be that construction to Angaston and to the city must be completed by September, 1969.

Mr. FREEBAIN: As the Premier knows, the gas pipeline from Gidgealpa to Adelaide is scheduled to go through the District of Light. I have been asked questions by several farmers in the area regarding the compensation payable in the case of the pipeline's traversing their properties, although I am not sure whether this is to be considered compensation or an easement payment; in any case, it is the sum to be paid to landholders on whose properties the pipeline may be constructed. As the Premier also knows, land values vary substantially in the settled area surrounding the route of the proposed pipeline between Gidgealpa and Adelaide. Will the Premier therefore ascertain whether the Natural Gas Pipelines Authority intends to pay compensation on the basis of an average land value or whether compensation will be paid to each landholder according to the actual value of his holding?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The value offered in compensation will be the market value of the particular land, based on sales in the area 12 months prior to the negotiations; the value offered will not be averaged over the whole area but will be the value of the land in question. This is prescribed by the Compulsory Acquisition of Land Act, under which we would have to act if negotiations were not successful. In fact, as acquisitions are well advanced in relation to the gas pipeline, I expect little difficulty in this respect. Regarding the acquisition of easements in this area, the people in the area cannot expect that land in some other area having a high market value will affect the value of their land.

Mr. HALL: Can the Premier say whether a contract has been signed for the sale of gas to the metropolitan area?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: A letter of intention has been signed by the Electricity Trust and the producers as to the sale of gas to the trust. The sale of gas to other consumers will depend on the completion of the arrangements between the producers and the Natural Gas Pipelines Authority and on the proposals of the producers on the price to the authority that will have to be approved by the Treasurer. On this score, of course, arrangements have yet to be completed. Negotiations have been proceeding and there are already indications that it will be possible for producers (and they intend to do this) to supply gas to the metropolitan area at a price competitive with the price applying to any other industrial area in Australia.

## MAINTENANCE OFFICER

Mr. QUIRKE: Can the Minister of Social Welfare say what is the Government's policy concerning the appointment of a maintenance officer to the Social Welfare Department to assist in obtaining maintenance for wives and children in country areas?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Concerning this important matter, assistance has been provided either by solicitors, through the Law Society, or by clerks of courts. However, the matter has received very serious consideration by Cabinet and an additional officer is about to be appointed to the department so that a maintenance officer can attend regularly at several of the major country centres to interview persons seeking maintenance and to take appropriate court action. This does not necessarily mean one particular officer will perform these duties: the work will be shared by all four officers.

## GLENELG SCHOOL

Mr. HUDSON: The erection of a new building at the Glenelg Primary School is scheduled to commence this financial year. I understand that, if normal circumstances prevail, it is hoped that the new building will be ready for occupation by the children at the beginning of the 1969 school year. Will the Minister of Works take up this matter with officers of his department to ensure that the contract for erecting this building is let so that work on the building can commence early next year and so that no risk will be taken regarding its being ready for occupation at the beginning of the 1969 school year?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Public Buildings Department has the best possible relations with the Education Department. The latter department works out its priorities and needs, and informs the Public Buildings Department of them. As yet, we have not failed to meet our promises. However, the honourable member having raised the matter again, I shall examine it with a view to ensuring that the promises are honoured.

## ABATTOIRS REPORT

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my question of October 31 about the balance sheet of the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I have replies to the two specific questions asked by the honourable member. The \$400,000 borrowed on the security of debentures was within the powers of the board in accordance

with the provisions of the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Act. I do not consider it proper to disclose publicly the name of the debenture holder. Of the total increase of \$1,314,438 in the value of fixed assets, \$951,626 was the value of capital works in progress at the end of June, 1966. This means that the true additional expenditure in the year 1966-67 was \$362,812, plus work in progress on June 27, 1967, \$13,896, or \$376,708 in all. These figures are given in the printed balance sheet tabled in this House. Over the two financial years 1965-66 and 1966-67, the major items of capital expenditure have been as follows:

- (1) to meet Department of Primary Industry requirements in connection with export: (a) alterations and installations in beef slaughter hall, \$70,000; (b) alterations and installations in mutton slaughter hall, \$336,000; and (c) alterations and installations in middle and bottom offal floors, \$323,000;
- (2) Engineering and Water Supply requirements for screening plant and save-all for effluent disposal, \$166,000;
- (3) Tuna butchery and storage, \$61,000;
- (4) Freezing and chilling facilities, \$86,000;
- (5) Requirements of District Council of Saisbury re disposal of polluted water, \$29,000;
- (6) Vehicles, \$122,000; and
- (7) Accounting machines, \$30,000.

## EMPLOYMENT POSITION

Mr. CLARK: I was pleased at the report in this morning's *Advertiser* that General Motors-Holden's had increased the staff at the company's Elizabeth plant by about 500 skilled and semi-skilled workers. The report also states that it was learnt yesterday that G.M.H. would take on at least 100 more workers at Elizabeth. The Mayor of Elizabeth (Mr. S. L. Gilchrist) said that improvement in employment during the past two or three months had been due mainly to G.M.H., and that statement was quite correct. However, he is reported also to have said:

However, many building tradesmen were still working only about half-time.  
Can the Premier comment on the latter part of the Mayor's statement?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I previously announced, as a result of information that had been given to me by General Motors-Holden's, that that company had, over two months, increased the number in employment by about 600. That information was given to me when I opened a new electroplating plant.

Mr. Nankivell: Were they permanent?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes. Before that time, the company had been working its permanently employed workers on considerable overtime and had not expanded the work force until it was satisfied that extra workers taken on would be permanent employees, not temporary employees who would be involved in a staff reduction later.

Mr. Clark: This is important.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Of course it is. These figures were taken into account when previous statements were made by the Government that, by the end of October, there should be no employable people in the Elizabeth area who were unemployed. Regarding building workers I can only reflect that I have appealed for such people who were short of work to contact my department because, in a number of trades in South Australia, building workers are in short supply at the moment.

Mr. McKee: You can't get them in the country.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Workers for a good many of the building trades cannot be obtained at present, and the Premier's department has no information about any building workers in Elizabeth who are short of work. Indeed, numbers of trades are seeking building workers.

Mr. Clark: You would be glad to hear of any that are available?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes, because numbers of employers in the building trade are appealing for building workers.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am delighted to hear the Premier's announcement, although it does not altogether tally with the information I have received. I remind the Premier that a few weeks ago members of the Opposition (including me) raised the matter of the very many Housing Trust houses in the Elizabeth area that were vacant. In view of the encouraging information he has given as to the employment position at Elizabeth, can the Premier say whether there has been any change in occupancy of houses in the Elizabeth area? Although I had a quick glance at the Housing Trust report that was tabled yesterday, I could not see any reference to this matter.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I understand there has been a change, although I cannot give the honourable member any detailed figures on it.

Mr. Millhouse: Can you get them?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I certainly can, and I will communicate with the honourable member. However, I pointed out previously, when I gave answers to the House on

this matter, that because of the demand in that area for tradesmen possessing certain skills, the trust was seeking tradesmen in certain skilled trades to live in the vacant houses at Elizabeth. Indeed, such persons are even sought by South Australia House in London. The General Manager of the trust, while in England, consulted with the Agent-General about seeking tradesmen with particular skills to occupy the houses at Elizabeth. I can only suggest to the honourable member that, if he desires to assist in this area—

Mr. Millhouse: As, of course, I do.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: In that case, I would then counsel him as to how he might provide that assistance to this State; he should get in touch with his Commonwealth colleague and suggest that he consult with the migration officers at Australia House about the necessity of co-operating with the State in acquiring skilled tradesmen who are, in many areas, in short supply in South Australia.

Later:

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Since the honourable gentleman answered my question, I have made independent inquiries about employment at Elizabeth, particularly in the building trades. I have been informed that there has, in fact, been some improvement, albeit only slight, but nevertheless acceptable. I am told, however, that the position has certainly not yet been reached where there are more vacancies than persons seeking employment, and that all demands can readily be satisfied. As this information does not altogether tie up with that given by the Premier, will he be kind enough to check his sources of information and, if the situation is not as satisfactory as he has indicated, will he give his personal attention to the problem with a view to providing more employment at Elizabeth (which, incidentally, would avoid the difficulties of the suburban sprawl to which he sometimes refers)? If he will take such steps, can he say what they will be?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable member has not specified his source of information.

Mr. Millhouse: The Commonwealth Employment Office at Elizabeth.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I can only say that information reaching my office from the Commonwealth Employment Office does not tally with that of the honourable member. My officers are constantly in touch with that office, and I have been able to obtain employment for numbers of people requiring employment in the building trades. Indeed, in many

cases the trade union secretaries have said they have not available operatives in certain areas of employment in the building trade. However, if the honourable member knows of any persons having difficulty in getting employment in the building trade, I suggest he get them to contact my office, because it has been able to obtain employment for many people. Of course, certain avenues of employment are not always immediately available at Elizabeth, but, so long as there is reasonable mobility of labour within the State or in nearby areas, the position can be met. So far we have had much success in this respect.

#### AIR POLLUTION

Mr. McKEE: Has the Minister of Social Welfare a reply from the Minister of Health to my recent question about air pollution at Port Pirie?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: My colleague states that during the last two years measurements relating to air pollution have been made in Port Pirie both by the Public Health Department and Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Limited. Since the deputation, Dr. K. J. Wilson (Medical Officer, Occupational Health) has visited Port Pirie and discussed the matters raised with representatives of the Trades and Labor Council and the management of Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Limited. Both parties agreed to forward to him further information on some aspects of the matters raised that had not been fully covered, but this information has not yet been received.

#### APPILA ROAD

Mr. HEASLIP: I indicate that, as I am not a Madame Melba, I will not be back again, and that this is the last question I shall ask the Minister of Lands. Some years ago the town of Appila was denied a silo, although I considered that denial to be unconstitutional. Following that, it was promised that the road would be sealed in 1968. However, since then the Highways Department has lost about \$2,000,000 to other departments—

Mr. Quirke: And you haven't got a sealed road?

Mr. HEASLIP: No. Unless the Minister gives me the answer to this question today, I shall not be present in the House to hear it. Will he ask the Minister of Roads to ensure that Appila, although it did not get a silo, will have a sealed road by 1968?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I wonder whether the honourable member is not impos-

ing on my good nature, because the other day, when asking a question, he said it was his last and I gave him a satisfactory reply. I do not know whether to give him a satisfactory reply today, because he may try me out again before the end of Question Time. However, I shall use my good offices with my colleague to ensure that any assurance given to the honourable member will be honoured, and that, although Appila does not have a silo, it will have a sealed road by the end of 1968.

#### FREELING SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked this week about the Freeling Primary School?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The revised designs for standard toilets have now been prepared by the Public Buildings Department. The estimated cost of a toilet block for Freeling, in accordance with the amended scheme, is now \$11,000, which includes \$900 for a soakage bore, instead of \$18,980 for the earlier scheme. These plans are being considered by the Education Department.

#### MOSQUITOES

Mr. BROOMHILL: Has the Minister of Social Welfare a reply from the Minister of Health to my recent question about aerial spraying to eradicate mosquitoes in the Henley and Grange area?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: My colleague reports that in the three years prior to 1966, the Public Health Department co-ordinated and supervised the aerial spraying of about 7,000 acres of swamp lands in the St. Kilda and Port Adelaide area for the control of mosquitoes. This work was undertaken by the department primarily because of the problems associated with mosquitoes that were causing a serious nuisance problem to workers on the powerhouse construction on Torrens Island and on the wharves. In addition, the areas sprayed were extensive and affected several council areas. The costs of materials and aerial spraying for these operations have been borne by local authorities and other large organizations concerned in the area. The department has been responsible only for the organization and supervision.

The area at Henley Beach has been sprayed in past seasons solely at local expense. The opinion has been previously expressed several times that mosquitoes in this State, although at times causing a considerable nuisance, cannot be regarded as being a hazard to health:

Although the department will assist wherever possible by advising local authorities in such instances, it has not been its policy to provide funds to combat nuisances that are essentially local in character.

### CITRUS INDUSTRY

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Recently, legislation dealing with the citrus industry was considered in this House. Since then, it has been stated openly that representatives of the citrus industry are concerned about some of its provisions and have conferred with the Minister of Agriculture, and that, as a result, the Minister has given a complete undertaking that Berri Fruit Juices Co-operative Limited will be exempted from the provisions of the legislation. Can the Minister say whether this statement is correct and whether the exemptions applying to this organization will apply also to other juice-producing organizations competing with this undertaking? I have in mind particularly a fruit juice factory at Lobethal in my district, in the establishment of which the former Premier (Hon. Frank Walsh) was considerably involved.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I think the honourable member's understanding of the matter is slightly incorrect. The co-operative, in consultation with me yesterday, expressed concern that the Citrus Organization Committee would, in effect, take over its operations. Members of the deputation were also concerned that the C.O.C. intended to direct fruit of non-shareholders to the detriment of their own shareholders. It was pointed out that this was not correct and that, in fact, this could not occur under the legislation, because section 25 of the Act specifically provided that the C.O.C. should do nothing that was detrimental to the citrus industry.

At the deputation yesterday, the solicitor engaged by the C.O.C. pointed out that section 25 would feature prominently in any case dealt with by the court if, in fact, the committee took action that was detrimental to the co-operative. It was also made clear by the executive officer of the C.O.C. that such a take-over was not intended and that this applied not only to the co-operative but also to the organization to which the honourable member has referred. I told the deputation that it had occurred to me that many of the fears expressed were based on suspicion; indeed, I believe that much suspicion exists among individuals involved in this industry. It was evident from the discussions that took place that

the effects of the Bill currently being considered were not fully appreciated. In fact, the Bill passed through all stages in another place last evening with only a minor amendment. The assurance I gave merely related to what would take place in the normal course of events, any way.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: What was the assurance?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: That the committee did not intend to interfere with the operations of Berri Fruit Juices Co-operative Limited and, as I have said, this applies not only to the co-operative but to all processing organizations in the industry. It was made clear to the deputation that the provisions in the Act were no different in effect from those in the Bill. I am convinced that members of the deputation left me yesterday afternoon in a happy frame of mind. I think it was proved to them that their fears had no foundation and that they had previously been labouring under a misapprehension largely based on the suspicion of certain individuals connected with the industry.

### CITY OUTLET

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Minister representing the Minister of Roads a reply to my recent question about the future of public transport on the new city outlet across the Morphett Street bridge into North Adelaide?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Minister of Roads reports that all of the road and bridge work covered by the Morphett Street Bridge Act, that is, from Hindley Street to Pennington Terrace, will be completed as planned. The southern extension between Hindley Street and Light Square will be constructed by the Adelaide City Council when required by the reason of increased traffic volumes. The northern extension through Jeffcott Street is currently under consideration by the Adelaide City Council, which is the responsible authority for this road. Planning further north of Jeffcott Street is being undertaken by the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study. Co-ordination of the whole scheme is ensured, as the Adelaide City Council is one of the participating agencies of the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study.

### PSYCHOLOGISTS

Mrs. STEELE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked recently about psychologists in the Psychology Branch of the Education Department?



The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: At present, all positions of psychologist that are provided for in the Public Service establishment have been filled. These people receive the same salaries as they would receive in other branches of the Public Service, for example, the Social Welfare Department. In order to make up the number, teachers with suitable qualifications and experience are seconded to the Psychology Branch, in which they receive the same salary as they would receive as teachers. Some teachers are completing courses in psychology, and applications have been called for others in 1968. The question of the staffing of the Psychology Branch is at present receiving attention, and expansion has been allowed for.

#### BOARDING ALLOWANCES

Mr. FERGUSON: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked some time ago about late applications for boarding-away allowances?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The application referred to by the honourable member was for a girl who completed the fifth secondary year of her course in 1966 and was not for the current year. The firm policy of the Education Department in such cases is that approvals are restricted to the year in which the applications are made. As it appears that the parent concerned was not aware of this policy, I have approved of the allowance being paid as a special case which will not be considered as a precedent. Steps will be taken to amend the application forms so that intending applicants will be aware that applications submitted after the year for which the allowance is claimed will not be admitted.

#### LANGHORNE CREEK SCHOOL

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about air-conditioning units at the Langhorne Creek Primary School?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The air-conditioning units referred to by the honourable member are six 16in. electric fans purchased on a subsidy basis. On August 23, the Headmaster requisitioned for the overhaul and repair of three of the fans. Unfortunately, he was told by the Education Department that the department did not pay for maintenance of fans. In fact, departmental policy provides that, where evaporative coolers or fans are supplied on subsidy, the department meets the cost of electric power to operate the units. Cost of maintenance and ultimate replacement is on a subsidy basis. Arrangements have now been

made with the Chairman of the school committee for the defective fans to be serviced, the school committee to pay half the cost and the other half to be debited against the school's subsidy allocation for 1967-68.

#### FODDER CONSERVATION

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my question of October 11 about fodder conservation?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The honourable member's question involved matters associated not only with my department but also with the department of the Minister of Works. The Minister of Works has furnished me with the following reply:

Work on a major electricity extension in the Padthaway district has been in progress for some time. The first stage of the extension covering the area north of Padthaway to Desert Camp and Kongal is complete. Since it was finished, however, applications have been received for supply to a further six pumps in this area. These applications would normally not be dealt with until the rest of the extension was complete. In view of the need for fodder production and conservation, however, special arrangements are being made so that these pumps can be connected within a few weeks if required by the applicants. A contract for the second stage of the extension covering the area south of Padthaway to Keppoch was let recently. The contractor is already making good progress but, in view of the need to connect pumps for fodder irrigation, he has agreed to speed up work as much as possible. It is hoped to have 22 pumps connected before Christmas and the 31 remaining pumps in this stage connected by the end of February, 1968. There are also a number of pumps in the Bordertown district for which special arrangements are being made to connect as soon as possible.

#### EGGS

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Recently I asked the Minister of Agriculture a question about the possible postponement of payment by farmers in the Murray Plains area of levies payable to the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities of Australia and the South Australian Egg Board. As the Minister said that he hoped he could obtain a reply before the Parliamentary recess, has he that reply and, if he has not, will he let me have the information during the recess?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: In a conversation about the matter that I had with the Chairman of the Egg Board only this morning, he told me that the meeting of the Egg Board committee would take place not this week but next week, and that this matter would be considered then. I will inform the honourable member of the result by letter.

### WATER RESTRICTIONS

Mr. HALL: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked yesterday about the quantity of usable water that was expected to be in the reservoirs at the end of April?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: It is expected that 4,200,000,000 gallons of water will be held in the reservoirs at the end of April next if quotas are observed. During the month of April in a normal year, pumping would meet the demand for supply.

Mr. Hall: Is that usable, or actual?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Actual.

Mrs. BYRNE: The following are extracts from a letter that I have received from a constituent in which he makes a suggestion about the saving of water:

I am wondering whether the Government could adopt a scheme similar to the bush fire regulations, which allows the Minister to declare a total ban on fires on certain days. Could such a scheme be used with water? My idea is that when the temperature is estimated to reach or exceed, say, 85 degrees on a particular day the Minister should have the power to introduce a ban on sprinklers for the day. . . . Normally, such heat does not last for more than a few days and most gardens which require to be watered by a sprinkler could survive for a few days; certainly lawns could.

Can the Minister comment on this suggestion?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: At present it is confidently hoped that the voluntary restrictions will be observed and that legal restrictions will not be necessary. We have received much co-operation, and I am deeply indebted to ABS Channel 2 for a programme recently shown in the Sunday gardening programme and, I understand, repeated twice. That programme shows the proper method of watering lawns and trees, and I suggest that anyone who has not seen it request that it be repeated. The recommendations made in the programme would enable much water to be conserved and would enable many lawns to be saved during a time of water shortage in this State. I should be pleased to consider the suggestion made in the letter received by the honourable member if we had to consider the imposition of restrictions. However, at this stage I do not consider that we shall have to do that.

### ELIZABETH TRANSPORT

Mr. CLARK: As the Premier knows, for some time I have been greatly concerned about the fact that many of my constituents who live a long way from Elizabeth railway station and work in the metropolitan area are forced to pay bus and rail fares. This

results in a costly outlay, and I consider that it has an adverse effect on the purchase of houses at Elizabeth and has proved too large an expense for many people, whether they live in their own houses or in rental houses. For a long time I have advocated the provision of a bus service from this area to the city, but there may be other ways of helping the people involved overcome this difficulty. Will the Premier have the matter investigated with a view to overcoming the difficulty?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: For some months I have been aware of the difficulties facing people in Elizabeth who are employed elsewhere. This is one of the problems of urban sprawl and, undoubtedly, the outlay on transport costs for many of these people is considerable when considered in conjunction with the cost of purchasing or furnishing a house. This matter has been reported on as a result of the work of the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study, and investigations are currently being made by officers of the Housing Trust and of the Minister of Transport in order to see whether we can provide an early solution to the problem and provide cheaper transport for people who live in Elizabeth and work elsewhere.

### SITTINGS AND BUSINESS

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I have on the Notice Paper two motions for disallowance of regulations, and the member for Ridley (Hon. T. C. Stott) has on notice one such motion. Can the Premier say whether the Government intends that these motions will be considered today before the House prorogues?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yesterday I explained to the Leader of the Opposition that, in relation to notices of motion for the disallowance of regulations, it was intended to allow time for the mover to explain his motion, provided no more than reasonable time was taken in doing this, that one reply could be made on the matter, and that a vote would then be taken. That time will be allowed before the adjournment. Provided there is an undertaking that there will be no debate, time for taking a vote on all other private members' business on the Notice Paper will also be allowed before the adjournment.

### PORT RIVER POLLUTION

Mr. BROOMHILL: A week ago the Minister of Marine was kind enough, at my invitation, to visit the upper reaches of the Port River, particularly that section north of Terminus

Street. The visit was made following complaints that I had received from residents in the area that, during summer, this water becomes stagnant when it ceases to run and that, in addition, the river is not clean and mosquito and other pests are causing a nuisance in the area. Has the Minister had time to consider what he saw on the inspection and can he offer any solution to the problem?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: At the request of the honourable member and in company with the Director of the Department of Marine and Harbors, I have inspected the area and believe that, in the main, it is under the control of the Henley and Grange City Council. Because we saw children catching tadpoles in one part of the river, we assumed that the water was fresh water. We also noticed that the council was watering ovals with sprinklers, we believed, from the main. We also observed that much refuse had been dumped from garbage tins, and we assumed that this had been dumped by the Henley and Grange council. As such rubbish encourages vermin and does not help the situation, I intend to draw the attention of the council to the unsatisfactory conditions for which the department seems to be getting some blame. I will ask the council to conserve water by pumping from the creek in order to get water for its lawns and ovals, thereby pumping the creek dry and stopping it from becoming stagnant in future.

#### GAWLER TRAIN

Mr. CLARK: For some time there has been considerable agitation at Gawler regarding a long-distance Bluebird train that passes through Gawler at about 8.40 a.m. each day. This train normally stops at Gawler to put down passengers and parcels and to pick up parcels, but local passengers have not been allowed to board it for the last year or so, although I believe that previously they could do so. This inability to join the Bluebird at Gawler greatly annoys persons at the railway station. I have often seen passengers trying to board the train, only to be told by the porters that they are not permitted to. I know, too, that the railway employees are not happy about the situation. Although I realize this is a long-distance train, I consider that, if people from Peterborough are not sitting down comfortably by the time they get to Gawler, it is certain that they do not want to sit down. The train that stops at Gawler after the Bluebird becomes crowded by the time it reaches Salisbury, and, if passengers were allowed to board

the Bluebird, this would not only lighten the numbers on the later train, but also allow the passengers from Gawler a more comfortable ride. If the Bluebird were ever crowded, I know that these people would not object to catching the later train. However, there is normally ample room for ten times the number of passengers who wish to board it. Will the Minister of Social Welfare, representing the Minister of Transport, therefore raise the matter with his colleague to see whether the regulation could be altered to allow passengers to board the 8.40 a.m. Bluebird at Gawler?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I shall take the matter up with my colleague and have the information conveyed to the honourable member as soon as possible.

#### BORDERTOWN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. NANKIVELL: I recently asked the Minister of Education a question regarding the erection of a new primary school at Bordertown, and I understand that the Minister of Social Welfare, in the absence of his colleague, has a reply.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Education Department intends to erect a new primary school on an 8½-acre site on the western side of the Bordertown High School grounds. The present situation is well known to officers of the department and to the Minister of Education, who visited the school last year with the honourable member; but erection of new schools is a matter of relative priority. It is not possible at this juncture to state when a new primary school for Bordertown can be erected. However, the claims of Bordertown will be kept in mind at all times.

#### GLENELG COURTHOUSE

Mr. HUDSON: The Premier will be aware of the problem that has arisen at Glenelg about providing suitable accommodation for the police and for the courthouse. The Glenelg council, when it is financially able to do so, wishes to erect a community centre on what was formerly railway land in Moseley Square. There seemed to be two future possibilities: first, that the police headquarters and courthouse be accommodated in a community centre erected on this land; and secondly, that another site be found for the Police Department. I understand that a block of land on Anzac Highway, east of Tapley Hill Road and centrally situated in relation to Glenelg, is currently owned by the Engineering and Water Supply Department. From a superficial inspection, the land which is not being used at present seems to be a

suitable site for a police headquarters and courthouse, and sufficient parking space could be made available at the rear of an appropriately designed building. Will the Premier consult the Minister of Works and the Chief Secretary in order to investigate the possible use of this land on Anzac Highway as a future location for the Glenelg police headquarters and courthouse?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes I shall, but I point out that the present proposal is for an extension of police headquarters and courthouse facilities beyond the area at present occupied alongside the Glenelg Town Hall to some of the adjoining railway land, an extension that will use existing facilities. It is intended to use the existing buildings on the railway land and to adapt them for police and courthouse use until a more permanent structure can be planned and erected.

Mr. Hudson: I am thinking of something five or 10 years from now.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The present police headquarters and courthouse building in Glenelg is of considerable value, and I should think it would not be possible to establish a separate headquarters and courthouse elsewhere without giving away the considerable asset that we now have. With the honourable member and with members of the Glenelg council, I inspected the area to see whether part of the railway land could be made available for a community centre. As a result, it has been decided by the Government that no action will be taken to adapt the present buildings on the site until next February at the earliest and that, in the meantime, we will consider, with the Glenelg council, the possible future development of a community centre on the site.

I will discuss the honourable member's suggestion with my colleagues, but it would be wrong of the Government to hold out hopes that it would completely give away the site of the present police headquarters and courthouse at Moseley Square and shift them to another site, as that would involve the Government in much expense. I hope that arrangements can be made with the council so that the police and courthouse requirements of the area and the community centre (either fronting Moseley Square or Colley Reserve) can be developed, because we can accommodate both requirements on the railway land.

#### MILK COSTS

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my recent question about

the formula for costing the price of milk and the labour component that is considered?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: As a guide for the fixing of prices to the producer the Metropolitan Milk Board conducts a continuous cost survey of dairy farms in the metropolitan producing district. At present, there are 103 producers participating in the survey. The labour component in the price structure is calculated as follows: A reasonable assessment of the number of hours that a dairy farmer should be paid for on a base farm is 56 hours spread over seven days. A formula based on the Victorian Dairy Farm Workers Determination is used. To the weekly rate for a leading hand is added overtime for eight hours at time and a half, annual leave for four weeks, and penalty rates for statutory public holidays. The total figure is termed the working proprietor's allowance. Since a dairy farmer has the responsibility of managing a seven-day-a-week business and is required to have a variety of skills, it is considered that he is entitled to more than normal wages. A managerial allowance representing 20 per cent of the working proprietor's allowance is an additional grant.

It is known that many dairy farmers sometimes, with the help of their families, work more than 56 hours to produce more milk. To compensate these producers an allowance is calculated using a sliding scale based on the annual butterfat production of the farm. The total imputed cost for labour is then calculated from the working proprietor's allowance, the managerial allowance, and the production allowance.

#### COMMONWEALTH PROJECTS

Mr. LANGLEY: I noticed on the front page of this morning's *Advertiser* a report of the intended spending by the Commonwealth Government on buildings in South Australia and on water conservation projects in Queensland and Western Australia over a period of years. As this State urgently needs a project such as Chowilla dam to conserve water, can the Premier indicate what action he will take to ensure that this State receives adequate Commonwealth grants for water conservation and other works in this State?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am gratified that the Postmaster-General's Department has announced that planning is proceeding for major post office works in South Australia. The two projects announced this morning were projects that I put to the Prime Minister at the June Premiers' Conference as projects that

should be urgently proceeded with in order to boost the building industry in this State. At that time an undertaking was given me in Canberra that this matter would be urgently examined, but I have had no reply from the Prime Minister. Presumably, the reply was the public statement in the press this morning on the eve of the Senate election. Perhaps it is useful for South Australia that there is a Senate election in the offing.

Mr. Millhouse: You are not looking a gift horse in the mouth, are you?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No. So long as we can get gift horses (even though they seem a little down in the mouth at present and we have only a promise of planning)—

Mr. McAnaney: It may be like the Modbury hospital.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: —I am happy to get them.

Mr. Millhouse: You are not criticizing the projects?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, not if they go ahead and are more definite than the \$50,000,000 water conservation projects which were promised for Australia 12 months ago, but none of which was promised to South Australia. However, I am pleased to see what has been promised for South Australia. None of the \$50,000,000 water conservation projects has yet been announced. Although at the last Premiers' Conference the Prime Minister gave an undertaking that no special grants of any kind would be made to any State (beyond the Loan works programme) without the concurrence of all States as to the necessary priorities, we see today special projects announced on which no-one other than the Premiers of the States concerned has been consulted. Although I am happy to see other States receive projects that I think are of national importance to Australia, I am amazed that the Premiers of the remaining States, and particularly the Premier of this State, in which urgent water conservation projects are necessary, have not been consulted about the matter in any way. One minor matter in respect of which I asked for a special consideration from the Commonwealth (as it was something that could boost South Australia's building programme immediately) concerned the Commonwealth Government's contribution towards the hall of residence at Flinders University, because this project could stimulate the building industry and immediately provide \$1,000,000 worth of building that could go to tender tomorrow, that

is, if the Commonwealth Government acceded to the request.

Mr. McAnaney: But you say sufficient building labourers are not available.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is certainly difficult in numbers of building trades to obtain operatives, but I am certain that concerning a building of this nature we could provide the necessary people in South Australia. I agree that it is advisable to do everything possible to stimulate the building industry in South Australia.

Mr. Millhouse: Isn't it a fact that—

The SPEAKER: Order! There is too much debate during Question Time; it is not debating time.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I submitted to the Prime Minister and the Commonwealth Minister for Science and Education in June this year that this State could immediately find the necessary money for its share of the hall of residence and that, in view of the depressed state of the building industry in South Australia at that time (about which much publicity had been produced in the Commonwealth Parliament), this might be considered as a special grant of assistance to South Australia amounting only to \$50,000 (and not \$43,000,000, or something of that nature, which has been granted to other States in an overnight announcement, contrary to the undertakings given by the Prime Minister). We have been refused this money; we have been told that special extra grants cannot be made to South Australia. However, we have received something out of this series of announcements on the eve of the Commonwealth Senate election: the previously announced \$1,000,000 for the construction of beef roads in South Australia, at that time announced as conditional on a State contribution, has now been promised to South Australia without any State contribution, and we have been glad to accept it.

#### PENOLA PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the clearing of debris at the Penola Primary School?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The Public Buildings Department reports that, apart from cleaning the area under consideration, paving, grading and fencing is required at the Penola Primary School. Funds for this work have been approved and at present plans and specifications are being prepared. Tenders will be

called as soon as possible for the whole of this work, but no date for this can be given at present. Contractors for demolition tender with the knowledge that materials in the buildings to be demolished will become the property of the successful tenderer, so that the early request of the school committee to salvage timber and roofing iron and apply the proceeds to school funds cannot be granted.

#### ELECTRICITY TRUST LOAN

Mr. CURREN: I was approached earlier this week by an officer of the *Murray Pioneer* concerning the Electricity Trust's loan advertisements. Although I know that a question concerning this subject was previously asked by the member for Onkaparinga (Mr. Shannon), I point out that in reply to that question the Premier said that he would obtain a report from the Electricity Trust on its policy in this regard. Has the Premier obtained that reply?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The suggestion was made by certain members of the provincial press that there had been a change in Government policy on this matter. However, there has been no change in Government policy: no direction whatever has been given to the Electricity Trust, which as honourable members know is an independent authority and not subject to Ministerial direction. The trust decided on this occasion, as it reported to me, that there was no return to it from advertising in the country press, as the several loans recently undertaken by the trust had been filled prior to the publication of advertisements in the country press, and that, therefore, there was no point in spending money for a nil return. In this instance, in fact, the Electricity Trust loan did not fill for about eight days, after which time it did fill and was oversubscribed. However, an advertisement that could have been inserted in the country press during that week might have assisted the trust. I have therefore pointed out to the trust that advertisements might be inserted in the country press in the future, and I have instanced the desirability of continuing to insert in the country press advertisements regarding Electricity Trust loans. I assume that this policy will be followed in the future.

#### ADELAIDE RAILWAY STATION

Mrs. STEELE: As the next Festival of Arts will be held in March, 1968, and as many people will be travelling by train to Adelaide, I ask the Minister representing the Minister of Transport whether he will refer to his colleague the matter of giving the Adelaide railway

station a spring clean, so that visitors from other States (both east and west) may gain a good impression of the city of Adelaide as they come through its portals.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Although I shall refer this matter to my colleague, I point out that, irrespective of whether or not the Adelaide railway station receives a face lift, I am sure that visitors to the Festival of Arts will enjoy their stay in Adelaide.

#### BURRA WATER SUPPLY

Mr. QUIRKE: When I became member for Burra, I set out to improve the water supply of that town which was then being taken from the old Bon Accorde mine and which was heavily mineralized. In fact, it was suggested to me that this water could have been sold to the Atomic Energy Commission as heavy water. After some years my efforts were rewarded, and today Murray River water is benefiting the town of Burra and landowners in the district between Hanson and Burra who take their water from the main. I have noticed new pumping installations and a new pumping station at Hanson. Can the Minister of Works say whether this installation is now complete with the new pumps, and what will be the total cost?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: As the honourable member indicated that he might ask this question, I have the following reply: For many years the supply of Murray River water to Burra has been the aim of the honourable member and he has followed up this proposal with great diligence until the scheme finally reached fruition this year when water from the river was supplied to the township of Burra for the first time. The new water scheme for Burra consists of eight miles of 10in. asbestos cement main laid from the new pumping station at Hanson to township reticulation mains. The pipeline was completed in December, 1966, and a temporary pumping station was installed at Hanson to pump water to the township. The permanent pumping station at Hanson, which was built by departmental labour from Crystal Brook, is of solid construction and houses three pumps—two 450 gallon a minute and one 225 gallon a minute units. The station (which is automatically controlled) was complete and in operation on October 20, 1967. The new system of supply to Burra will be given a two-year trial period and, subject to its proving entirely satisfactory, the old Bon Accorde mining shaft will finally be abandoned as a source of supply. The estimate

of the final overall cost of the scheme is \$137,500. If the honourable member requires further details, I shall obtain them for him.

#### KIMBA WATER SUPPLY

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Yesterday the member for Eyre (Mr. Bockelberg) made his last appeal to the Minister of Works regarding the Kimba water supply. As I understand it, the estimated cost of this project is about \$3,000,000. In presenting his major financial statements to the House, the Treasurer has stated that certain moneys have been required from the Loan Account for other purposes. During the life of this Parliament, the Loan Account has been charged with items which hitherto have not been charged to it and which in total amount to a major sum. Also, the Treasurer has found it expedient or necessary to fund Budget deficits by calling on the Loan Account.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: I have not funded any Budget deficits. Unlike Victoria, no deficits have been funded in this State.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Treasurer did it in another way.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: Nonsense! I have not funded a single deficit.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I do not intend to debate the matter. If the Treasurer wishes to debate it, it is for you, Sir, to rule on that.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: The member for Stirling has suggested that we should have funded deficits.

Mr. McAnaney: All I said was—

The SPEAKER: Order! I cannot allow debate during Question Time. Also, I appeal to honourable members to make their questions as short as possible. I have an indication of 14 questions that must be asked between now and 4 p.m. and, unless members cooperate, someone will miss out.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Until the Treasurer interjected, I was making my statement as brief as I could.

The Hon. Frank Walsh: Ask the question.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will. Does the Minister of Works now agree that, had the Treasurer not taken certain funds from the Loan Account and had he not charged to Loan Account certain items not hitherto charged to it, sufficient money would have been available to build the Kimba main?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: No.

#### TEA TREE GULLY WATER SUPPLY

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Works a report on the water supply from Tea Tree Gully towards the Para Hills area?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I am pleased to inform the honourable member that Cabinet has approved of the construction of 17,290ft. of 24in. diameter mild steel concrete-lined pipes at an estimated expenditure of \$270,000 as an inter-connecting main from Hancock Road, Tea Tree Gully, to Bridge Road, Para Hills.

#### GAUGE STANDARDIZATION

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Some time ago I asked the Minister of Social Welfare, representing the Minister of Transport, a question about the standardization of the railway line between Broken Hill and the South Australian border. At that time I was informed that the Commonwealth Government had written to the South Australian Government and that, consequently, an early announcement could be expected. Can the Minister say whether finality has been reached and, if it has, when an announcement will be made and when the work will commence?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The negotiations among the parties (which are the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales and this State, and the Silverton Tramway Company) will be regarded as confidential until agreement has been reached. When work will commence depends on those important negotiations, which I consider must be conducted diplomatically. When finality has been arrived at, an announcement will be made.

#### STATE'S FINANCES

Mr. QUIRKE: This is the last question that I shall ask, and I take the opportunity to thank Ministers for the answers they have given to questions I have asked from time to time. I have reserved this question for the Treasurer, and I consider it sufficiently important to warrant a few minutes of explanation. In the 27 years that I have been a member, the interest-bearing debt on South Australia has increased by \$1,000,000,000. If that rate of increase continues, South Australia and other States without natural resources will be unable to progress. Western Australia is in a different position because of its resources. Can the Premier say whether action is intended to be taken to prevent this crippling effect on South Australia and the other States concerned, and so send

me out of the House, after 27 years, with a reply that will soothe my agitated mind?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I wish that I could soothe the honourable member's agitated mind, but I share his agitation. The position is that, as the Premiers of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia have been saying for some time, the attitude of the Commonwealth Government to loan raisings in Australia has forced on the States increased interest charges each year. The Commonwealth's attitude has been that all the extra money available to the Commonwealth from increased business turnover, expansion of population and inflation should go to the Commonwealth in income tax revenue. In the last seven years the Commonwealth has received from income tax revenue, without any significant alteration in the rate at which tax is levied, a 100 per cent increase in return. However, the Commonwealth has given to the States, as their share of that income tax revenue, only a 70 per cent increase. It has used income tax revenue to reduce its own interest burden year by year. The Commonwealth's interest burden has been reduced by payments from revenue, but the Commonwealth has taken revenue to underwrite the approved Loan programme of the Commonwealth Loan Council and has charged us interest on the revenues, so each year the States face the position that increasingly large sums of money go from their Budgets merely to meet interest payments. The State Premiers have roundly protested about this and, as I have said previously in this House, what I said about it was mild compared with what Sir Henry Bolte and Mr. Askin said.

The Hon. G. A. Bywaters: That must have been plenty.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It was, and it was also unprintable. What is needed in Commonwealth-State financial relations is an inbuilt formula that would provide us with an expansion in revenues comparable with that which the Commonwealth is getting. In those circumstances, we could meet the expanding requirements of the States for services and reduce our interest burden. However, at present the Commonwealth is forcing on the populace of the States increased regressive taxation, taking all the cream and leaving the States with no adequate means of meeting either their capital or revenue payments. This position is not confined to South Australia: it is forced on every State. This last Premiers' Conference, according to the Prime Minister's promise, was to be the one at which the whole

of this system was to be re-examined, and all State Premiers went to Canberra in June with proposals for amendment of the Commonwealth-State financial relations that would meet the very problem that the honourable member has raised. However, when we got to Canberra the Prime Minister and the Commonwealth Treasurer said that they would listen to none of it.

Mr. McAnaney: Because the former Treasurer had knocked out a better formula the year before.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is true that, in effect, the Prime Minister and the Commonwealth Treasurer agreed to a slight change in the formula temporarily, because they agreed that the needs of the States had to be met, but that was only a temporary measure and the whole matter was to be re-examined in June. When we got to Canberra in June, however, we were told that we must accept the slightly increased Loan programme arrived at as a result of argument between the States and Commonwealth, and I emphasize that it was only a very slight increase. A condition of acceptance of that was that there should be no basic change in the formula of the State's grant, except that the \$5,000,000 grant agreed to in February would be written into the formula. As a result of that, every State Government has been faced with grave difficulty in meeting increasing interest charges and in meeting the expanding demand on State services. These have been met in Western Australia by a marked increase in State taxes of about 17 per cent over the last three years and, in Victoria, by an increase of almost 20 per cent. The basis of the major increase in taxation in those States has been a tax on nearly every item sold under stamp duty, and stamp duty taxes have been taken from the wage packet of every salary and wage earner. Such a tax has not been imposed in South Australia, for we do not believe that this is a way to cure the ills referred to by the honourable member. South Australia, like every other State, needs an inbuilt provision in Commonwealth-State financial relations which will give to the States as well as to the Commonwealth an expanding revenue commensurate with increasing State responsibilities.

#### MUNDALLA SCHOOL

Mr. NANKIVELL: My question relates to a reply from the Minister of Education about an additional area for the school at Mundalla. The Minister indicated that the



acquisition of the land was being held up pending a report by the Public Buildings Department on the suitability of the site for the purpose for which it was to be purchased. As the person who has offered this land is anxious to sell it, and as another person is anxious to buy it, will the Minister of Works ask his departmental officers to submit their report as soon as possible?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Yes.

#### HILLS FREEWAY

Mr. SHANNON: Has the Minister of Lands a reply from his colleague to my recent question regarding the scouring that is occurring on the embankments of the new freeway at Stirling and the "dry dam" adjacent thereto?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Minister of Roads reports:

The embankments will be planted with ground cover or grass of some type which will prevent erosion. It is not clear as to what "unsightly hole" is referred to. There is a gap in the freeway which has been left in order to construct an over-pass, a tender for which has been accepted. An assurance can be given that no unsightly holes will be left after construction is completed.

#### UNROADWORTHY VEHICLES

Mr. MILLHOUSE: In reply to my recent question regarding roadworthiness certificates, the Premier implied that it would be too expensive to introduce such a system in South Australia. I point out, however, that in other States such a certificate is obtained from a licensed inspector at the expense of the seller of the motor vehicle. I do not think that the Premier understood that. In view of the practice in other States, will he reconsider the reply he gave yesterday to the effect that nothing could be done to make what would be, of course, a practical move to improve the safety of our roads?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: While, technically, the seller incurs the cost, the honourable member is much mistaken if he thinks that such costs are not passed on to the buyer.

Mr. Millhouse: Are you putting cost above safety?

*At 4 p.m., the bells having been rung:*

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

#### CITRUS INDUSTRY ORGANIZATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendment:

Clause 21, page 16, line 8—After "thereof," insert "unless he is authorized in writing by the Committee to do such act or thing."

Consideration in Committee.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS (Minister of Agriculture): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment be agreed to.

It is consequential on an amendment made earlier in this place.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: What policy will be adopted pursuant to these amendments?

THE CHAIRMAN: Order! I do not know what matter the honourable member wishes to raise, but he must speak to the Legislative Council's amendment.

The Hon. SIR THOMAS PLAYFORD: The amendment is a consequential amendment dealing with exemptions. In reply to a question today the Minister said the Citrus Organization Committee did not intend to interfere with the operations of juice factories, but yesterday I saw a document that showed that the Minister had given an assurance that at least one juice factory would be exempt. As that assurance does not accord with the Minister's reply today, will he say what assurance he has given and whether it will apply not only to Berri Fruit Juices Co-operative Limited but also to other juice factories operating in South Australia?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: No assurance on exemptions has been given. Apparently opposition has been raised because it was suggested that the committee intended to accept fruit from non-shareholders of the co-operative, to the detriment of shareholders. It was also thought that the committee intended to take over management of the co-operative. This has been denied, and there has been no such suggestion made to me. In fact, the legislation would not allow it. Apparently, the fears expressed were based on personalities in the industry, and I now understand that the matter has been straightened out to the satisfaction of those who were concerned. Many of those who attended the conference did not fully understand the provisions of the Bill but, after these had been explained to them, they seemed satisfied.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: Was B.F.J. given an assurance that it would be exempt from the operation of the Act?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: Not at all. That suggestion is entirely false. The Hon. Mr. Story came to me with words written on a piece of paper, asked me whether they were correct,

and I said that they were. I assured those interested that they need not fear what would happen.

Mr. HALL: Did the Minister say it would not happen or did he say it could not happen?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: When one makes a statement that one knows is correct, that is an assurance, and I see no other interpretation. I assured those interested that it could not and would not happen. I received advice from the Parliamentary Draftsman, from officers of the Crown Law Department, and from the solicitor acting on behalf of the C.O.C., and I was satisfied to put my point of view.

Mr. HALL: I am pleased that the people who were worried are now satisfied as a result of the conference with the Minister. By invitation, I recently attended a meeting at Berri at which fears were expressed and arrangements made for the deputation. We had discussions at the meeting after I had shown those attending a copy of the Bill. I am pleased that their fears have been resolved, and I hope that the C.O.C. can now perform its duties efficiently.

Mr. McANANEY: Mr. Chairman, as the amendment is not on file I do not know what we are talking about. We cannot discuss it if we do not know the subject matter.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee is discussing an amendment to clause 21.

Mr. McANANEY: That is not on my file, and I have no paper or statement showing the amendment. I do not know what it is or what we are discussing. In the second reading debate the Minister told me that there was nothing in the Bill by which people could be directed. The Bill was negative because unless a person had a licence he could not do certain things.

The CHAIRMAN: If the honourable member does not know what the amendment is, he would not know whether he is in order or not.

Mr. McANANEY: I rely on your judgment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: The honourable member cannot do that, because I do not have a copy of the Bill to make a comparison.

Mr. McANANEY: That is a pretty serious state of affairs.

The CHAIRMAN: When the honourable member rose to speak he said that he did not know what the amendment was and that he did not have a copy of it. He has now been given a copy. I ask him whether he is in

order. The honourable member will know whether his remarks relate to the amendment.

The Hon. G. A. Bywaters: If the honourable member will sit down I shall read it.

Mr. McANANEY: I can stand up for a while yet.

The CHAIRMAN: Not if the honourable member is not speaking.

Mr. McANANEY: I know how the Minister gets around these things, but I will listen to him.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The honourable member is insolent. If he had co-operated in this matter instead of making insidious remarks he would be more helpful.

Mr. McAnaney: What do you mean?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I think the matter has got out of hand. From my reading of the amendment it is obviously restricted.

Amendment agreed to.

#### IRRIGATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

#### ACTS REPUBLICATION BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

#### LOTTERY AND GAMING ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 3)

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

#### STATUTES AMENDMENT (METROPOLITAN MILK SUPPLY, FOOD AND DRUGS AND HEALTH) BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

#### POLICE OFFENCES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

#### SHEARERS ACCOMMODATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from November 1. Page 3303.)

Mr. RODDA (Victoria): I do not suppose there was ever a worse time in the history of the wool industry in which the Shearers Accommodation Act could be amended. It has been said that time is running out for this Parliament. However, this Bill is important to the people who work in the industry, and the Opposition, whilst representing the grazing and primary-producing industries, is mindful

of the consequences of the Bill, and I hope the Government is also mindful. South Australia and other States are at present suffering one of the worst droughts in history and the effect of this, together with the high cost factor and the recession in wool prices, is having a retarding effect on primary industry.

However, the Minister has said that grower organizations concurred in the introduction of the Bill, which has been drawn at the request of the Australian Workers Union, and no-one who has any thought for the well-being of the wool industry will want to deny anyone worth his salt full value for the part he plays. I am referring here to such people as the shearer, the shed hand, the rouseabout and the boundary rider. Only the best accommodation is good enough for them.

I am pleased that a period of two-and-a-half years will be allowed before the full impact of the measure is felt. In that time, the man on the land will have to make provision for the raising of the necessary capital to provide the facilities required by the legislation. The Bill breaks new ground, because it brings the small man within the ambit of the legislation. I am pleased that an amendment was made in another place to extend the number of shearers necessary to make the provisions operative from three to four. That amendment exempts the man with a small flock who often has his sheep shorn by one shearer and one shed hand, perhaps assisted by a neighbour.

In some cases, flocks of up to 1,000 are shorn on this basis. In this category, we see the not-so-small grazier, the person who will come within the ambit of the legislation, with his four or six employees. Shearers are treated as members of the family and live at the homestead. In these days, carrying capacity is being increased and methods of agriculture are being improved. The average man on the land has regard to what he considers to be a Trades Hall influence because of the appointment of a full-time inspector.

Hitherto police officers have had to carry out the inspectorial duties. I have no quarrel with an inspector's visiting properties and trying to ensure that the shearers get the accommodation provided in the Bill. However, I have one reservation. Will an inspector visit a home where the shearers are taken in and treated as a member of the family, and demand that all the things provided in the Bill be provided? This could impose heavy demands on a person just setting out in the industry, and would particularly embarrass many young people. Although it is known

that some inspectors can be extremely demanding, I hope that they will carry out their duties in a reasonable manner and that they will treat various problems with tolerance.

Many primary producers who have succeeded by making sacrifices have not provided all the amenities required by the Bill. There has been a great understanding between the man on the land and his employees, and this understanding was shown by members on this side when the Industrial Code Bill was being discussed recently. In his second reading explanation of the Bill before the House the Minister said some shearers had to put up with packing cases for tables and fruit boxes for chairs but, although those conditions might have applied many years ago, I have not seen them recently. No self-respecting primary producer would tolerate such conditions, because he knows he would soon be without a shearing team if he did. I do not know why this was mentioned, because I have not seen such an instance in the years I have been associated with the shearing industry.

Clause 3 provides that, after the expiration of two years from the commencement of the amending Act, the principal Act will apply where four or more shearers are employed. Clause 4 amends the definition of "employer", which is necessary if the Bill is to have effect, because of the inspectorial clause that is to be added. Clause 5 specifies the nature of accommodation that must be provided, and a new paragraph refers to sleeping compartments. Money will have to be spent on sleeping accommodation for shearers. Each room or compartment provided as accommodation for shearers shall not contain less than 480 cubic feet of air space for each person sleeping therein, and any building provided as sleeping accommodation for shearers shall be divided into compartments to accommodate not more than two persons in each compartment. However, any building erected before the commencement of the Act shall, during a period of two years after the commencement of the Act, be deemed to comply with that paragraph.

This highlights the capital expenditure involved. This will not be hard for some people, but it will impose stringent demands on the younger people who are just starting out. It will be necessary for inspectors to exercise tolerance in some cases of hardship. Various subclauses refer to the type of bed the grazier will be required to supply.

Clause 5 (g) provides that each compartment shall be of sturdy construction and shall be fitted with electric light or, where none is

available, with power lights. However, most places have their own lighting plants. I hope that within two-and-a-half years of the proclamation of the legislation all the graziers in my district will have the benefits that only the Electricity Trust can provide for their shearing sheds and properties. Clause 5 (b) strikes out paragraph ii of section 6 (2) of the principal Act which refers to Asiatics. In the shearing teams with which I have been associated in the South-East we have seen Aboriginal boys, and I saw a Chinese rouseabout in a team last year. It was a happy team, and I would have no quarrel with this amendment, as I am sure that no-one would want a member of that team to eat at a different table.

Summing up, the man on the land has a high regard for the people who work for him, and this is only right in these enlightened times. The wool industry, like other primary industries, is undergoing a strain, as is evident from the Wool Board report tabled this week. I hope that this great industry can be placed on a sound footing and that it can work profitably and give effect to the provisions of the Bill. Some people will say that, in view of the increased capital commitments required for the production of wool, it might be cheaper to sell "in the wool". However, that is not good for the country: we cannot all sell "in the wool", and the only way to get harmony in the industry is to provide good conditions for its workers. I believe the industry should be made as attractive as possible and that the best possible conditions should be provided. We must consider that some people who provide the accommodation required by this Bill may suffer hardship to do so but, generally, I support the Bill.

Mr. McKEE (Port Pirie): This legislation improves conditions for shearers and, as the member for Victoria will agree, shearing is a hard and skilled job. Many shearers travel to remote areas and are forced to live under difficult conditions, but they contribute much to the wool industry. The member for Victoria claimed that he represented the graziers: we represent graziers and also represent everyone else employed in that industry, including shearers, woolshed hands, and others.

Mr. Rodda: We always consider their needs.

Mr. McKEE: The honourable member claimed that it was a bad time—

Mr. Rodda: You are not going to say it is not?

Mr. McKEE: —to improve conditions. This State has experienced droughts before and it will have them again, so that this is not a good argument. Drought conditions should not prevent proper accommodation being provided for shearers. I wept tears of blood when I heard what the honourable member said about graziers, because they have experienced many good years. The honourable member said that he objected to inspectors visiting his property.

Mr. Rodda: I do not object to inspectors visiting my property, but I dislike them going into the homes.

Mr. McKEE: I have travelled as an organizer for the Australian Workers Union, and on small properties shearers have to live in the owner's home because no other quarters are available. We claim that they should have the best conditions available, and that is why this Bill was introduced.

Mr. McANANEY (Stirling): Generally, I endorse what the member for Victoria has said. However, not more than 2 per cent of the sheep producers in Australia would employ more than six shearers and would be covered by the Act. Most of those who are required to do so would provide reasonable accommodation and would spend much money to provide it. This Bill covers a different group of graziers with flocks of between 1,500 and 2,000 sheep, and to provide the necessary accommodation may cost them up to \$5,000.

I agree that shearers should have accommodation, but we must face the realities of the present situation. Shearing is skilled work, but it is not necessarily hard work. I have never considered it hard work and have shorn 100 sheep in a day, though I will not say how big or small they were. I am sure there are more difficult jobs than shearing. On smaller properties a mutual arrangement is usually made between the shearers and the owner. The shearers may be accommodated at a hotel in some circumstances, and the grazier may provide the mid-day meal. Shearers' accommodation lying idle will undoubtedly represent a waste. I do not agree that inspectors should have the right to visit the various properties in order to ensure that this accommodation is up to the required standard, because the accommodation is usually provided by mutual agreement between graziers and shearers, and a union organizer could soon voice complaints of inadequate accommodation.

Concerning the properties on which smaller sheds are situated, I believe that it may be

more economical in some cases to accommodate shearers at a local hotel, particularly if accommodation is required only for a few days. It is difficult to ascertain why the accommodation to be provided under this Bill is really necessary at a time when, with a shortage of shearers, they can obtain almost anything they ask for. I believe that a flexible arrangement should exist rather than rigid standards that may well result in a loss to the community as a whole.

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

#### IMPOUNDING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from November 1. Page 3323.)

Mr. HURST (Semaphore): The provisions of the Bill overcome an anomaly in the Act. We must consider people on the land: they do their best to keep their stock on their own premises. However, irresponsible people leave gates open and animals occasionally stray on to the properties of others. Therefore, it is pleasing to see provision made to mitigate the rigours of section 46 of the Act, which imposes liability, irrespective of whose fault it is, on an owner whose cattle escapes.

The Bill will also extend the protection of the Act to four types of goat other than the Angora goat, which has previously been protected. Goat milk is most necessary for the health of certain people. For instance, years ago, in the gold-mining days of Kalgoorlie, many infants were bred on goat's milk. Of course, last year the Government introduced herd testing of goats in an effort to improve the quality of goat's milk. Angora wool is valuable, and the member for Ridley (Hon. T. C. Stott) realizes the challenge being made by synthetic fibres. The Bill is a progressive measure that removes anomalies, and I have much pleasure in supporting it.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT (Ridley): I hope to be able to divert the attention of the House from goats to the Bill. I support the measure and commend the Government for introducing it. Recently a court action resulted from the damage done when a sheep ran on to the main road between Kulpara and Maitland. A motorist collided with the sheep and much damage was done to the motor car. The police proceeded in the Kadina court against the farmer, and Mr. Badenoch, S.M., who inspected the farmer's property, deciding that the farmer had taken every reasonable precaution to keep his stock within his fences, dismissed the prosecu-

tion. The police appealed against the decision, and Mr. Justice Chamberlain reversed the magistrate's decision and upheld the police prosecution. The United Farmers and Graziers Association and the Stockowners Association helped the farmer appeal to the Full Court of South Australia, which also decided in favour of the police.

A few years ago the then Chief Justice (Sir Mellis Napier) had decided, in a case in which the circumstances were similar, that the farmer concerned, having taken every reasonable precaution, had sustained that defence, and His Honour dismissed the charge. That precedent stood for many years and was used by the magistrate as a precedent in the case I have outlined. However, Mr. Justice Chamberlain, who had been associated with the Crown Law Office for many years, held a different opinion. Those facts show how carefully Parliament has to deal with legislation, because otherwise differences of opinion can arise in cases.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member will realize that there is a limitation to the mentioning of judges' names.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: The decisions given in that case brought the matter to a head and my organization pointed out to the then Attorney-General (the present Premier) the necessity for laying down specifically what was intended. Accordingly, clause 6 of the Bill spells out clearly that it is a defence to a charge if the owner has attempted with all reasonable diligence so to confine his cattle as to prevent their intrusion upon any street or public place. A few days ago a farmer in circumstances similar to those that I have outlined sought my advice and I told him that, if he had taken all reasonable precautions, he would have a defence when this Bill was passed.

However, I pointed out that such a defence was not available if his fences were down. A man may take all reasonable precautions, yet his sheep may be frightened by a fox and may run on to a road. In the absence of the provisions of this Bill, a man would be guilty of an offence in those circumstances. I commend the Government for introducing the Bill; my organization, having requested it, strongly supports it.

Mrs. BYRNE (Barossa): I, too, support the Bill, because, like other members, I have had two problems referred to me concerning the Impounding Act. In the first case a vehicle was involved in a collision at night with a cow in May of this year causing \$290 damage to the vehicle. On consulting two solicitors, the

driver received varying opinions, neither of which was satisfactory to him. He went to his insurance company, which paid the cost of the damage, but the matter has not yet been resolved. The police report indicated that fences on the property from which the cow strayed were unsafe, but the driver was not able to claim compensation. The other case is similar, and is to be heard this month. I hope that the Bill will resolve many of the present difficulties, even though it may not prevent all of them.

Mr. QUIRKE (Burra): I support the measure which, in many ways, will prevent occurrences involving stockowners who are blameless. Prior to the introduction of this Bill a stockowner had no defence if his animal was involved in a collision. At present, if an owner advertises his intent to destroy animals trespassing on property, and goats, pigs, or fowls stray on to it, he may shoot them and then ask the owner to remove the carcasses. This provision is a relic of earlier days when goats were regarded as something of a plague, but conditions have changed. Now, a straying goat can be impounded but not destroyed. This is a most callous Act. After this Bill becomes law an animal may be impounded but not destroyed. I know of one instance where the owner of a property killed a billy-goat which had strayed on to his property but which had done no damage. Although the goat was valued at \$200, no compensation was payable to the owner. It is necessary to provide the same protection for pure-bred milch goats as is given to Angora goats. People owning these valuable animals do much good work for those who need to drink goat's milk, and these animals should be protected. The present world champion milk-producing goat is owned by a person living in the Barossa district: it produces 21 pints of milk a day. Milking goats are a prize item in South Australia.

I ask the House to accept the Bill as it has been passed in another place. The legislation aims at protecting animals that are reared and maintained by people who have a high regard for the breeding of high quality stock, such stock being to the benefit of South Australia.

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

#### PACKAGES BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendments:

No. 1. Page 22, line 2 (clause 35)—After "Act" insert "unless the sale of that article is authorized by a permit".

No. 2. Page 27, line 34 (clause 46)—After "court" insert "constituted by a special magistrate".

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

That the Legislative Council's amendments be agreed to.

Amendment No. 1 relates to a provision that was removed from the Bill during the debate in this place. That provision enables the Minister to grant a permit in certain cases. For example, in a case where a large stock of packages with "5c off" printed on them is held when the Bill becomes law, this provision will enable the Minister to issue a permit so that these packages can be sold. If the permit were not issued, many such packets could be left on hand, and great inconvenience could thereby be caused not only to those holding the packets for resale but also to packers with large quantities of them on hand. Amendment No. 2 relates to the compensation clause, and I see no objection to it.

Amendments agreed to.

#### PHARMACY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from November 1. Page 3323.)

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): I oppose the second reading, because there is much more behind the Bill than one may guess from the Minister's explanation and from reading the Bill itself. The plain effect of this amendment to the Pharmacy Act, if it is carried, will be to end the degree in pharmacy in South Australia and to return pharmacists to diploma status only. That is bitterly opposed by members of the pharmaceutical profession in South Australia. This profession strove for many years to have its academic status raised from one of diploma to degree, and finally achieved that only in 1965, since when instruction in this course has been given at the Institute of Technology, although a Bachelor of Pharmacy degree has been awarded by the University of Adelaide. I know that much controversy exists concerning what we should do in this matter.

The Martin committee recommended that there should be degrees in pharmacy at some, anyway, of the Australian universities. To follow literally the recommendations of that committee will probably involve the abandonment of the degree in South Australia, as the Government now obviously intends and the Minister says in his second reading explanation. This Bill is a vital first step in doing that. The degree is to be "phased out", which I think is the rather picturesque phrase used

by the Minister in his second reading explanation. However, there is considerable disagreement about the wisdom of this course of action. The Martin report shows that even the Martin committee had some doubt about what it should recommend. At page 116, paragraph 13.41 states:

In recent years the Universities of Sydney and Queensland have established degree courses in pharmacy, and the University of Adelaide proposes to do so in 1965. The committee is of the opinion, however, that pharmacy training can be adequately provided in institutions other than universities, and specially notes in this regard the status of the course provided by the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

Paragraph 31.42 states:

The granting of pharmacy degrees by universities in some States has led to submissions to the committee that the award of qualifying certificates or diplomas for non-university courses of comparable standard could be interpreted as denoting a lower level of training. This would possibly make such courses less attractive to students and, in competitive selection for appointments, could lead to inequitable treatment of pharmacists who are not holders of university degrees. The committee feels that there are grounds for these implications and, while not suggesting that uniformity in the designation of awards for courses of unequal status is desirable, it considers that, where possible, the position should be rectified. It therefore suggests that a degree could be awarded by institutes of colleges for the approved courses of those institutions which have qualified for membership.

Therefore, we have a discussion of the pros and cons of this matter and the suggestion that a degree could be awarded by institutes of colleges.

Mr. Hudson: There's nothing wrong with that either.

Mrs. Steele: We don't have them yet.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am jolly glad to have the support of the member for Glenelg; he has come good at last, although it has taken him three years to get to this point. Reference is made to this matter at page 85 of the Wark committee's report, although I do not think I need read that. In that report, reference is made to the reports of the Simpson committee in South Australia. Only during the last half an hour or so have I had a chance to look at the reports of the Simpson committee, but it is obvious from those reports that degree status for pharmacy is contemplated. At page 33, in discussing the Martin report and in quoting the paragraph that I have already quoted, the Simpson report states:

The South Australian Institute of Technology has been providing accommodation and teaching for degrees of the University of Adelaide through the joint faculty of technology and applied science since 1957. Those members of staff teaching in the degree courses have been recruited with qualifications acceptable to the University of Adelaide and in general receive salaries identical with those paid to university teaching staff. The committee recommends that the South Australian Institute of Technology should continue to provide degree courses and should maintain its long tradition of providing courses leading to full professional acceptance.

That sentiment is similarly expressed in paragraph 5 at page 34, which states:

In certain disciplines degree courses may be available within South Australia only in the South Australian Institute of Technology or other institutions which are members of the South Australian Institute of Colleges. At present metallurgy, pharmacy, surveying, mineral engineering, and applied chemistry would be examples of such disciplines in which teaching for degrees is not provided by the universities of South Australia. In some of these disciplines there would seem to be a clear need for graduates to be able to proceed by some form of advanced study to higher degrees. In other disciplines, consideration might also be given to the desirability of eventually providing post-graduate status. The committee recommends at this stage that the legislation brought down should allow the South Australian Institute of Colleges to award higher degrees in certain circumstances for courses to be taken at member institutions.

The member for Burnside interjected, saying that we did not have an institute of colleges as yet. I know that this matter is being considered, but all that the pharmacy profession asks is that no decision be taken at this stage to take away the degree (as this Bill does) before the matter is cleared up.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: It has been.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Although I have had only half an hour to look at the Simpson report, I have already found in it the passages I have quoted which clearly recommended degree status for pharmacy. If one looks through the whole of the report, one sees a clear contemplation that degrees should be awarded by the institute of colleges. The Minister of Education interjected, saying that a decision had been taken.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: As far as the phasing out is concerned.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Why has it been taken? The Minister has a clear recommendation from the Simpson committee that apparently he intends to ignore.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: You jump to so many conclusions that one day you will jump over the moon by accident.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I do not know why the Minister is taking this attitude.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: For the good reason that you never take the trouble to find out: you always want to condemn the Government, unheard.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The Minister has had an opportunity to make himself heard. He made the second reading explanation when he introduced the Bill.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: I did not. The Premier explained the Bill.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I beg the Minister's pardon. However, the Government has introduced the Bill and the second reading explanation could have set out the whole situation had that been desired. Even the Minister of Education, who is apparently taking merely a personal interest in the matter, is complaining because I am drawing conclusions from the only material available to me. I do not know why he should do that.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: The question of phasing out the degree was publicized months ago, and you know all about it.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I do not know whether I know all about it, but what I do know is that the pharmacy profession is most perturbed about the action being taken so quickly; it has asked that this step be not taken at this stage so that it may be seen whether the degree status for pharmaceutical studies could be preserved in South Australia. That is all that the profession has asked and it is all that I ask in suggesting that the House reject the Bill presently before it. There is no need to hurry in this matter. The Bill to establish the degree was assented to only on December 9, 1965, and students had actually embarked on the course at the beginning of the year. It is said in the second reading explanation that it is necessary to legislate now so that the holding of the proposed diploma will be an accepted qualification for registration under the Pharmacy Act.

There cannot be any students under this diploma course until next year at the earliest. They cannot graduate or obtain their diplomas until 1970 or 1971. Therefore, why is there such haste to put this Bill through now? There was no haste in 1965, when the qualification was raised from diploma to degree status. Why is there now such a hurry the other way? There is no reason why the Bill should be passed at this time. The Minister will say

that no financial assistance is available from the Commonwealth if degrees are awarded by other than a university, but that matter is susceptible of solution. The Victorians have solved it: they intend to award a degree in pharmacy, even though they have to pay for it themselves.

I do not necessarily suggest that we do that, but I suggest that there are strong reasons for retaining degree status in South Australia. If we do not do that, South Australian pharmacists will be at a disadvantage compared with pharmacists in States where a university degree is awarded, because industry, teaching and research require a degree. A diploma is not a degree, and it will be extremely difficult, probably impossible, for the holder of a diploma to continue to higher status. I understand that the content of the course is to be the same whether a diploma or a degree is awarded, and it seems to me to be entirely unfair that some people who undertake that course should get a degree and that others should merely get a diploma.

However, I do not want to argue conclusively one way or the other on this: all I say is that we should not proceed with this matter at present. There is every reason for delay in order to see whether it will be possible to preserve degree status for pharmacists in South Australia. I hope that what I have said is sufficient to persuade the Government to allow the Bill to lapse until next session so that we may again consider the matter.

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY (Minister of Education): It is a pity that the honourable member has not read, or has not read carefully, the second reading explanation given by the Premier yesterday, because it sets out very lucidly the reasons for the action that is being taken. The only reason for my speaking in the debate is to point out that the honourable member's complaints (if he has any) should be addressed to the Commonwealth Government, not to this State Parliament at all. Senator Gorton was in my office after this matter had been discussed in correspondence with the Commonwealth. We wanted to retain the degrees at the Institute of Technology, but the Commonwealth Government made perfectly plain that it was not prepared to grant the finance for this to be done.

Mr. Millhouse: Have you discussed this matter with the pharmaceutical profession?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Yes, I have had their representatives to see me, and I made the point that I have been making this afternoon.



Senator Gorton made perfectly clear that the Commonwealth was not prepared to accede to our representations. He said that, if it did so, the institutes or colleges in other States would expect the Commonwealth to do the same for them. The Institute of Technology is the only one that has been awarding degree courses. Therefore, the Commonwealth would have had similar applications from all the other States, and it was not prepared to accede to our representations.

This is all explained in the Premier's second reading explanation, given yesterday. We did not wish to relinquish the degree courses, but we had no option. These courses have been carried on by the institute since they were first introduced, I think in 1965, and they are to be phased out. Full explanations of this were made in the press at the time, and I am surprised that the matter has been raised in this manner now. There is an extremely simple explanation. I do not know whether the member for Mitcham has now lost interest in this matter. He seems to have, although he was speaking vociferously a short time ago. The explanation states:

To give effect to the assurance given to the Commonwealth that an approved course of "diploma in pharmacy" will be introduced by the Institute of Technology in 1968, designed eventually to take the place of the present degree course, it is necessary to legislate now so that the holding of the proposed diploma will be an acceptable qualification for registration under the Pharmacy Act.

That is all that it is necessary for me to say. I have spoken because I had negotiations with Senator Gorton. However, it is the Chief Secretary's Bill in the first instance, because it amends the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. HUDSON (Glenelg): I support the Bill, but with little enthusiasm because I believe that the Institute of Technology should be allowed to award degrees. However, the present Commonwealth Government is obviously not prepared to assist the State financially regarding any degree courses that the institute sponsors. Consequently, the institute is put in the position of awarding diplomas for what would otherwise be degree courses in order to fit in with the desires of the Commonwealth. I do not see anything against the introduction of degree courses at the Institute of Technology later, when we get a Commonwealth Government that takes a more enlightened attitude.

I am surprised that the member for Mitcham has not bothered to use his good offices with the Commonwealth Government, because it is

the Commonwealth Government that is adopting a ridiculous position. Commonwealth Ministers say, "We must look upon the institutes of advanced education as being second-rate institutes that cannot try to preserve any status by using the word 'degree'." I disagree with that attitude, as do the Martin, Simpson and Wark committees. I am glad to see that the member for Mitcham disagrees, but I should be pleased if he and other members opposite would take the Commonwealth Government and its Minister for Science and Education to task because of the policy being followed in this matter. It is a most unsatisfactory policy and it holds the gun at the head of State Governments, not only in relation to pharmacy but also in relation to applied science.

Mr. Millhouse: If you will get the Government not to go on with this Bill, I will undertake to do that.

Mr. HUDSON: Will the honourable member undertake to get the Commonwealth Government to change its policy?

Mr. Millhouse: No, but I will use my good offices.

Mr. HUDSON: The honourable member may use his good offices, but he has obviously not thought this matter through. The Institute of Technology has agreed, as a result of the present Commonwealth Government's attitude, to provide a diploma course starting in 1968. It is obviously necessary to start with such a diploma course if the Commonwealth attitude on this matter is not going to change. What would happen if we said, "We will not pass this Bill. We will delay it and see if we can get the Commonwealth Government to change its mind"? Where would the institute be then? It would be offering a diploma course to students who wanted to do pharmacy at the institute, but the students would have to be told, "If you do this course, you must understand there is no guarantee that you will be qualified as a pharmacist, because the State Parliament has not yet passed the necessary legislation." Therefore, the consequence of not passing the legislation would necessarily be for the institute to say, "We could not start this diploma course in 1968." That would mean that the institute and the State Government would have to go back on assurances that were required by the Commonwealth Government as a result of the attitude it has already laid down. I do not see how the honourable member for Mitcham can get out of that: I wish I knew a way out of it. If the honourable

member would guarantee to ensure that the Commonwealth policy on this matter was altered, that would be terrific, but he cannot guarantee that.

Mr. Millhouse: I have already offered to give you an undertaking.

Mr. HUDSON: Until such time as the honourable member can guarantee a change in policy, what sort of position will the institute be placed in? The whole matter is ridiculous.

Mr. Millhouse: Aren't the courses the same?

Mr. HUDSON: Of course they are.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: What is the trouble then?

Mr. HUDSON: If we insist on giving them degrees and do not get financial assistance from the Commonwealth, can we refuse to do the same for those who want to take a degree in technology or applied science at the institute? Such degrees already exist at the institute.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: We are trying to keep up the standards.

Mr. HUDSON: If we do this in this connection, would the technologist and the applied scientists not have the same argument as the pharmacists have? Then it becomes a question of money, and we are back in the position of asking whether we can afford to do without Commonwealth assistance with respect to degrees in pharmacy, technology and applied science at the Institute of Technology. If the answer is "No", then we are forced into this.

Mr. Millhouse: Would you care to say a few words about the solution in Victoria on this matter? The Victorian Government is obviously prepared to pay for it itself.

Mr. HUDSON: Have they got additional degrees at their technical college? If they have not, their costs are confined to the total costs of total pharmacy. If they have, they have additional costs. We have these other degrees.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: None of the others had degree courses at all.

Mr. HUDSON: That is true. The honourable member for Mitcham does not appreciate the unusual position in which the Institute of Technology is placed. There has been a teaching course in technology and applied science largely within its own resources, yet students have been granted a degree from the University of Adelaide. That connection between the institute and the university will disappear, as it obviously cannot be sustained once the institute is physically separated from the university. This situation, peculiar to South Australia, has been of

advantage to the institute and to the students who have done degree courses at the institute.

I take the view that the institute, in order to fulfil the role that it will fulfil in the future, should be able to grant degrees, not only in pharmacy, in technology, and in applied science, but also in matters such as business studies. After all, the quality of any degree ultimately has to stand on the reputation of the university or institute that awards it. A degree in economics can mean a multitude of things, depending on the university at which the student attends. The standards between universities in Australia are more uniform, but in America the standard between various universities varies enormously as does the standard between faculties at the same university. The Government will be prepared to make further representations to the Commonwealth Government to try to get it to change its ridiculous attitude, and once that attitude is changed the problem disappears.

Mr. Millhouse: Has it made representations on it?

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: That is correct.

Mr. HUDSON: No doubt if sufficient feeling exists on this matter the Government will make further representations, and I shall add my voice to that of the member for Mitcham to complain to the Commonwealth Government.

Mr. Millhouse: If we do not go on with the Bill I shall do my best.

Mr. HUDSON: The member for Mitcham fails to appreciate that the Institute of Technology and the State Government, because of the financial situation and the need for Commonwealth support not for pharmacy but for technology and applied science, gave an assurance that the diploma course would be available at the institute in 1968. That course cannot be available without the Bill.

Mr. Millhouse: How did we get on in 1965 when the degree course was begun but provision for it in the Act not made until later?

Mr. HUDSON: Students would take a degree course in pharmacy knowing, that if they got that qualification and were refused registration as pharmacists whereas others with diplomas were granted registration, the public outcry about the ridiculous situation would produce a speedy change. What guarantee has any student taking a diploma course at the institute next year if the Bill is not passed? In these circumstances the institute would have to go back on its assurance that it would

start the course (and so would the Government), and in those circumstances the Commonwealth Government would not grant money for a pharmacy course.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: Don't you think that students would accept an assurance from the Government that they would be registered?

Mr. HUDSON: What is wrong with passing the Bill? It does not prevent a degree qualification at the Institute of Technology.

Mr. Millhouse: You know as well as I do that the Premier said that the intention is to phase the thing out and that this is an important step in doing that.

Mr. HUDSON: We have no alternative. If the Commonwealth Government changed its attitude to the awarding of a degree by institutes of advanced education, is there any problem in changing the name of the pharmacy course back to a degree course at the institute?

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: I should not think there is but, conversely, if the student can be guaranteed registration and the course is the same it seems that this has been used as a stick to beat the Commonwealth Government.

Mr. HUDSON: If there were students contemplating pharmacy and able to enrol for pharmacy as degree students at the University of Adelaide, in the circumstances expressed by the member for Flinders there would be no students who would enrol for the diploma course. The member for Flinders fails to appreciate that students can still enrol for a degree in pharmacy in 1968 and 1969.

Mr. Millhouse: Do you think many students would enrol for the diploma course in 1968 if they could enrol for a degree course?

Mr. HUDSON: Does the honourable member think that the State Government and the Institute of Technology should renege on the assurances given (albeit reluctantly) to the Commonwealth Government?

Mr. Millhouse: You are saying that the debate is hollow, because we are already committed by the Government to abandon the degree course.

Mr. HUDSON: We have had a gun pointed at our heads and we have had to agree to doing things that we do not like doing, but we have no alternative. If an enlightened Labor Government was elected in the Commonwealth sphere and was prepared to adopt a sensible attitude there would be no problem in coping with the change in policy and in allowing degrees at the institute. If the present Commonwealth Government could get a wisp of common sense and change its attitude, there would be no problem with

which to cope. The only problem at present is to cope with the Commonwealth Government. If Opposition members cannot see that and if the financial position of the State as spoken about by the members for Mitcham and Burnside and the Leader is so drastic that we must do something—

Mr. Hall: You don't believe that?

Mr. HUDSON: The honourable Leader does not believe it either if he supports the members for Mitcham and Burnside, because they are saying that we can afford to do without Commonwealth money for degree courses not only for pharmacy but also for technology and applied science at the institute. If Opposition members say that, they are making nonsense of their previous statements about the State's financial position. The member for Mitcham does not have a legitimate case when he suggests what the Government should do.

I hope that there will be sufficient protests about the Commonwealth's attitude, not only in this State but also in other States, to make the Commonwealth change its attitude. Once the Commonwealth changes its attitude, the problem disappears entirely, and we shall be able to cope easily, but until it changes its attitude we have little alternative. The State Government has given an assurance to the Commonwealth Government, and the institute has agreed that a certain course will be provided next year. I do not believe that this assurance can be ignored, but that is obviously what the member for Mitcham is advocating; either that, or he is criticizing the Government for ever giving an assurance, and he is then saying, "With respect to these matters we should ignore the financial position." If that is the case, he is inconsistent in that matter; he cannot have his cake and eat it, too.

Mr. Millhouse: Yes, I can. If this Bill had been brought in before the assurance had been given we would have had a chance to debate it without having had our hands tied.

Mr. HUDSON: I should hope that we would have obtained general agreement among members of this House, when the fault lies with the Commonwealth Government itself, when the Commonwealth Government's attitude is incorrect and narrow-minded, and when the Commonwealth Government is trying to lower the status of colleges of advanced education to a point below the level to which they should be allowed to aspire. That attitude should be changed. I reluctantly support the Bill and I hope that the necessity for it will disappear within the next year as a result of a change

of attitude on the part of the Commonwealth Government.

Mrs. STEELE (Burnside): The member for Glenelg has used the debate on this Bill to make a blatant political speech: he has tried to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. He is not quite sure of his attitude, and I am disappointed that the Minister of Education has tended to aid and abet the honourable member in the attitude he has expressed concerning the Commonwealth Government's approach and its contribution to the costs of education throughout Australia and particularly in South Australia. It ill behoves this Government to criticize the Commonwealth Government, especially when we bear in mind the funds that have been made available to it in support of the development of education in this State. Indeed, the Commonwealth Government is paying entirely for the cost of establishing the Northern Teachers College.

I believe that both speakers who have contributed so far to the debate have been a little wide of the mark in certain respects. It may interest the House to know that the Council of the Institute of Technology firmly believes that the institute should not become a third university in South Australia. The institute, which was formerly the South Australian School of Mines and which has enjoyed a high reputation over many years, was originally established for the purpose of providing technological education. Only in recent years has it branched out into the field of awarding degrees, conjointly with the University of Adelaide, in applied science and technology. The council is firmly of the opinion that the institute should retain its present function and that it should provide education at the present level in the interests of technological advancement. The council has had its hand forced on pharmacy.

The member for Glenelg knows that the University of Adelaide decided to divest itself of under-graduate courses and that pharmacy was one of the courses the institute was asked to take over. At the time we were asked to take it over, a degree had previously been awarded in relation to this course and, because ours was a tertiary institution that was to handle the course in the future, we accepted the obligation to grant a Bachelor of Technology degree in pharmacy. We are cognizant of the predicament in which the pharmaceutical profession has been placed, and we sympathize with its members in what has happened: we are

aware of their disappointment at the developments that have occurred.

The member for Mitcham referred to the reports of the Martin, Wark and Simpson committees regarding institutes of technology throughout Australia. I suggest that the South Australian Institute of Technology was placed in rather a unique position because of the decision of the University of Adelaide. It is interesting to read in the Minister's second reading explanation that the States and the Commonwealth agreed that institutes of technology should award only diplomas. The Minister said:

It was envisaged by the Martin committee that the awards of colleges of advanced education be known as diplomas and that the term "degree" be limited to awards by universities. This view has been endorsed by the Commonwealth and the States generally, and its adoption has been pressed by the Commonwealth as an integral part of its agreement to share in the future with the States the costs of colleges of advanced education in much the same manner as it has shared for a number of years the costs of universities.

Because the Council of the Institute of Technology was aware of pharmacists' disappointment in this regard, we have held meetings with members of the profession, as has the Minister of Education and, because of the concern expressed regarding not only pharmacy but the institute's implied role in the whole field of paramedical studies, the council appointed a subcommittee to examine the matter thoroughly. South Australia suffers from the disability that it has insufficient centres at a tertiary level to provide an institute of colleges. The only other body that is considered to qualify at all in this regard is the School of Art, although suggestions have been made to the effect that the Roseworthy Agricultural College might be eligible. If South Australia could form an institute of colleges such an institute could confer degrees of its own, as is the case in Victoria, where a number of educational institutions, both in city and provincial areas, qualify for inclusion in an institute of colleges.

*[Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.30 p.m.]*

Mrs. STEELE: In South Australia the only institutions that could come within the ambit of the institute of colleges are the School of Art and perhaps the Roseworthy Agricultural College. Possibly we could establish yet another division that would add to those that would make up the institute of colleges by setting up either a paramedic division or a

school of paramedical studies. The subcommittee set up by the Institute of Technology Council to investigate this matter took evidence from representatives of disciplines that could qualify for inclusion in a school of paramedical studies, such as representatives of the Pharmaceutical Guild, the Board of Studies of Physiotherapy at Adelaide University and the School of Social Studies at the institute. Further, evidence was taken from people representing medical technicians and the laboratory technicians for whom the institute intends to set up a course.

The opinions of the various disciplines that appeared before the committee were canvassed as to whether the organizations desired a school of paramedical studies that would come within the Institute of Technology for the time being as a division or a completely autonomous school of paramedical technology. It was a matter of which would give the quickest answer to the Pharmaceutical Guild, with the possibility of a degree course being obtained. If we set up a school of paramedical studies and were then able to establish an institute of colleges, that institute could grant a degree and, because the pharmacists were part of it, they would be able to get a degree in due course.

Within the institute, various courses that would come within a school of paramedical studies are being taught. These include social studies, another under-graduate course that the Institute of Technology took over from the University of Adelaide and is teaching now in, I think, the second year. In addition, courses in radiography, laboratory technology, chiroprody and medical technology would come within the concept of a paramedical school. The Martin report sets out clearly that paramedical courses could be established and, if this came about, occupational and speech therapy—two disciplines badly needed—could be taught in South Australia. As a result of the discussions initiated by the subcommittee, recommendations were made to the council, which then set out in a letter to the Minister what it had in mind. That is the history of what has happened and what we hope may soon become a reality in the form of a division or a school of paramedical studies.

Mr. Millhouse: How far ahead would you think it was?

Mrs. STEELE: A period of five years after it started off as a division was set, and perhaps it could become autonomous then, provided that the State and Commonwealth Govern-

ments came to the party and provided the necessary finance. Because after 1969 the institute will not be able to confer degrees in pharmacy, it is most necessary that we phase out the degree course and at the same time institute a diploma in pharmacy at the Institute of Technology, the two courses being identical and running parallel. We must have this legislation, because otherwise we will not be able to commence the diploma course at the Institute of Technology next year, as we hope to do. The member for Mitcham (Mr. Millhouse) suggested that the position be held for the time being to enable further consideration to be given to the matter. However, I consider that this Bill covers that possibility, because it will now be possible for students to have either a diploma or a degree in pharmacy in order to qualify for registration with the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. Millhouse: Which do you think students would prefer?

Mrs. STEELE: We have to be realistic because we know that we cannot have a degree course now for some years. We know that the degree now granted will not be granted after 1969. This will come about if the State and Commonwealth Governments advance the funds for this purpose, and there will then be a possibility of the Pharmaceutical Guild of South Australia having its degree.

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

#### INDUSTRIAL CODE BILL

The Legislative Council intimated that it insisted on its amendments Nos. 2, 3, 8 to 12, 14, 19, 20, 24, 37 to 43, and 45, that it had agreed to the consequential amendment made by the House of Assembly, and that it had disagreed to the amendment made by the House of Assembly to its amendment No. 13.

In Committee.

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

That disagreement to amendments Nos. 2, 3, 8 to 12, 14, 19, 20, 24, 37 to 43, and 45 be insisted on.

Mr. COUMBE: Again, I support the amendments of the Legislative Council. Amendment No. 13, in particular, deals with preference in employment. This matter having already been fully canvassed, I strenuously oppose the motion to disagree to the amendments, for I believe that the amendments are worthy and should be supported.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (15)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters, Casey, Clark, Corcoran, Curren, Dunstan, Hudson, Hurst, Hutchens (teller), Langley, Loveday, McKee, and Walsh.

Noes (15)—Messrs. Bockelberg, Coumbe (teller), Ferguson, Hall, Heaslip, McAnaney, Millhouse, and Pearson, Sir Thomas Playford, Messrs. Quirke, Rodda, and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. Stott and Teusner.

Pairs.—Ayes—Messrs. Burdon, Jennings, and Ryan. Noes—Messrs. Brookman, Freebairn, and Nankivell.

The CHAIRMAN: There are 15 Ayes and 15 Noes. There being an equality of votes, I give my vote in favour of the Ayes. The question therefore passes in the affirmative.

Motion thus carried.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS moved:

That the House of Assembly insist on its amendment to the Legislative Council's amendment No. 13.

Mr. COUMBE: The deletion of this subclause would destroy an essential feature of the Legislative Council's amendment to the Bill. The Opposition in this place also believes that this subclause is essential. I oppose the motion.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (15)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters, Casey, Clark, Corcoran, Curren, Dunstan, Hudson, Hurst, Hutchens (teller), Langley, Loveday, McKee, and Walsh.

Noes (15)—Messrs. Bockelberg, Coumbe (teller), Ferguson, Hall, Heaslip, McAnaney, Millhouse, and Pearson, Sir Thomas Playford, Messrs. Quirke, Rodda, and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. Stott and Teusner.

Pairs.—Ayes—Messrs. Burdon, Jennings, and Ryan. Noes—Messrs. Brookman, Freebairn, and Nankivell.

The CHAIRMAN: There are 15 Ayes and 15 Noes. There being an equality of votes, I give my vote in favour of the Ayes. The question therefore passes in the affirmative.

Motion thus carried.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council requesting a conference at which the Assembly would be represented by Messrs. Broomhill, Coumbe, Hurst, Hutchens, and McAnaney.

Later:

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to a conference to be held in the Legislative Council conference room at 8 p.m.

At 8.1 p.m. the managers proceeded to the conference, the sitting of the House being suspended. They returned at 2.15 a.m. The recommendations were as follows:

As to Amendments Nos. 2, 3, 8 to 12, 14, 24, 37, and 40 to 42: That the Legislative Council further insist on its amendments and the House of Assembly do not further insist on its disagreement thereto.

As to Amendments Nos. 19, 39 and 43: That the Legislative Council amend its amendments by leaving out in each case the words "one year" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three years" and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 20: That the Legislative Council do not further insist on its amendment but make the following amendment in lieu thereof:

Page 34, line 11 (clause 39)—Before "rates" insert "comparable"

and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 38: That the Legislative Council amend its amendment by leaving out the word "industry", and inserting in lieu thereof the word "matter", and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 13: That the Legislative Council further insist on its disagreement to the House of Assembly's amendment thereto, and do further insist on its amendment, to which the House of Assembly agree.

As to Amendment No. 45: That the Legislative Council do not further insist on its amendment but make the following amendment in lieu thereof:

Page 80, after clause 128, insert the following new heading and clauses:

PART VIII A: LOCK-OUTS AND STRIKES

128a. Penalty for Lock-out. If any association or person does any act of thing in nature of a lock-out, or takes part in, aids or abets a lock-out, unless the employees working in the industry concerned are taking part in an illegal strike, such association or person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. Penalty: One thousand dollars.

128b. Illegal Strikes. The following strikes and no others shall be illegal:

(a) Any strike by employees of any of the persons or bodies referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of employer contained in section 5 of this Act.

(b) Any strike by the employees in an industry, project, establishment or undertaking, the conditions of which are for the time being wholly or partially regulated by an award or by an industrial agreement, unless the association or associations representing a majority of the employees engaged in the industry, project, establishment or undertaking where, or regarding which, the strike took place, had observed the following conditions:

- (i) the executive of such association or the executives of such associations had given notice in writing to the Minister of the intention of such association or associations to commence the strike;
- (ii) such strike was not commenced before the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the receipt by the Minister of the notice given pursuant to paragraph (i) of this subsection;
- (iii) such notice was in the form prescribed and contained such particulars relating to such strike and of action taken to settle such strike as may be prescribed.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, where a strike commences or continues after any matter in dispute referred to in the notice given to the Minister under paragraph (i) of this section has been settled such strike or continuation thereof shall be an illegal strike.

128c. Penalty for illegal strike. Any association, the executive or members of which are taking part in or aiding or abetting or have taken part in or aided or abetted an illegal strike, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. Penalty: One thousand dollars.

128d. Proceedings for illegal strike.

(1) No proceedings under section 128c of this Act shall be commenced except by leave of the Industrial Court, and no such leave shall be granted unless—

- (a) the Industrial Court is satisfied that—
  - (i) the employer or employers concerned in the illegal strike has not or have not taken part in any lock-out which has either wholly or in part given rise to the strike;
  - (ii) the Registrar is notified, where possible, of the question, dispute or difficulty which was likely to give rise to the strike or, if this was not possible, of the commencement of such strike, and
  - (iii) to the extent to which the circumstances permitted, the employer or employers made a *bona fide* attempt to negotiate a settlement of the question, dispute or difficulty which gave rise to the strike before the strike took place, or of the strike after it had taken place; and

(b) the causes of and the circumstances which gave rise to the question, dispute or difficulty referred to as aforesaid have been investigated or adjudicated upon by the commission or a committee.

(2) An application for leave to commence proceedings under section 128c of this Act shall be lodged with the Registrar not later than fourteen days after the cessation of the strike to which the application refers.

128e. Defence. It shall be a defence to any proceedings under section 128c of this Act that—

- (a) the employers regarding whom the illegal strike occurred or their servants or agents have by any unjust or unreasonable action provoked or incited the strike; or
- (b) the executive of the association, after becoming aware of the circumstances concerning the illegal strike, has not aided, abetted or supported or did not aid, abet or support members of the association who are or were engaged in the strike, and has endeavoured or did endeavour by means reasonable under the circumstances to prevent members of the association from taking part in or aiding or abetting or continuing to take part in, aid or abet the strike.

128f. Costs will not be awarded. Costs shall not be awarded in any proceedings under this part of this Act.

128g. Proceedings for offences. Proceedings in respect of offences under sections 128a or 128c may be heard and determined by the Industrial Court or summarily.

That the Legislative Council make the following consequential amendment:

Clause 3, page 2, after line 34, insert following line—

PART VIIIA: LOCK-OUTS AND STRIKES,  
ss. 128a-128g.

and that the House of Assembly agree thereto in each case.

Later:

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the recommendations of the conference.

Consideration in Committee of the recommendations of the conference.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I move:

That the recommendations of the conference be agreed to.

The effects of the recommendations are as follows:

(1) The provisions to authorize the Industrial Commission to fix rates of pay for and working conditions of labour-only subcontractors in the building industry and to award preference to unionists have been removed.

from the Bill as passed by the House of Assembly, and the present provision in the Industrial Code prohibiting the commission from awarding preference to unionists has been inserted.

(2) Provisions relating to lock-outs and strikes similar to those contained in the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act have been inserted, permitting strikes to be legal in certain circumstances and substantially modifying the provisions in the present Industrial Code.

(3) Wages may be recovered for a period of up to three years.

(4) The authority of the Industrial Commission to make an award for persons in agricultural industries will not apply to employees subject to a Commonwealth award in respect of matters contained in that award.

The new provisions relating to equal pay, which had been previously agreed to by both Houses, are retained in the Bill.

Motion carried.

#### BUILDERS LICENSING BILL

The Legislative Council intimated that it insisted on its amendments Nos. 3 to 16, 24 to 27, 29, 30, 33, and 34, to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

In Committee.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer) moved:

That disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments be insisted on.

Motion carried.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council requesting a conference at which the Assembly would be represented by Messrs. Dunstan, Hall, Langley, Pearson, and Walsh.

Later:

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to a conference to be held in the Legislative Council committee room at 8 p.m.

At 8.1 p.m. the managers proceeded to the conference, the sitting of the House being suspended. They returned at 2.15 a.m. The recommendations were as follows:

As to Amendment Nos. 3 to 7: That the Legislative Council do further insist on its amendments and that the House of Assembly do not further insist on its disagreement thereto.

At to Amendment No. 8: That the Legislative Council amend its amendment to read as follows:

Page 3, lines 25 and 26—Leave out "and experience in" and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 9: That the Legislative Council amend its amendment to read as follows:

Page 3, line 33 (clause 5)—After "Architects" insert "and selected by the Governor after consultation with the governing body of that chapter." and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 10: That the Legislative Council amend its amendment to read as follows:

Page 3, line 35 (clause 5)—After "Building" insert "and selected by the Governor after consultation with the governing body of the South Australian Chapter of that Institute." and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 11: That the Legislative Council do further insist on its amendment and that the House of Assembly do not further insist on its disagreement thereto.

As to Amendment No. 12: That the Legislative Council amend its amendment to read as follows:

Page 3, line 39 (clause 5)—After "Accountants" insert "and selected by the Governor after consultation with the council of the South Australian Division of the Australian Society of Accountants and the council of the South Australian Branch of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia" and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 13: That the Legislative Council amend its amendment to read as follows:

Page 3, (Clause 5)—After line 39 insert—"and

(e) one shall be a resident of this State who is a Member of the Institution of Engineers Australia and selected by the Governor after consultation with the governing body of the South Australian division of that institution"

and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 14: That the Legislative Council do not further insist thereon.

As to Amendment No. 15: That the Legislative Council do further insist on its amendment and that the House of Assembly do not further insist on its disagreement thereto.

As to Amendment No. 16: That the Legislative Council amend its amendment to read as follows:

Page 8, line 23 (clause 13)—Leave out "remuneration and"

Page 8, line 24 (clause 13)—Leave out "fixed by the Governor" and insert "prescribed"

and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

As to Amendment No. 24: That the Legislative Council amend its amendment to read as follows:

Page 17, line 42 (clause 21)—After "dollars" insert "if the building work consisted solely of painting work or two hundred and fifty dollars in any other case"

and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.



As to Amendments Nos. 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30: That the Legislative Council do further insist on its amendments and that the House of Assembly do not further insist on its disagreement thereto.

As to Amendments Nos. 33 and 34: That the Legislative Council do not further insist thereon, but make the following amendment:

Page 2, line 32 (clause 4)—After "Act" insert ", being a day not earlier than the thirtieth day of June, 1968" and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

*Later:*

The Legislative Council intimated it had agreed to the recommendations of the conference.

Consideration in Committee of the recommendations of the conference.

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

That the recommendations of the conference be agreed to.

As the recommendations have been in the hands of members now for some time and have been circulated in writing, I do not think they need further explanation.

Motion carried.

#### PETROLEUM (SUBMERGED LANDS) BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 3 (clause 4)—After line 28 insert "internal waters" includes (without limiting its significance in any respect) the waters of Spencer Gulf and the Gulf of St. Vincent".

No. 2. Page 6, line 4 (clause 4)—After "Act" last occurring insert "or Acts".

No. 3. Page 8, line 22 (clause 7)—Leave out "regulation" and insert "regulations".

No. 4. Page 9, line 1 (clause 8)—Leave out "or" and insert "and no provisions".

No. 5. Page 67, line 37 (clause 82)—Leave out "in the Registration Fees Act".

No. 6. Page 105, line 41 (clause 139)—After "in" insert "paragraph (a) of".

No. 7. Page 105, line 41 (clause 139)—Leave out "(a)".

No. 8. Page 106, line 8 (clause 139)—After "in" insert "paragraph (a) of".

No. 9. Page 106, line 8 (clause 139)—Leave out "(a)".

Consideration in Committee.

*Amendments Nos. 1 to 9.*

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments be agreed to.

The first amendment is the only one of substance but, as it does not significantly affect the legislation, there is no reason why we should not agree to it. The remaining amendments were necessary to correct omissions and are drafting amendments.

Mr. HALL: Unless there is another Act or procedure, this definition in amendment No. 1 is included in what the Premier said was exempted.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The exception operates in clause 13, which should be read in conjunction with clause 14. This legislation takes over where the original legislation does not operate, and the application as to law is set forth in these clauses. This amendment does no harm.

Amendments agreed to.

#### GUN LICENCE FEES

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Gumeracha): I move:

That the regulations under the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965, relating to gun licence fees, made on September 28, 1967, and laid on the table of this House on October 3, 1967, be disallowed.

If members examine the Notice Paper, they will see that it contains two notices of motion for disallowance, which I am to move, dealing with the same matter. After I first gave notice that I would move to disallow the regulation concerned, the Government, on immediately checking the position, discovered that the regulation should not have been gazetted, because the relevant Act had been repealed. I believe that the Subordinate Legislation Committee is a one-Party committee of Parliament and, although I shall not be here much longer, I hope that in future the committee will be representative of both Parties. I should have hoped that this matter would receive a little more attention than it has and that it would not be necessary for a private member to raise the matter.

Mr. McKEE: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I consider that the honourable member is not speaking to the motion: he is criticizing the Subordinate Legislation Committee and not referring to the regulation that is the subject of this motion.

The SPEAKER: I will allow the honourable member to proceed.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I am merely explaining why there are two notices of motion for disallowance on what seems to be the same matter. One of the notices of motion will not be proceeded with, because—

The SPEAKER: Order! Do I understand that the honourable member is not proceeding with notice of motion No. 2?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I am not proceeding with notice of motion No. 4, Sir. As both motions deal with the same matter, it does not become necessary for the second notice of motion to be considered. I am merely saying that, if the Subordinate Legislation Committee represented both Parties properly, it would not be necessary to deal with either notice of motion.

The regulation concerned is improper: it is a sectional regulation that imposes taxation on certain people not even for the purposes intended in the original Act. At the request of a certain association comprising 300 members (and only the executive of that association has any say in the matter) 17,000 people in South Australia are to be charged an additional fee because the executive of the association has informed the Minister of Agriculture that gun licence fees should be increased, so that the association will have more money to spend on its own sporting activities. Nearly all the 17,000 people to whom I have referred who will pay increased gun licence fees and who live throughout the State are not remotely associated with the sporting activity that is presumed to benefit under the regulation.

The money raised will be spent mainly on facilities at Bool Lagoon. Indeed, the Minister has clearly set out the purpose of the increased fee: it will be used to breed ducks at Bool Lagoon and I think on an island in the Murray River. The departmental report concerning this matter indicates that from time to time these ducks will be "harvested". Why the people concerned do not bother merely to shoot a few farm-yard fowls, I do not know: they apparently wish to breed ducks in order to slaughter them. Wild fowl quickly learn where the sanctuaries are established. It is noticeable that, as soon as the open season commences, the wild fowl fly to those sanctuaries. At certain times of the year, when shooting is allowed, there are no birds at all at the Coorong. In this case, the areas in which birds will be harvested are areas that are normally protected. Therefore, at one period of the year the Minister will sign the necessary authority to enable these birds to be harvested. At that time about 600 or 800 shooters will gather round Bool Lagoon and simply slaughter the ducks, towards the breeding of which people have contributed.

Members of the association concerned have written to me saying that they violently oppose this type of thing and that they have not been consulted about it. Any sportsman would

find it abhorrent to have ducks bred in a sanctuary so that at an appropriate time they could be harvested. I am sorry that the member for Enfield is not in the Chamber, because he once moved a motion to stop the shooting of birds and that motion was supported by members opposite. As a result of that, sportsmen now shoot at clay discs, this sport enabling them to show their skill without resulting in many birds being maimed and wounded, if not killed. By this regulation, 17,000 people who are not interested in this matter will be taxed in the interests of about 300 people.

Mr. Curren: It is almost crook.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: If the honourable member thinks this is a laughing matter, I will debate it in his district at any time. I know of one reserve in his district and of a few people who are anxious to have tame ducks to shoot at. We should not allow the massacre of harmless, inoffensive ducks that we have bred.

The SPEAKER: I ask the honourable member not to indulge in personalities.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I did not indulge in personalities. The member for Chaffey interjected and brought himself into the debate: if he cannot take it he should keep out of it.

The SPEAKER: I ask the honourable member not to pursue that line of argument and to confine his remarks to the matter before the Chair.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: This is an improper regulation for the purpose of imposing improper taxation. The relevant Act states that moneys raised from licence fees shall be contributed to the revenue of the State. However, the Minister of Agriculture has indicated that this money is to be used to enable ducks to be bred at two places; therefore it will not go to the revenue of the State. The Minister said it was hoped to extend the activity, so ducks will be bred in other places. I suggest that the Premier allow the regulation to be withdrawn so that the matter can be further considered, because I do not believe that the Government wants birds bred in sanctuaries for the express purpose of their being harvested.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS (Minister of Agriculture): It is appropriate that what may be the last speech by the member for Gumeracha relates to the disallowance of a regulation, because over the years the honourable member has been diligent in his attention

to regulations. He played an important part in the setting up of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, which gives people an opportunity to become familiar with subordinate legislation. Any member of the House has the right to move for disallowance of a regulation, and this has been a safeguard for many years. I think the honourable member has been the more diligent because at present no members of the Opposition in this House are on the committee. That position arose because the Legislative Council demanded that it have three members on the committee.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: We appointed the members of the committee before the Legislative Council considered the appointment of members.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: It was well known to us that the Legislative Council would have three members on the committee, and it was necessary for three members from this side to be appointed to give equal representation. When I was an Opposition member of the Land Settlement Committee, the committee went to Victoria and inspected Tower Hill, which was a show place.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: How is the Victorian one financed?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: By revenue from the department, and that will be done here. The area at Bool Lagoon will be developed not only for game but also as a tourist attraction. The decision of the Land Settlement Committee was unanimous and, although I have received some letters of complaint about the matter, I remind the House that the Premier stated what was intended in the Budget speech. Although this money will be spent immediately at Bool Lagoon, the Fisheries and Fauna Conservation Department intends to take an active part in the preservation of fauna, and much of the money will be spent on conservation.

The controlled shooting has been far more satisfactory than the shooting at the Coorong. We have had to launch prosecutions in respect of what has been taking place there, and the trafficking in wild duck is almost unbelievable. Some inspectors have sat up all night in order to catch people illegally taking ducks and, on prosecution, the fines are heavy, but the inspectors cannot be expected to do this all the time. It would be desirable to set up a game reserve in the Coorong area in the future. I wish the member for Gumeracha well in his retirement, and it is appropriate

that he should finish on a topic in which he has been interested, that is, to ensure that regulations introduced into this House are properly scrutinized.

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes (11)—Messrs. Coumbe, Ferguson, Hall, McAnaney, Millhouse, and Pearson, Sir Thomas Playford (teller), Messrs. Rodda and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Teusner.

Noes (17)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters (teller), Casey, Clark, Corcoran, Curren, Dunstan, Freebairn, Hudson, Hughes, Hutchens, Langley, Lawn, McKee, Nankivell, and Walsh.

Pairs.—Ayes—Messrs. Bockelberg, Brookman, Heaslip, Quirke, and Stott. Noes—Messrs. Burdon, Hurst, Jennings, Loveday, and Ryan.

Majority of 6 for the Noes.

Motion thus negatived.

#### VERMIN ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

Clause 9, page 17, line 11—Leave out "striking out" and insert in lieu thereof "inserting after".

Clause 9, page 17, line 12—Leave out "and inserting in lieu thereof".

Consideration in Committee.

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

That the Legislative Council's amendments be agreed to.

Under the principal Act the Vermin Board had the power to appoint inspectors, and originally it was intended that the function of these persons would be absorbed by local authorized officers appointed by vermin boards. However, the duties of the two positions are not entirely analogous; for example, a person qualified to be an inspector may not necessarily be qualified to be appointed a local authorized officer and, accordingly, it has been thought better to leave with the Vermin Board the power to continue to appoint inspectors as well as local authorized officers, as the circumstances of each board dictate.

Amendments agreed to.

#### BUILDING ACT REGULATION

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Gumeracha): I move:

That the regulation under the Building Act, 1925-1965, in respect of minimum height of ceilings, made on August 24, 1967, and laid on the table of this House on August 29, 1967, be disallowed.

I doubt the wisdom of the regulation concerned which lowers the ceiling height to 8ft.,

because it is probably not in the interests of the community. What is the justification for such an alteration? I am concerned not about my own preferences but about the reduction in the cubic capacity of a room, based on the determination of medical authorities as essential for healthy living conditions.

It is wrong to lower the ceiling height without making the appropriate adjustments in size elsewhere. We have been given no reason why the regulation in question has been made, and information that is apparently available to members opposite is not available to members on this side. However, I believe it is wrong to debase the living standards of people before consulting the medical authorities who previously prescribed the necessary cubic capacity of a room for healthy living purposes. Although, as I have said, I have limited means of investigating the matter, I believe that, as no other determination concerning ceiling heights has been altered, a discrepancy will arise.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Minister of Social Welfare): The provision of lower ceilings (such as 8ft. ceilings) is associated with the modern trend towards air-conditioning. In these matters we must consider modern trends in building. I point out that no complaint has been made about this regulation by any section of the building industry. Because of that, and because the regulation was recommended by the Building Act Advisory Committee, I believe we should accept it.

Mr. Millhouse: What if air-conditioning is not installed?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: This is a matter for the people concerned: there is nothing to stop people building houses with 12ft. ceilings.

Motion negatived.

#### GUN LICENCE FEES

Notice of Motion No. 4—The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford to move:

That the regulations under the Fauna Conservation Act, 1964-1965, relating to gun licence fees, made on September 7, 1967, and laid on the table of this House on September 12, 1967, be disallowed.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Gumeracha): As this matter was the subject of an earlier notice of motion, I move that this order of the day be now read and discharged.

Order of the day read and discharged.

#### CRAYFISHING

Adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Hall:

That in the opinion of this House immediate State Government action is necessary to preserve the crayfish industry in the South-East of South Australia, and as an initial step all commercial crayfishing boats in this region should be licensed as a means of conserving crayfish resources, and thereby bringing stability to this important industry,

which Mr. Hudson had moved to amend by leaving out all the words after the word "and" and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

the Government is to be congratulated on the actions already taken and is requested to give full and urgent consideration to the implementation of the recommendations on crayfishing of the Select Committee on the Fishing Industry.

(Continued from September 20. Page 2075.)

The House divided on Mr. Hudson's amendment:

Ayes (15)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters, Casey, Clark, Corcoran, Curren, Dunstan, Hudson (teller), Hughes, Hutchens, Langley, Lawn, McKee, and Walsh.

Noes (13)—Messrs. Coumbe, Ferguson, Freebairn, Hall (teller), McAnaney, Millhouse, Nankivell, and Pearson, Sir Thomas Playford, Messrs. Rodda and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Teusner.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Burdon, Hurst, Jennings, Loveday, and Ryan. Noes—Messrs. Bockelberg, Brookman, Heaslip, Quirke, and Stott.

Majority of 2 for the Ayes.

Amendment thus carried; motion, as amended, carried.

#### JUVENILE COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from September 20. Page 2100.)

The House divided on the second reading:

Ayes (13)—Messrs. Coumbe, Ferguson, Freebairn, Hall, McAnaney, Millhouse (teller), Nankivell, and Pearson, Sir Thomas Playford, Messrs. Rodda and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Teusner.

Noes (15)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters, Casey, Clark, Corcoran, Curren, Dunstan (teller), Hudson, Hughes, Hutchens, Langley, Lawn, McKee, and Walsh.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Bockelberg, Brookman, Heaslip, Quirke, and Stott. Noes—Messrs. Burdon, Hurst, Jennings, Loveday, and Ryan.

Majority of 2 for the Noes.

Second reading thus negatived.

### WATER REQUIREMENTS

Adjourned debate on the motion of the Hon.

G. G. Pearson:

(For wording of motion, see page 1722.)

(Continued from September 13. Page 1918.)

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes (13)—Messrs. Coumbe, Ferguson, Freebairn, Hall, McAnaney, Millhouse, Nankivell, and Pearson (teller), Sir Thomas Playford, Messrs. Rodda and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Teusner.

Noes (15)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters, Casey, Clark, Corcoran, Curren, Dunstan (teller), Hudson, Hughes, Hutchens, Langley, Lawn, McKee and Walsh.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Bockelberg, Brookman, Heaslip, Quirke, and Stott. Noes—Messrs. Burdon, Hurst, Jennings, Loveday, and Ryan.

Majority of 2 for the Noes.

Motion thus negatived.

### GAS

Adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Hall:

(For wording of motion, see page 844.)

(Continued from August 30. Page 1736.)

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes (13)—Messrs. Coumbe, Ferguson, Freebairn, Hall (teller), McAnaney, Millhouse, Nankivell, and Pearson, Sir Thomas Playford, Messrs. Rodda and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Teusner.

Noes (15)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters, Casey, Corcoran, Curren, Dunstan (teller), Hudson, Hughes, Hurst, Hutchens, Langley, Lawn, McKee, and Walsh.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Bockelberg, Brookman, Heaslip, Quirke, and Stott. Noes—Messrs. Burdon, Clark, Jennings, Loveday, and Ryan.

Majority of 2 for the Noes.

Motion thus negatived.

[Sitting suspended from 4.4 to 6.45 a.m.]

### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS BOARD BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 2, line 16 (clause 3)—Leave out "ten" and insert "eight".

No. 2. Page 2, line 18 (clause 3)—After "Education" insert "at least three of whom shall be men and at least three of whom shall be women".

No. 3. Page 2, line 19 (clause 3)—Leave out "six" and insert "eight".

No. 4. Page 2, line 21 (clause 3)—Before "two" insert "at least".

No. 5. Page 2, line 23 (clause 3)—Before "two" insert "at least".

No. 6. Page 2, line 25 (clause 3)—Before "two" insert "at least".

No. 7. Page 7, line 25 (clause 12)—After "and" insert " , subject to the approval of the Minister,".

No. 8. Page 7, lines 35 and 36 (clause 12)—Leave out all words in these lines.

No. 9. Page 7, line 38 (clause 12)—Leave out "thereto" and insert "to any rules made by the board pursuant to subsection (1) of this section".

Consideration in Committee.

*Amendments Nos. 1 to 7.*

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

The the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 to 7 be disagreed to.

As they significantly change the constitution of the board, they are in no way acceptable to the Government. The board, as constituted originally in the Bill, had widespread support from the organizations concerned. There is no support of which we are aware amongst those organizations for the changes proposed by the Legislative Council, and the Government would not be prepared to agree to the Bill if these changes were made.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I suggest that we accept these changes. I believe the major effect of the amendments is to equalize the representation on the board of Education Department representatives and representatives of the independent schools. Although the Premier has said that there is no support for this, I point out that on the Public Examinations Board as at present constituted there is an equality of representation. In fact, the present situation has obtained for a number of years and the board has worked well in that way. We know that lengthy discussion took place on this matter amongst the various parties. If we are wise, I believe we will accept the amendments because the present set-up has worked well for a long time.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (14)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters, Casey, Clark, Corcoran,

Curren, Dunstan (teller), Hudson, Hughes, Hurst, Hutchens, McKee, and Walsh.

Noes (12)—Messrs. Coumbe, Ferguson, Freebairn, Hall, Millhouse (teller), Nankivell, and Pearson, Sir Thomas Playford, Messrs. Rodda and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Teusner.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Burdon, Jennings, Langley, Loveday, and Ryan. Noes—Messrs. Bockelberg, Brookman, Heaslip, Quirke, and Stott.

Majority of 2 for the Ayes.

Amendments thus disagreed to.

*Amendments Nos. 8 and 9.*

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

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 8 and 9 be agreed to.

They relate to words that are not of any particular consequence. They are there to assist the meaning of the provision.

Amendments agreed to.

The following reason for disagreement was adopted:

Because the amendments are not in the best interests of education.

*Later:*

The Legislative Council intimated that it insisted on its amendments Nos. 1 to 7, to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

In Committee.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN moved:

That disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments be insisted on.

Motion carried.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council requesting a conference at which the Assembly would be represented by Messrs. Clark, Curren, Freebairn, Hughes and Nankivell.

*Later:*

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the conference to be held in the Legislative Council conference room at 9.30 a.m.

At 8.35 a.m. the managers proceeded to the conference, the sitting of the House being suspended. They returned at 10.23 a.m.

Mr. CLARK (Gawler): I have to report that the managers have been at the conference, but no agreement was reached.

### PUBLIC SERVICE BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendments:

No. 1. Page 22, line 14 (clause 47)—After "Division" insert "(a)".

No. 2. Page 22 (clause 47)—After line 20 insert—

"(b). 'Officer' includes any officer of either House of Parliament or any person under the separate control of the President of the Legislative Council or the Speaker of the House of Assembly or under their joint control, who immediately before his first appointment as such an officer or his first employment as such a person was—

(a) an officer within the meaning of the Public Service Act, 1936-1966; or

(b) an officer within the meaning of this Act."

No. 3. Page 32, line 20 (clause 82)—Leave out "and section 87".

No. 4. Page 32, line 22 (clause 82)—Leave out "four" and insert "three".

No. 5. Page 32, line 30 (clause 83)—Leave out the clause.

No. 6. Page 34, lines 5 to 11 (clause 87)—Leave out subclause (2).

No. 7. Page 36, line 31 (clause 92)—Leave out "five" and insert "seven".

No. 8. Page 36, line 42 (clause 92)—Leave out "nine days' salary" and insert "the monetary equivalent of his or her salary for nine consecutive calendar days".

No. 9. Page 37, line 4 (clause 93)—Leave out "five" and insert "seven".

No. 10. Page 37, line 8 (clause 93)—Leave out "nine days' salary" and insert "the monetary equivalent of the officer's salary for nine consecutive calendar days".

No. 11. Page 37, lines 17 to 20 (clause 94)—Leave out "in respect of which he has not been granted, or received payment in lieu of, leave of a type similar to that provided for by section 91 of this Act".

No. 12. Page 37, line 22 (clause 94)—After "Act" insert—

"but where, in respect of the continuous service before his retirement, the officer has been granted, or received pay in lieu of, leave of a type similar to that provided for by section 91 of this Act, that officer shall not be entitled to leave under that section in respect of that continuous service before his retirement."

No. 13. Page 42, line 25 (clause 108)—After "108" insert "(1)".

No. 14. Page 42 (clause 108)—After line 33 insert—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, where by proclamation under section 128 of this Act all or any of the provisions of this Division are applied to a Clerk of the Legislative Council or a Clerk of the House of Assembly then the reference to the Board in subsection (1) of this section shall be read as reference to—

(a) in the case of the application to a Clerk of the Legislative Council, the President of the Legislative Council; and

(b) in the case of the application to a Clerk of the House of Assembly, the Speaker of the House of Assembly."

Consideration in Committee.

*Amendments Nos. 1 and 2.*

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 1 and 2 be agreed to.

These relate particularly to the positions in the Houses of Parliament and preserve existing rights.

Amendments agreed to.

*Amendment No. 3.*

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

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 3 be disagreed to.

This amendment relates to the recreation leave available to officers and would differentiate between officers of the Public Service and weekly-paid or daily-paid staff regarding entitlement to leave. The amendment is not acceptable to the Government.

Amendment disagreed to.

*Amendments Nos. 4 to 7.*

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

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 4 to 7 be disagreed to.

All these amendments relate to recreation leave.

Mr. HALL (Leader of the Opposition): These amendments are important. The Opposition has expressed the opinion that the time is not opportune for the granting of four weeks' annual leave in lieu of the present three weeks.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: I support the Legislative Council's amendments. I said during the earlier debate that the cost of the additional leave would be exceptionally high, that there had been no demand by public servants for this provision, and that four weeks' leave for public servants would be the thin end of the wedge as far as other industry was concerned. In Western Australia public servants receive three weeks' recreation leave. In Queensland the recreation leave is also three weeks, except in the northern and western parts of the State, where four weeks' leave is granted. Recreation leave in Tasmania is three weeks. I believe that the same position obtains in the Commonwealth Public Service. I understand that three weeks' leave was fixed by legislation in Victoria, but recent legislation has provided that recreation leave should be fixed

by an industrial tribunal and I do not know whether the leave has been altered by that tribunal.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (14)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters, Casey, Clark, Corcoran, Curren, Dunstan (teller), Hudson, Hughes, Hutchens, Langley, McKee, and Walsh.

Noes (13)—Messrs. Coumbe, Ferguson, Freebairn, Hall (teller), McAnaney, Millhouse, Nankivell, and Pearson, Sir Thomas Playford, Messrs. Rodda and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Teusner.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Burdon, Hurst, Jennings, Loveday, and Ryan. Noes—Messrs. Bockelberg, Brookman, Heaslip, Quirke, and Stott.

Majority of 1 for the Ayes.

Amendments thus disagreed to.

*Amendment No. 8.*

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

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 8 be agreed to.

This is a drafting amendment that makes a useful improvement in the verbiage.

Amendment agreed to.

*Amendment No. 9.*

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

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 9 be disagreed to.

It alters the provision for pro rata long service leave and is contrary to the Government's policy.

Amendment disagreed to.

*Amendments Nos. 10 to 14.*

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

That the Legislative Council's amendments Nos. 10 to 14 be agreed to.

Apart from amendments 13 and 14, these amendments relate to alterations in verbiage concerning monetary equivalent of long service leave and payment in lieu; clause 108 relates to officers of Parliament.

Amendments agreed to.

The following reason for disagreement was adopted:

Because the amendments nullify the main objects of the Bill.

*Later:*

The Legislative Council intimated that it insisted on its amendments Nos. 3 to 7, and 9, to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

In Committee.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN moved:

That disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendments be insisted on.

Motion carried.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council requesting a conference at which the Assembly would be represented by Mrs. Steele and Messrs. Hudson, Lawn, Teusner, and Walsh.

*Later:*

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the conference to be held in the Legislative Council conference room at 9 a.m.

At 8.35 a.m. the managers proceeded to the conference, the sitting of the House being suspended. They returned at 10.23 a.m. The recommendations were as follows:

As to Amendments Nos. 3 to 6: That the Legislative Council do further insist on its amendments and that the House of Assembly do not further insist on its disagreement thereto.

As to Amendments Nos. 7 and 9: That the Legislative Council do not further insist on its amendments.

*Later:*

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the recommendations of the conference.

Consideration in Committee of the recommendations of the conference.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Minister of Social Welfare): I move:

That the recommendations of the conference be agreed to.

I am sure members do not wish me to explain the recommendations further.

Motion carried.

#### PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with the following amendment:

Page 2, lines 23 to 28 (clause 3)—Leave out subsection (3) and insert new subsections as follows:

"(3) Notwithstanding that a licence or a permit under the Licensing Act, 1967, is in force in respect of any place of public entertainment, this Act shall apply to and in relation to that place of public entertainment and any public entertainment conducted therein.

(4) On application by a person licensed under the Licensing Act, 1967, that premises in respect of which a licence is in force under that Act, be licensed under this Act, the Minister may grant to that person such exemption from the provisions of this Act as the Minister may determine and specifies in the licence.

(5) The Minister shall not grant an exemption under subsection (4) of this section unless he is satisfied that adequate measures have been taken to ensure the safety, health and convenience of persons whilst in the premises in respect of which a licence is sought.

(6) The Minister may grant an exemption under subsection (4) of this section upon such conditions, specified in the licence, as he deems necessary to ensure that the premises are brought into conformity with this Act."

Consideration in Committee.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment be disagreed to.

The intention of this amendment is to bring under the control of the Places of Public Entertainment Act premises that are controlled under the Licensing Act. This matter was debated at some length in the Chamber during the debate on the Licensing Bill. It was made clear that under the previous Licensing Act the dual control of the Licensing Branch and the Places of Public Entertainment Branch had not worked; that the Places of Public Entertainment Act was ill adapted to control all the premises under the Licensing Act; and that, in consequence, it was necessary to have separate administration for places under the Licensing Act and places of public entertainment that were not controlled by the Licensing Act. It is difficult indeed to mix the two administrations here. The Licensing Court is required to take into account the provisions of the Places of Public Entertainment Act in granting permits under the Licensing Act. But the amendment reverses the previous decision of this Parliament that, in fact, places under the Licensing Act shall be subject to the control of the Licensing Court and not of the Places of Public Entertainment Branch.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: In my view, the amendment is perfectly proper, and I cannot understand the objection to it. There can be no question that licensed premises which are the subject of an application for a permit regarding public entertainment ought to comply with the same specifications concerning structure and the safety of patrons as does any other place of public entertainment. Nevertheless, the Legislative Council has provided that, although there may not be such facilities and structural requirements as will ensure the safety of patrons, or at least such provisions as will be required under the Places of Public Entertainment Act, the Minister may grant a permit. I think



that is as far as any reasonable legislator can go in this matter. To oppose this amendment is a negation of the premise on which the Bill has been introduced. I strongly support the Legislative Council's amendment.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I support the amendment. There is no reason at all why certain premises licensed under the Licensing Act should not also be licensed as to their fitness under the Places of Public Entertainment Act. I know that under the Licensing Act the court must "have regard" to the Places of Public Entertainment Act. Because of the vagueness of that phrase and because of what the member for Flinders has said, I believe this is a sensible amendment which cannot cause the inconvenience and annoyance that the Premier says he thinks it will.

The Committee divided on the motion:

Ayes (14)—Mr. Broomhill, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Bywaters, Casey, Clark, Corcoran, Curren, Dunstan (teller), Hudson, Hurst, Hutchens, Langley, McKee, and Walsh.

Noes (13)—Messrs. Coumbe, Ferguson, Freebairn, Hall, McAnaney, Millhouse, Nankivell, and Pearson (teller), Sir Thomas Playford, Messrs. Rodda and Shannon, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Teusner.

Pairs—Ayes—Messrs. Burdon, Hughes, Jennings, Loveday, and Ryan. Noes—Messrs. Bockelberg, Brookman, Heaslip, Quirke, and Stott.

Majority of 1 for the Ayes.

Amendment thus disagreed to.

The following reason for disagreement was adopted:

Because the amendment would interfere with the administration of the Licensing Court which is already required to cover the matter.

*Later:*

The Legislative Council intimated that it insisted on its amendment to which the House of Assembly had disagreed.

In Committee.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN moved:

That disagreement to the Legislative Council's amendment be insisted on.

Motion carried.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council requesting a conference at which the Assembly would be represented by Messrs. Dunstan, Ferguson, Hudson, McKee and Pearson.

*Later:*

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the conference to be held in the Legislative Council committee room at 9 a.m.

At 8.35 a.m. the managers proceeded to the conference, the sitting of the House being suspended. They returned at 10.23 a.m. The recommendations were as follows:

That the Legislative Council do not further insist on its amendment but make the following alternative amendments:

New clause 9:

9. Amendment of Licensing Act, 1967, s. 131—Entertainment permit.

Section 131 of the Licensing Act, 1967, is amended by inserting after subsection (6) thereof the following subsection:

(6a) Prior to the granting of a permit under this section, the court shall hear evidence from an Inspector of Places of Public Entertainment as to the safety, health and convenience of members of the public who may resort to the premises in respect of which a permit is sought.

Title—

After "1913-1955" add "and the Licensing Act, 1967" and that the House of Assembly agree thereto.

*Later:*

The Legislative Council intimated that it had agreed to the recommendations of the conference.

Consideration in Committee of the recommendations of the conference.

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

That the recommendations of the conference be agreed to.

I do not think they need much explanation. There is no significant alteration to the Bill as it left this place, but an added safeguard is provided in relation to entertainment in places licensed by the Licensing Court, in that the court, in giving permits, must hear evidence from an Inspector of Places of Public Entertainment as to the safety, health and convenience of members of the public who may resort to the premises in respect of which a permit is sought.

Motion carried.

## PROROGATION

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

That the House at its rising do adjourn until Tuesday, December 5, at 2 p.m.

I want to express thanks to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the Chairman of Committees for the way in which you have both presided over proceedings in this place. You have impressed all members with your fairness, impartiality and sense of the necessity of despatch of business. I believe that you, Sir, and the Chairman have gained the respect and regard of all

members for the way in which you have discharged your high offices. I pay a tribute also to the Clerks of the House. This Parliament has had a series of difficult sessions with long hours of work, and much work and responsibility has been thrust on the Clerks. They have been constant in their attention to members' needs and in giving advice to members on matters with which members have had to deal. I want to express to them the thanks of all members for the way in which they have so ably and loyally served this Parliament.

I pay a tribute, too, to *Hansard*, which has had to work extremely long hours, at times in very trying and difficult circumstances. We have been extremely well served by the *Hansard* staff, which has kept the material and proofs coming back to us regularly and promptly; we have had extraordinarily good service in this area. I express my thanks to the Parliamentary Draftsman and his staff. I do not think at any time in the history of the Parliament in South Australia has there been a burden upon draftsmen such as has been evident during this Parliament. They have had a long and difficult job at times because of the enormous amount of legislation, its complicated nature, and the many amendments that have had to be considered by this House. I pay a tribute to the Government Printer and his staff who have worked in cramped quarters and have been overtaxed, but who have nevertheless managed to supply the House, at times in very difficult circumstances, with the necessary prints.

I congratulate the messengers who have again had to work hard and for extremely long hours, and who have paid constant attention to the needs of members. The courtesy shown by our messengers to members of the public is a byword in Parliaments throughout Australia. Having been into other Australian Houses of Parliament, I have never found a set of messengers as courteous and attentive as are the messengers in this House. I pay a tribute to the House staff of Parliament. Again, because of the long hours we have had to sit during this Parliament there has been a great strain thrown upon the housekeeper and her staff, and times have been very trying indeed for them during this Parliament. They have worked hard and tried to provide for members' needs in a way that all members have appreciated thoroughly.

I offer my personal thanks to members generally, to my Cabinet colleagues, to members of the Government, and to the Leader

and members of the Opposition for their co-operation in completing the legislative programme that we have considered. At times we have had fierce and rugged debates on matters on which we have been at issue, but it has always been evident in South Australia that Parliament seeks to achieve the best for the State, and members put forward their point of view as they see it on behalf of their constituents. I thank members for the co-operation that I have received since I have been Premier, and I am sure my Ministerial colleagues join with me in thanking members.

I pay a particular tribute to those members who will retire at the end of this Parliament, and whose last day of sitting this will be. The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford is a man to whom everyone in South Australia would pay a tribute for his great public service to this State. Whatever one's political differences with Sir Thomas, one must agree that he has been the outstanding political figure in the history of this State since its inception. His work on behalf of the State has been tireless and devoted, and he enjoys the admiration and esteem not only of those who support him politically but also of those who oppose him on political issues.

The Hon. Frank Walsh has been a member of this House for a long time and has led the present Government to victory. He took office as the first Labor Premier of South Australia since 1933. He has given great service to Parliament and to the public during his term as a member of Parliament. We on this side esteem him particularly for his great facility in having us as a Party work as a team. He has endeared himself to the people of South Australia as a devoted servant of the public, and as someone who was liked by everyone who met him—and he tried to meet as many people as he could. Like Sir Thomas, he has gained the esteem not only of his own political supporters but also of those who opposed him politically. The personal esteem and admiration of these people is undoubted.

I am sorry that Mr. Shannon is not here to hear what I should like to say about him, because he has been a member of this House for many years and has been a devoted public servant of this State. He has always had independent ideas that he has expressed freely and articulately and, as Chairman of the Public Works Committee, he has given long service to that important committee of this Parliament, and to Parliament itself.

Mr. Heaslip, too, has been a member of this House for many years. I have been a member for about 15 years, and Mr. Heaslip has been here much longer than that. He has always been admired by members of this House for his individuality and insistence on his point of view. We are pleased to have had his personal friendship and are sorry we shall not be seeing him so regularly. However, when a motel licence is granted to the Grosvenor Hotel, we may attend some functions there.

Mr. Bockelberg has been a member for a number of years. He has given long service to the District of Eyre. Although perhaps he has not been a particularly talkative member, any contribution that he has made on behalf of his constituents has been listened to with respect. He has always been respected by the general public, particularly those whom he represented.

Mr. Quirke has had a stormy and varied career in this Parliament, but one could always be certain that his speeches would be arresting and informative. He has always maintained, whatever his Party position, an independent point of view, and it will be with a certain real sense of nostalgia that, as we see him retire, we realize that we are no longer to hear the speeches he has made over many years on such subjects as the finances of the State. Mr. Quirke has given devoted service to the people of South Australia and to this Parliament. I thank you, Sir, honourable members, and all associated with this Parliament, and I pay a tribute from those of us who are remaining to those who are retiring.

Mr. HALL (Leader of the Opposition): The structure of Parliament and its associated services is somewhat complex. I have listened with interest to the Premier's speech, hoping that he might miss one or two things that I could mention. However, I must compliment him on his coverage, and I join him in expressing thanks to those who have made the working of this Parliament so much easier this session by rendering the services that are so necessary to enable members to consider legislation properly and to function as individuals or groups in this House.

I agree with the Premier's remarks complimenting you, Mr. Speaker, on the way you have maintained the decorum of the House and helped members put their points of view fairly. I also extend thanks to the Chairman of Committees. We have all respected him for his fairness in the conduct of debates in Committee, an important phase of legislating.

We have come to recognize the efficiency of the Clerks and we know that we can call on them on any matter that comes within their province and get extremely good advice on the way in which we may conduct ourselves or present our legislation.

I also thank *Hansard*: We know of the accuracy of their work and how seldom we have to correct speeches, even those made amidst the heat of hurried debate or dissension in the House. It is heartening to know that the reporting is carried out with such high fidelity. The Draftsmen are an essential part of the service of Parliament while the House is sitting, particularly in Committee, and we know how hard they have had to work this session. We appreciate the help they have given all members. The messengers and staff have always kept the services to members running smoothly and it is very pleasing to know that we can always receive their assistance both in and out of session. This morning we have seen again the efficiency of the dining room and catering service. After sitting for so many hours, we were able to enjoy our breakfast, and I know how much members appreciated it.

The difference between this prorogation and other prorogations is that, as the Premier has said, the end of this session means the end of an era with the retirement of six members and, although I have not checked, I imagine that this is a record. Certainly, it is many years since so many members have retired at the one time. Those of us who came into the House while the retiring members were here appreciated the assistance that they gave us in our early years as members. Over the years we saw how much they gave to the State.

The Premier's remarks regarding Sir Thomas Playford are indeed well deserved. Sir Thomas has left the stamp of his personality on this House. Now that the session is ending we realize how amicably it is ending, and today we shall part on good personal terms. I am sure that Sir Thomas did much to engender this spirit, because he believed that we must put our views strongly yet always strive to keep our personal relationships at the highest level. Sir Thomas and the other retiring members can be regarded as being human catalysts. They have served for a long time and this State owes them much. They have seen changes and have had the satisfaction of being part of those changes. Of course, their achievements are too numerous

for me to detail now. We know, too, that they take good photographs, as evidenced by the reproduction in yesterday's newspaper.

Three of the six retiring members were members of the first A.I.F. This is significant, because probably we shall not have another member of that group elected to this Parliament. We wish these retiring members well and thank them for the assistance they have given us. I have not time to detail the many pleasant hours I have enjoyed with each of them.

It is also significant that two of the retiring members were Premiers of the State. We enjoyed the rather short time that Mr. Walsh was Premier and we appreciated his fresh personality. We always knew that we could approach him and be received in a friendly personal way without humbug or undue formality. We appreciate the assistance we have received from him. We wish all these members well in their retirement. I have much pleasure in joining the Premier and supporting his remarks.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON (Flinders): Although we have had a long sitting, I think that should not preclude us from expressing our regard for the members who are retiring from the House on this occasion. I endorse the remarks made by the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition regarding the House, honourable members, and the staff (both inside and outside the Chamber). As a Cabinet colleague of two of the retiring members (I nearly said three: Mr. Shannon, although not a member of Cabinet, was always in close contact with the Cabinet of the former Government), I speak of these gentlemen not so much in the capacity of their public office but, if I may be presumptuous, as the personal friends of members of this place.

Mr. Bockelberg came into this House some years ago, and I think it is fair to say that no member has rendered more reliable and consistent service to the people he represents than has the honourable member. Cabinet Ministers have a fairly shrewd idea of the service that members render their districts by the number of times that members come knocking on the Ministerial door seeking benefits, advantages or improvements for their constituents. Indeed, I know how well Mr. Bockelberg has served his district, and I am aware of the high esteem in which he is held by his constituents. Earlier in his life, the honourable member suffered a tragic blow which would probably have set back a person of lesser spirit, but

with his indomitable courage and character he overcame the tragedy, and he has served long and faithfully in both a public and private capacity.

Mr. Heaslip is of a similar calibre, and we all sincerely regret the fact that his last weeks in this House have been overshadowed by a severe family tragedy. But, again, Mr. Heaslip has been noted for the service he has rendered his district, and he has been a personal friend to all members in this place.

Mr. Quirke has asked me to convey to members his sincere appreciation of the friendship and the help he has enjoyed and received in this place. The honourable member had to leave the House last evening in order to attend, with the Minister of Education, a function being held today about 100 miles away. I told Mr. Quirke that I intended to speak on this occasion, and he asked me to express his regret at not being able to extend to members his appreciation of the long association he has enjoyed with them.

Reference having been made to Mr. Shannon, I fully endorse the remarks that have been made. "Shan", who has been a colourful figure, has contributed much to the smooth functioning of this place and to the welfare of the State as a whole. I know that he retires with many happy memories and with some satisfaction as to the work he has been able to do for the Parliament and the State.

As has already been pointed out, the Hon. Frank Walsh has made a friend of everyone in this House and in his district. It is well known that he established for himself a high reputation in his own district for his service to constituents, and that, of course, stood him in extremely good stead at election time. However, more than that, his efforts have cemented the esteem in which people hold him, and his friendly qualities and willingness to serve have been clearly demonstrated. I fully endorse the remarks that have been made concerning his contribution to this State.

I was pleased to hear the Premier's tribute to Sir Thomas Playford. Although I do not intend to refer in a similar vein to the service Sir Thomas has rendered to the State, I suggest that if any one deserves the title of "Mr. South Australia" it is the Hon. Sir Thomas Playford. I am happy to speak of Sir Thomas as a friend, and as a Cabinet colleague for about nine years. If I may presume to say so, Sir Thomas and I got to know each other pretty well. I learned much from him, and I appreciate his sterling characteristic qualities of persistence, energy and integrity in the

highest sense. We shall miss Sir Thomas in this House not only as a legislator but as a personal friend to many of us.

I think it is fair to say to retiring members that any satisfaction they may have at this point of time is derived not from the fame and fortune they may have achieved; not from the limelight which is shed on members of this place and which they cannot escape; and not from the comforts or conveniences which the emoluments of this place may provide: their satisfaction at this point of time is derived from the service they have given the people who have needed that service and who are eternally grateful for what has been done for them, particularly in their time of need. Although the Leader of the Opposition described retiring members as "human catalysts", I am afraid I cannot agree with that term: as I understand the word, a "catalyst" is something that effects a reaction without giving anything of itself. However, no member of Parliament has rendered greater service to the people of the State and to this Parliament than have the members retiring today, giving much of themselves in the process. Each member in his own particular way has left his footprints on the sands of time.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Gumeracha): It would be ungracious of me, indeed, if I did not rise to thank the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition and members generally for the kindness they have shown me over many years. Although I know that the sitting has been prolonged and that it would be inappropriate for me to take up much time on this occasion, I thank the Premier for what he said, and I thank members for the many courtesies I have received from them not only when I have been associated with the Government of this State but also since I have become a private member. At the same time, I would like to thank my friends on both sides of the House for the kindness and consideration I have received from them over many years. An instance of such kindness was that, when I relinquished the office of Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. Frank Walsh asked me whether I would like the use of a Government car. I knew this was an offer out of the ordinary and that it obviously could not be made to every member. Although I did not take advantage of the offer, I greatly appreciated the consideration behind it. Mr. Speaker, I think everyone who has been privileged to serve the State as a member of this House appreciates the great opportunity that it

gives for service. My only hope is that members of this Parliament are enabled to continue to give that service in the future.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Minister of Social Welfare): I thank the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition, and the member for Flinders for their courteous remarks about me. When the members for Gumeracha and Onkaparinga retire at the end of this Parliament, they will each have served a term of 35 years. The member for Ridley and you, Mr. Speaker, have also served for that period. By the grace of God, I shall have served for 27 years, the same as the member for Burra (we both became members of Parliament in 1941). In fact, we are the only two members of the 1941 Parliament, other than the members to whom I have referred, who still remain members of this place.

I think that whatever service one has rendered has been in the interests of the State. As members of Parliament, we have an opportunity to make a few dollars here and a few dollars there, but one of the grandest things that can be said about a member is that he can walk along the street knowing that he has no skeleton in the cupboard. Members of this Parliament, in particular, are held in high esteem for the voluntary service they render and for the fact that they do not take the opportunity available to make that few dollars here and there.

Mr. HEASLIP (Rocky River): Very briefly, but nevertheless sincerely, I thank the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition and the member for Flinders for the kind sentiments they have expressed toward me this morning. During the years I have been a member I have made many friends on both sides of the House, irrespective of politics. When I leave this place today I shall take with me memories of those people and continue to regard them as my friends in the years to come. Although I have been able to enjoy a few hours' sleep, other members have had to sit throughout the night and I shall not keep them here any longer than necessary. Again, I thank members for their kindly remarks.

Mr. BOCKELBERG (Eyre): Like the member for Rocky River, I have had a sleep and a shower, but other members who have been up all night may not be very fit this morning. I take this opportunity to thank the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition and the member for Flinders for their flattering remarks about members who are retiring.

When I entered this House 12 years ago, I intended to remain here for only three years. As all members know, the tragic death of the Hon. Arthur Christian brought about my entry into this place. I was caught with both feet off the ground when asked to fill the breach. I am happy to have been a member and I believe my constituents are happy to have had me represent them.

I cannot say that I shall remember my associations for many years, because I do not suppose I have many more years to live, but I know that as long as I live I shall have happy memories of my associations with this House and with members on both sides. They have been friendly and have courteously helped me with anything about which I have asked. The Clerks and the various staffs of the House, including the messengers, have been most courteous and helpful to me.

Mr. LAWN (Adelaide): I should like to say a few words on this occasion. First, I should like to thank the Premier for his kind words about me, and I join with him and the Leader of the Opposition in their tributes to *Hansard*, the House staff and messengers. I have enjoyed happy years here with those members who are retiring. I believe I have known the Minister of Social Welfare for over 40 years, but I did not really get to know him until I became Opposition Whip, during which time I worked in close association with him. I learned more about Frank Walsh than I had in the 1920's and I became attached to him. I pay a tribute to him for eventually leading my Party to victory. Had it not been for the gerrymandered electoral districts of the State I should not have become a member of Parliament. Before I became a member, I was satisfied with the job I had and I was better off financially in that position. The only object I had in becoming a member was to see another Labor Government elected before I passed on. I pay my respects to Frank for having achieved that victory. I am sure that I will enjoy a few more years of Labor Government under the leadership of Don Dunstan.

I have appreciated my association with the member for Eyre. The members for Rocky River, Burra and Onkaparina and I have derived much pleasure from our debates and from the interjections we have made.

Although Sir Thomas Playford and I are poles apart politically, we have become friends and I have appreciated the kindnesses that he has shown to me and the association I have

had with him in this place. I have received some interesting notes from Sir Thomas, and one I received when he was Treasurer stated:

Please pay the bearer the Hon. S. J. Lawn, M.P., member for Adelaide, Opposition Whip, £1,000,000.

(Sgd.) T. Playford (Treasurer).

Unfortunately for me, Sir Thomas had second thoughts and did not honour that note. On another occasion he placed me on a committee, which prepared and introduced an important Bill. No doubt Sir Thomas and other members will remember that Bill. I hope that those members retiring will enjoy many years of happiness and peace outside the hurly-burly of political life. They have given good service to the people of this State, and I hope that they have many years of happy retirement and that they enjoy the social company of their families more than they have been able to do as members of Parliament.

I sincerely thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the Clerks for advice and assistance during the past three years, without which it would have been difficult to carry out my task as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. I sincerely thank all members for their assistance and co-operation. I have enjoyed every minute spent in either Chair, and this enjoyment has been made possible by the co-operation and the assistance given me by members. To all I say, "Thank you".

The SPEAKER: I am sure members will accord me the opportunity to acknowledge briefly the gracious tributes that have been paid to the Clerks at the table, and to the staff in every aspect of the work associated with the smooth running of the Parliament of South Australia. I am sure that we have been well served: I think that every member of the staff knows the high esteem in which he is held, and that members have been grateful for the courteous treatment and efficient service that members of the staff have rendered to us. On behalf of everyone it is my pleasure to say "Thank you" to all members who have spoken and those who we know support what has been said and the tributes that have been paid.

I thank the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition, and other members who have spoken for their kindly references to me. I have no illusions about the way in which I have tried to perform the duties of office. I came into office not as well equipped perhaps as some men who had preceded me, but I have tried humbly to discharge the duties that you called me to perform. I believe that

it has been my duty to try to see that the will of the majority prevailed; that the voice of the minority was heard; that the rights of the minority were preserved; and that the privileges of ordinary members were maintained. If, whilst attempting to achieve those objectives, I have offended or hurt or made any member think that I was unduly restrictive, I am sorry. I know that any such member will, out of his generosity, ascribe to me good intentions.

I associate myself with the tributes that have been paid to those members who will not be meeting in this place again. After all, it has been my privilege to serve with them during the whole time of their service here. Thirty-four years is a long time (the best years of our lives) to spend together, and we have learned to appreciate each other's qualities and respect the views that have been expressed. I have admired the standards that have been set, and I have admired the things for which members have stood, although at times I may not have agreed with the

political opinions of some members. I believe that members can be proud of the standard of conduct and debate that has been exemplified by all members in this place, because it is a high standard indeed, and the institution of Parliamentary Government stands as high in the esteem of the people of South Australia today as it has ever stood in the past.

I wish all members the compliments of the season and I hope that Christmas will be a happy season. Whether their future lies here or whether it lies in the pursuit of callings close to their heart, I hope that the days ahead may be the best and that, personally, the best is yet to be.

Motion carried.

At 11.21 a.m. on Friday, November 3, the House adjourned until Tuesday, December 5, at 2 p.m.

Honourable members rose in their places and sang the first verse of the National Anthem.