

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

Wednesday, August 12, 1964.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. L. H. Densley) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

**QUESTIONS.****PUBLIC SERVANTS.**

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I direct a question in two parts to the Chief Secretary dealing with employment of persons in the Public Service. Is it a fact that a Government department makes inquiries from the Police Department as to the records a person may have when it considers employing him? Also, is it a fact that persons applying for employment in the Public Service are asked the religion to which they belong, and, if that is so, why?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I could answer the honourable member's question in part, but he has mentioned something that is outside anything I have been associated with previously. In view of the suggestions involved in the question, I ask that he put it on notice.

**SALINE EFFLUENTS.**

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Has the Minister of Mines an answer to the question I asked yesterday regarding saline effluent disposal?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: The honourable member asked two questions on this matter on July 29. The first was whether the department had undertaken a survey, and the answer is that a survey regarding the disposal of drainage effluents is being carried out by the Mines Department, and the reference to the report is 58/55 G.S.2761. The second question asked whether a firm decision had been reached, and the report indicates that a further study of possible methods of drainage of effluent disposal is required. I have a full detailed report on the matter, which I shall be pleased to make available to the honourable member.

**NOISE IN INDUSTRY.**

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: My question is directed to the Minister of Labour and Industry. Recently a doctor from the Royal Adelaide Hospital spoke at a conference on economic research at the Department of Psychology at the Adelaide University and stressed the effects of industrial noise upon persons engaged in industry. He is reported

as saying that we must realize the dangerous and retarding effects of noise, and suggests that carefully planned surveys and experiments be made, not in laboratories but on the spot "among the typists and metal workers". Has the Department of Labour and Industry conducted any such survey; if so, what was the result? If not, will the department conduct such a survey?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: As far as I am aware, our department has not conducted surveys in regard to this matter. On whether we shall do so, I shall be pleased to confer with the Secretary for Labour and Industry to see what possibilities there are of investigating this matter.

**CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTES.**

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL: This question is becoming perennial. Can the Attorney-General say what progress, if any, has been made on the consolidation of the South Australian Statutes and the reprinting thereof?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: I much regret to say that little progress has been made on this matter because the Parliamentary Draftsman and his staff have been fully occupied over recent months. However, I realize that this matter is becoming increasingly important, so I will take it up with Cabinet to see whether there is any solution to the present difficulties.

**POTATO MARKETING.**

The Hon. L. R. HART: Has the Chief Secretary, representing the Minister of Agriculture, a reply to my recent question about potato marketing?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Yes. I have received a reply from the Minister of Agriculture, who replied to a similar question in another place. The Chairman of the South Australian Potato Board states:

Since the Act was amended a number of important changes have been made by the Potato Board on the receipt and marketing of potatoes. These changes include—

- (a) Delivery by growers direct to the board at its approved receipt depot. Previously delivery was direct to washers.
- (b) The potatoes are bought on behalf of the South Australian Potato Board, and a receipt notice to this effect issued to growers on delivery. The receipt is signed by an officer of the South Australian Potato Distribution Centre Ltd., the lawfully authorized agent of the South Australian Potato Board. The South Australian Potato Distribution Centre is responsible for providing finance for the purchase by the board.

Previously the distribution centre carried out directly the work of receiving and buying from growers and reselling to licensed merchants.

- (c) Inspection for grade standards has been arranged to ensure uniform quality of deliveries.
- (d) Organization of deliveries of fresh potatoes to washers and delivery of washed potatoes to merchants.
- (e) Regular accurate checking of merchants' stock by the introduction of compulsory daily stock sheets.

Price control has been maintained and shortly measures will be introduced to improve grower and merchant registration and to enable registration of potato washers. Other improvements are being considered.

That is the report of the board and I hope it covers whatever information the honourable member desires.

#### GAWLER BY-PASS.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Has the Minister of Roads a reply to a question I asked on August 5 about overways or subways on the Gawler by-pass?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: Yes. The question followed an answer I gave to the Hon. Mr. Dawkins on this matter. The honourable member wanted further assurances that we were considering underpasses or overpasses and I gave an interim reply. I can add to that now by saying that improvement to the safety of the intersection of the Gawler by-pass and the Gawler-Redbanks main road presents a very difficult problem. After investigation, a proposal has been prepared and submitted to the District Engineer for consideration. He is at present examining this proposal and possible alternatives. If this scheme proves practicable and acceptable, closing and deviation of adjacent roads involving land acquisition may be necessary. The investigations, survey, design, preparation of plans, and land acquisition will take a considerable time, and it is doubtful whether an acceptable proposal will be ready for construction until 1965-66. In the meantime, the Road Traffic Board is considering the installation of flashing amber signals to try to alert the motorists in order that they may take care as they approach the intersection. It is hoped to proceed with the scheme in the immediate future.

#### PARINGA BRIDGE.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: The Minister of Roads will remember that I often spoke about

the Paringa bridge before a very good job was apparently done when cement decking was placed on it. When I crossed the bridge at the weekend I was alarmed to find that the roadway that covers the lifting span, which I imagine has been put down in small red gum planks coated with bitumen, had lifted badly and that many small sections were out of place. As I have had such an interest in this project, will the Minister have his officers report upon whether the decking is of a suitable type and when it is likely to be repaired?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I thank the honourable member for drawing my attention to this matter, and I assure him that I will take it up immediately with my department.

#### SOUTH ROAD.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL: Mention of the Paringa bridge reminds me that it is some time since I have asked the Minister of Railways whether he is interested in improving the Hackham crossing and traffic conditions on the South Road. Has he a reply?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: This matter has been brought up previously, and the latest report I have is that until very recently the matter of speed zoning on the recently improved section of the South Road has been held in abeyance because of the side activity generated by the final construction details, such as signs, kerbing, etc., being completed. Investigations are now being conducted. It is pointed out, however, that the implementation of the speed zoning programme is largely dependent on the number of available staff. Because engineering studies are required and because of the shortage of such staff, the programme can proceed only at a comparable rate.

#### MYPOLONGA ROADS.

The Hon. H. K. KEMP: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. H. K. KEMP: Mypolonga orange growers have to accept up to 2s. 6d. discount on export oranges. Although the roads are not primarily responsible, the damage done to freshly picked fruit in loose field boxes in travelling over heavily corrugated unsealed roads certainly contributes to the condition that causes the discount. These roads deteriorate rapidly after grading under the heavy domestic traffic of the closely settled fruit and dairying settlement. The 250,000-box orange harvest must be

taken over roads that deteriorate so badly that the school bus contractor on one occasion refused service until they were improved. The grievances are of long standing: they existed before 1941 when the *glace* fruit processor last purchased from the settlement. He indicated that further purchases would have to be discontinued as it seemed impossible to get ripe fruit out of the settlement without road damage. The stringency that must be faced this year is appreciated, but Mypolonga growers are facing loss and damage to a valuable harvest. Can the Minister of Roads assure Mypolonga residents that their case will be investigated, and, if necessary, a priority will be worked out with the Mobilong council?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I am glad to note that the honourable member associates the council with the project because my understanding of the position is that this is entirely a district road, and it is a matter of the priority that the council puts before the Highways Department. I have not been aware of the gravity of the problem, but I know the honourable member is closely associated with these matters. I assure him I will take up the matter and let him have a reply as soon as possible.

#### KANMANTOO ORE DEPOSITS.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: Extensive exploration has been carried out by the Mines Department in the Kanmantoo district around the old copper mines, and recently a considerable area was pegged with mineral lease markers. It has been said in the district that an extensive and valuable ore deposit has been located. Can the Minister of Mines say whether a large ore body has been located, and can he make a statement as to its possible future?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: It is true that a company is making an exploration of the area referred to in the honourable member's question. Work has been carried out for a considerable period with special equipment, similar to that which the Government is using in the Burra and Kapunda areas. This is known as "I.P.", or induced polarization, equipment, and the result has to be tested by drilling. No information has been supplied to the department on whether or not there is a likely deposit. I had a conversation with the Chairman of Directors of the company when in Melbourne recently and he told me that

there were contradictory results, as sometimes promising results were obtained and were followed up. The work is still continuing. I know that as soon as something worth while is obtained the department will be notified, but until then I am unable to give any information as to the possibilities. What is being done is in conformity with the Government's policy to explore any possible avenues of mineral production that can be obtained in this State, and I have every confidence in the company operating in the area, which has set up headquarters in Adelaide. The department has every confidence that the work the company is doing is efficient, and if there is anything there to be found it will be found.

#### GAWLER COURTHOUSE.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: Recently arrangements have been made to modernize the Gawler courthouse. This is a solid building, and it would probably be a mistake to demolish it and erect a new building. I understand that plans for remodelling include providing witness rooms, toilets and various facilities within the present court room, and this, to my mind, would make the court room very small and would not allow for the future expansion of Gawler. Will the Attorney-General have another look at this matter?

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: As the honourable member has indicated, I know that plans have been prepared to modernize this court and bring it up to the appropriate standards. I am not able from memory to give the details of the plans, but I shall look at the matter with the points of view expressed by the honourable member in mind.

#### LEVEL CROSSING WARNING LIGHTS.

The Hon. L. R. HART: Can the Minister of Railways inform me what is the cost of installing automatic warning lights at railway level crossings in country areas where electricity is available?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: I have received a report stating that the cost of installing automatic warning lights at these crossings in country areas where electricity is available would be approximately £2,000. On branch lines, in order to get the track circuits to operate successfully, it is necessary to replace ballast and this could cost up to £1,600.

## ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from August 11. Page 306.)

The Hon. L. R. HART (Midland): I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply and associate myself with other members in thanking His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edric Bastyan, for another very fine speech ably delivered at the opening of the Third Session of this 37th Parliament. I also join in the expressions of joy and congratulations to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the birth of her fourth child, Prince Edward.

To the relatives of former members of this Council, and of another place, who have passed away during the year I extend sincere condolence. I would mention in particular Sir Walter Duncan, who made a very real contribution to the political life of this country during his record term in this Council. The late Sir Shirley Jeffries, a former Minister of the Crown, also rendered sterling service in the field of education in church schools, and it is fitting that his name will be perpetuated by the naming of a chapel after him at a school which he was instrumental in founding. In his capacity as Chairman of the Land Settlement Committee the late Mr. W. W. Jenkins exercised a sound influence on land settlement in this State.

It was fitting that the Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill should have had the honour of moving the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply this year at a time when he was relinquishing his official associations with the Adelaide City Council. All members will surely agree that Sir Arthur in his capacity as Lord Mayor, alderman, and councillor contributed much to the progress of this city. The two retiring members of this Chamber, the Hon. W. W. Robinson and the Hon. R. R. Wilson, have both made very able Address in Reply speeches, displaying the wisdom for which they have been noted during the years they have represented their district in this Chamber.

No doubt members of this Council were impressed with the very fine contribution to this Address in Reply debate made by the Hon. Mr. Kemp in his maiden speech. Mr. Kemp is going to prove a great acquisition to this Parliament. He comes to us well qualified to represent his district, as do all members of this Party on this side of the House, which proves the soundness of the Liberal and Country League's democratic method of selecting candidates.

In Address in Reply speeches it is usual for Government members to praise the Government for its past achievements and to commend it for its future plans. This is not hard to do but possibly there is some difficulty in pinpointing which are its most outstanding contributions to the State's sound economy. The fact that by far the greatest percentage of British migrants entering this country are coming to South Australia is sufficient proof of the stability of our economic position and that the prospect of future advancement of the individual has greater appeal in South Australia than elsewhere. Whichever way one looks, one sees either completed projects, or those in the process of construction, or else there is evidence of sound long-term planning.

A pleasing feature is that much of this expansion is taking place in country areas. From the Lower South-East to Whyalla in the North many millions of private and public moneys are being invested and expended on projects that will be of lasting benefit to this State. Sewerage facilities in the Modbury to Gawler area will stimulate development and provide residents and industry with an amenity taken for granted in most of the metropolitan area.

I compliment the Minister of Education and his department on their efforts in endeavouring to cope with the very great problem of expanding needs of accommodation to house the extraordinary growth of school enrolments. Living in an affluent society there is an ever-present danger of growth rate outstripping the State's ability to keep abreast with public facilities. I am, therefore, somewhat concerned with the situation in some of the newly developed areas. Growth in some of these areas has been unpredictable, with a resultant increase in school enrolments at an unprecedented rate. I appreciate there are difficulties in estimating growth rate in certain areas, but where a situation becomes explosive I would suggest that the department give a special priority in an endeavour to cover the inadequacy in planning.

One glaring example of where not only the department estimate but that of many others also was well astray is at Para Hills. This is a private subdivision and one where it may have been hard to estimate possible growth. In Housing Trust areas, however, schools are usually ready for occupation ahead of the housing development. On this score I have no complaint (in fact, it is how it should be) but it is of no consolation

to an adjacent settlement whose schooling facilities are lagging well behind the development of the area.

Present and future expansion in some country areas will also need to be closely watched. Development along the River Murray, particularly at Waikerie, will mean an increase in schooling needs. This applies particularly to the Waikerie High School, which suffers an additional problem with lack of space. I trust the department will give special attention to the problems at this school, even to the extent of looking at the possibilities of multi-storey buildings. It is pleasing to see that the department is planning to use a new demountable type of building that will not only lower costs of building but also hasten construction.

My colleague, the Hon. Mr. Dawkins, in his Address in Reply speech, referred to adult education, making special reference to the Gawler Adult Education Centre. It was my pleasure last Friday night to attend a five-choir festival presented by the Gawler Adult Education Centre. Under the able baton of the Hon. Mr. Dawkins as conductor, approximately 200 members of choirs from Loxton, Naracoorte, Upper Murray and Tanunda combined with the Gawler-Barossa Oratorio Choir to render a programme of cultural music that has seldom, if ever, been presented to a rural community in this State. It was a truly practical demonstration of the value of adult education. This programme was repeated the following night at Tanunda in the presence of the Premier, and all South Australians will applaud his statement that he will recommend to Cabinet that a £3,000 Government grant be made available as prize money for a choral contest to be held each year within the Adelaide Eisteddfod.

An occasion of some note this year was the severance of the Salisbury and Elizabeth District Council into two separate districts, to be known as the City of Salisbury and the City of Elizabeth. I am sure that those who have studied the situation here will agree that this move was a wise one and wish sound guidance on those persons who have the responsibilities of office in these beautiful and well-planned areas. I want to refer to the proposed north-south freeway, particularly that section running from the present Gawler by-pass until it reaches the Dry Creek area. Not being an engineer, I am hardly qualified to pass judgment on such matters as freeways and main arterial roads. However, plain logic is the qualification I offer for the suggestions I am

about to make. It is obvious that in planning for future needs a start must be made somewhere based on the belief that certain developments will take place. Between the time of planning, however, and the actual carrying out of an operation some years can elapse. In this intervening period adjustments should be made if it is found that many hardships and disabilities will be experienced by a large number of people, and if it is proved that an alternative route is practicable or even more desirable.

The route to be taken by the freeway, as mentioned in the Town Planning Committee's Report, is that after it crosses the Little Para River at Salisbury North it will continue in a south-westerly direction, eventually crossing the Port Wakefield Road and then proceeding in a southerly direction. In its course from the Little Para River to the Port Wakefield Road it will completely bisect the well laid out area of Salisbury West, including the suburbs of Salisbury Downs and Parafeld Gardens. To follow this route would present many hazards to the residents in this highly developing and desirable residential area.

To avoid these disabilities I suggest that the Town Planning Committee investigate the possibilities of the freeway, following the course of the Little Para River to a point further westward before it deviates in a south-westerly direction. The Little Para River itself is a line of demarcation between the developed areas, and by following this course the cutting in halves and the destroying of good planning of housing settlements would be eliminated. As I suggested earlier, there may be technical problems associated with this idea, but it is doubtful whether they would be of such magnitude as to override the advantages to be gained.

Many local government and other authorities will undoubtedly be pleased with the Premier's recent announcement that he would provide, if finances were available, an adequate sum to subsidize local authorities, perhaps on a pound for pound basis, for approved beach improvements. Local governing authorities with foreshore frontages find the provision of these facilities a heavy recurring expense, often beyond their own financial resources.

In my speech in the Address in Reply debate last year, when I had the privilege of moving the motion, I referred to the need to procure certain areas for recreational purposes. In particular I referred to Port Gawler Beach, an area of 80 acres, but privately owned and containing vast shell grit deposits. This and the St. Kilda

beach area are the nearest accessible beaches to the northern developing districts of Salisbury and Elizabeth. It is a natural expectation that people will visit the seaside in the summer months, and the fullest utilization of these natural resources must not be neglected. Here, however, certain anomalies present themselves. Elizabeth has no beach facilities, and while its residents would use the areas referred to it is hardly reasonable to expect Salisbury to develop St. Kilda entirely from its own resources. Therefore, subsidies for this purpose are much appreciated.

In the case of Port Gawler Beach, the Mallala District Council, within whose boundaries it is situated, has no need to acquire and develop it, even if it had the finance. The beach is used almost exclusively by people from outside its area.

It is imperative that the responsibility for acquiring this area should be determined immediately, and action be taken to make this a recreation area, reserved from the operations of the Mining Act, so that it may be available to residents of the northern urban areas, with its aesthetic features still intact.

Every area has its transport problems, and I want to refer to one existing on the eastern side of Elizabeth and Salisbury. A bus service operating in this area now is essentially a connecting service with the railways, but, although reasonably adequate in the busy period, it does not provide an off-peak service of sufficient convenience to the residents of the area. An off-peak service is seldom a profitable one, so it is hardly likely that the operating company will run a service at frequent intervals, especially when it uses the large seating capacity vehicles used in the peak period. As development in this area proceeds, as it surely will, more and more internal services will be required, and these services can be supplied only by flexible transport, such as buses. With internal services, however, certain anomalies could arise with the conflicting regulations and requirements of the multiple local governing bodies.

Transport the world over, in populated areas, is either a State responsibility or, if privately owned and run, heavily subsidized with public moneys. In view of the fact that to expand the transport system in this area along the lines desired by the residents could well mean competition with the railways and a possible curtailment of these services, I suggest that the Municipal Tramways Trust be the responsible authority for transport in this area, which includes the City of Salisbury, the City of

Elizabeth, and portion of the District Council of Munno Para. The possibilities of running a bus service direct to Adelaide could then be viewed with a better perspective. Whether the trust sublet to private operators or not could well be a matter for negotiation.

I congratulate the Department of Agriculture on its efforts to combat disease in the horticultural and pastoral industries. In particular, I commend it for its successful campaign in not only containing but also eliminating pleuro-pneumonia from many of our northern cattle areas. Although we may be having success against some of the existing diseases in this country, I am very concerned about the possible entry of some of the exotic diseases that cause devastation among herds and flocks in other countries, some of them not very far from our own shores. No longer can we claim to be insulated by isolation. Modern travel has altered all this. So far we have been successful in preventing the incursion of many diseases into this country, but no system of quarantine can ever be regarded as absolutely impregnable, however stringent its precautions may be.

Animal quarantine is administered through the Division of Veterinary Hygiene of the Commonwealth Department of Health and, by arrangement with the States, procedures are carried out by veterinary staffs of the various State Departments of Agriculture. In each case the Chief Veterinary Officer in the State Department of Agriculture is the Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals) for his State, while veterinary and lay personnel of his staff are appointed Quarantine Officers (Animal) by notice in the *Commonwealth Gazette*, and the Commonwealth reimburses the States for these services. Some years ago the Commonwealth Department of Health initiated plans for the setting up of a special Foot and Mouth Disease Committee, but the responsibility for setting up this committee was that of the Australian Agricultural Council.

At a meeting of the committee in 1956, it was recommended that a draft Bill, approved by the committee, be introduced in each State. South Australia passed the Foot and Mouth Disease Eradication Fund Act in 1958. This Act comes under the administration of the State Ministers of Agriculture and is to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation. So far, it has not been proclaimed. It is largely anticipatory legislation and gives the State certain powers to deal with an outbreak of foot and mouth

disease that are not contained in the Stock Diseases Act.

The main purpose of the Act is to provide machinery for the payment of compensation in respect of stock destroyed for the purpose of controlling and eradicating foot and mouth disease. There is no mention however, of other equally, if not more, dangerous diseases—blue tongue and rabies. To be fully effective and to eliminate delay necessitated by further Parliamentary legislation every time a disease rears its ugly head, the Act should be amended to include all exotic diseases where destruction of stock is a prerequisite for eradication of the disease. There should also be similar Commonwealth legislation as we have far too many examples of State legislation being ineffective because of the lack of complementary legislation on a Commonwealth level.

Desirable as up-to-date compensatory legislation may be, it is perhaps even more necessary that our quarantine laws be up-to-date and their regulations strictly applied. Possibly air travel presents us with the greatest problem in respect of quarantine. The provision of adequate facilities for the supervised disposal and destruction of garbage probably exists at the main airport terminals, but aircraft for various reasons are often diverted to alternative aerodromes, where it is doubtful whether such facilities are available if required. Even more serious is whether or not rigid application of fumigation requirements is carried out against animal disease.

Possibly migrants to this country have to submit to these requirements, but it is a well known fact that the same stringent regulations are not applied to Australian tourists returning from overseas. Some foreign diseases, blue tongue in particular, are insect-borne, so the fumigation of aircraft is equally as important as the fumigation of clothing. Can we be sure these requirements are being fully met? Similar precautions are necessary with sea travel. Ships dispose of much of their garbage before entering port and, although required to dispose of it outside certain limits, how can we be sure that this regulation is always complied with?

To deal with an outbreak of disease an adequate staff of trained and experienced veterinarians is required—men who have seen and can recognize the disease and who have had some practical experience in the procedures to be followed in dealing with it. Fortunately, this need is being recognized and arrangements have now been made for two Australian veterinary officers to attend a course each year conducted

by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. In addition to this, however, arrangements should be made for these officers to visit other countries to see actual outbreaks and to further study control methods. Furthermore, if we are to have a sufficient number of competent officers available in the event of an outbreak, we should consider sending more men overseas for practical experience.

Perhaps the recent visit to this country of Dr. E. A. Eichhorn, an expert on foot and mouth disease from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, will be a step in safeguarding the security of Australia's livestock industries. Dr. Eichhorn working in conjunction with Mr. McIntosh, the Director of Veterinary Hygiene in the Commonwealth Department of Health, will shortly submit a report dealing with exotic diseases as they may affect Australia. This country's livestock industry has a wonderful future. Our wool cheque alone was worth £480,000,000 last year, while total exports from the livestock industry were about £550,000,000. What an amazing heritage! Surely we must protect it with a quarantine system that is not archaic. I support the motion.

The Hon. C. R. STORY (Midland): I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply moved by the Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill and seconded by the Hon. W. W. Robinson. At the outset I should like to congratulate both those gentlemen on the fine contributions they made to this debate. Sir Arthur Rymill gave us something in retrospect, which I think was good, and he went on (and I think it was appropriate too, as Mr. Hart has done likewise) to say that this is the year in which he leaves the Adelaide City Council. The Hon. Mr. Hart has said how much his work there has been appreciated by the public of South Australia in general.

We realize that Mr. Robinson has spoken to us for the last time in the debate on an Address in Reply, so we were pleased that he was given the honour of seconding the motion. Over the years he has consistently given the Council something useful to think about. I should like also to mention the Hon. Mr. Wilson's contribution. He, too, is retiring from active politics at the end of this term. I should like him to know that it was one of the best speeches I have heard him make in this place, and I was pleased indeed that he said the things he did with the great sincerity that has characterized his work in this Chamber and in his many activities outside.

It was with some regret that I noticed that the Hon. Mr. Bardolph was not in his place today, as he intended to make a contribution to this debate before it closed. We realize that Mr. Bardolph will not be sitting in this Chamber in the next session of Parliament, so we are sorry that through sickness he is not able to be here today. All members in this Chamber like Mr. Bardolph very much, and hope that he will be able to return to his place in the near future.

I agree absolutely with the sentiments expressed by various members in relation to paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of His Excellency's Speech. I have had the opportunity previously to mention, with regret, the passing of some of our members. I endorse the congratulatory remarks made by His Excellency about the Royal births. I, too, join with other members in saying how much I appreciate the work of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Bastyan, who both do a magnificent job in representing Her Majesty the Queen. Those of us who have fixed ideas about loyalty think that Sir Edric and Lady Bastyan carry out their duties in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. Likewise, I express appreciation to the Governor's Deputy, who has for so many years carried out his duties so well during the absence of His Excellency.

I congratulate the Hon. Mr. Kemp, first on being elected to this Chamber and secondly on the maiden speech he made on the second day of this debate. For many years it has been suggested in this Chamber that I have water on the brain, so it is encouraging for me to know that I have been joined in this category by an expert. I thought Mr. Kemp made a very fine contribution; in fact, the debate has travelled along the same channels, as I think practically everyone has had something to say about water. I am not sure whether or not Mr. Kemp started this, but it certainly has been infectious. He raised some most important points about salinity of soil and water. As honourable members know, I have spoken on this subject on many occasions, but I think it is necessary to reiterate these things often. These two problems are very real and extremely important, first because, if our State is to develop on the lines along which we want it to develop, it must do so in accordance with the quantity of water we have, and secondly, because it must develop in accordance with the amount of food that can be produced for this State's population.

I think the time is at hand for expert research into these two matters.

I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat that too much time has been wasted, particularly at this end of the Murray, in getting on with the job of formulating some firm plan for the water needs of this State for the next 50 years. It is no use just muddling along and hoping; the problems are at hand, and they must be dealt with while we still have time to do something about them.

Much has been learned in the last few years about the internal drainage of fruit properties and certain pastoral properties. I do not think that a few years ago we thought it was an economic proposition to drain many of the heavy clay soils to which the Hon. Mr. Kemp referred—the soils heavily impregnated with salt. However, much new development has become apparent in the last few years as regards this type of soil in the river areas. Much has been learned about the external deep drainage of some of these particular areas, but we still have a grave problem in disposing of the saline effluent. I agree that at present the river is the drainage channel for much of this heavily impregnated soil, over which water goes occasionally and then goes down to the lakes, it being hoped that it will eventually go out to sea.

The Hon. Sir Frank Perry: Does that apply to the whole of the Murray?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: It applies from a little above Robinvale in Victoria, and it certainly applies in the Sunraysia area of Mildura. In the upper reaches of the Murray the problem is not so great because the water comes straight off the mountains, and heavy rains naturally leach many of the impurities out of the soil and the impurities are not picked up on the way. Most difficulty is experienced on flat country with wide expanses of clay. Drainage effluent is a problem on which experts have different ideas. The present practice is to drain the effluent from the properties and dispose of it in low-lying areas, such as billabongs and what would normally be clay flats, in the hope that it will evaporate and the next heavy rain will take it away. The alternative to that would be to reverse the procedure and pump the water away from the river into the sand dunes above many of these irrigation schemes. This has possibilities, but wherever water is applied it will soak, and in most of the soil types with which we are dealing it can soak only until it reaches pleistocene clay, which is practically impervious. It is difficult to get



water through it at all, so it follows the line of the pleistocene clay back to the river, although certainly much of it evaporates in the process.

Another problem that arises is that much of this land is privately owned, and probably compulsory acquisition would be necessary to deal with the matter. This is not easy. Also, we have the problem of ribbon plantings that have taken place in the last few years on the high lift country—that with a lift of 120ft. or 150ft. Many people have taken up horticulture in these places, their properties extend a little back from the cliff face, and they do not own the property behind. These people are experiencing great difficulty in finding a way to dispose of this water. The Engineering and Water Supply Department will not allow them to pour the water back into the Murray and they have not found a means in most areas to get through the pleistocene clay and dispose of the water below. It can be seen that at the moment we are facing a difficult problem. I say all these things because I believe, as the Hon. Mr. Kemp mentioned, that we have to get on with the job of finding a solution. I raised the matter with the Minister of Lands recently and received a reply today on some aspects of this subject. This is something very much bigger than just getting the Mines Department to dig a few holes. In the Waikerie area one can dispose of saline effluent through the strata and get it down to water level. This other problem is much greater than that. I think the time is opportune for setting up a special committee comprised of people expert in this subject, even if it costs some money. It will cost much more money if we do not do something fairly soon.

Among the things referred to by Mr. Kemp was that relating to the old desert soils. The 1956 Murray flood, which caused much damage in various places, forced the salts which had been pushed down over a period by irrigation back into the root zone, and as a consequence it has taken some years to repurge that soil and clean it up after the flood. We are still feeling the effects and the salt position in the stream has been aggravated. At the moment at Renmark water is being pumped with a salt content of about eight to 12 grains to the gallon. That is not high, and we do get up to 15 and 18 grains, but we stop the pumps at Renmark when 20 grains is reached. The position sometimes gets much

worse at Waikerie, where I have known water to contain 32 grains and more at times of low river.

The point raised by Mr. Kemp is a very legitimate one and I hope that it will receive appropriate attention. I have mentioned on many occasions that it is necessary for the Engineering and Water Supply Department to erect levees in some places to stop the water getting out of its normal banks. When we get only small freshets, the water finds its way to the billabongs where it becomes stagnant and saline, and then it is picked up in the next flood and taken back into the stream. To do what I suggest would cost money, but probably in 20 or 30 years work done now would make all the difference in the size that South Australia reaches within that time.

I now come to problems existing in relation to some of the products of the river areas and the neighbouring districts. I think that we can say with much satisfaction that the average South Australian primary producer has reached a fairly high state of efficiency. On the average, irrespective of any commodity one could mention, primary producers have taken the advice of experts in the Agriculture Department and have done much in their own research, taking advantage of better methods. There is no doubt that these men are growing things today on a fairly efficient basis, but we still have a long way to go in the marketing of these commodities, and I say this particularly of horticulture. I realize that the production of wheat, barley and some other commodities in the last few years has made great strides, but there are two in particular that come readily to mind in which something has to be done in order that growers can remain in business. These are the citrus and the wine industries.

Citrus production in this State and in the border districts of Victoria and New South Wales has been gradually increasing over the last few years and statistics indicate that there will be great advances in the next few years. The population has been increasing over this period. The peculiar thing is that citrus growers today are receiving less in money for their fruit than they were 10 years ago, and yet the public is certainly receiving the fruit no cheaper; probably it is a little dearer. So, there is something in this pattern that has gone wrong—something that the distribution side has failed to take up, following the increase in production and in the actual cost of producing these particular commodities. The citrus produced in South Australia is

equal to any fruit grown in the world. That is not my assumption but the opinion of people who have travelled over the world and people who have come from places such as California, South Africa and Israel. Therefore, there is no problem about quality.

During this year a marketing scheme has been set up in the industry to try to stabilize it. This is a voluntary marketing scheme set up by the Murray Citrus Growers Co-operative Association under the Riverland Marketing Scheme, a scheme that embraces all the fruit grown from Waikerie in South Australia to Mildura and Wentworth in Victoria and New South Wales. The idea was to arrange the forwarding of fruit to the capital city markets so that a regular weekly supply was available on those markets. Some growers, however, have not co-operated, which results in gluts and famines in the markets. It was considered possible that the supply of fruit could be regulated by grower co-operation. It should have been equally possible at the marketing end for people to get their supplies without any violent price fluctuations. This, as I said earlier, is a voluntary scheme. It was set up as a selling pool so that the Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide markets would all be in it. It was to be done by grower goodwill.

Unfortunately, some growers do not know what goodwill is, and consequently we find that fruit has been arriving on these markets through all kinds of channels. Some fruit arrived in open trucks, unpacked, and some packed in all kinds of containers arrived in semi-trailer loads. Other supplies are being sold to the public in plastic bags. For a while that is all right for the housewife. She thinks she can buy the oranges more cheaply because they are in plastic bags, but when she gets them home and discovers the quality they do not measure up to her expectations. She discovers that she is not as well off as if she had bought the fruit through the ordinary channels, where she would probably have got more pieces of fruit for her money.

The housewife has not much knowledge of fruit in a plastic bag, except that it looks to be a fairly large container and one that can be carried home in a string bag. She does not know what is inside the orange, whether it is a good one and recognized as a good variety, or something that is completely dried out through frost or for other reasons. The whole object is to give people an orange that will encourage them to want more. Generally, the industry believes that the housewife is

the best judge, that if she likes a particular brand of orange she will buy it, and provided the contents and the prices are right she will continue to buy that brand all the year round. It is apparent that legislation will have to be brought down to bring stability to all sections of the industry. I do not like bringing down legislation to cover all people, because often some people get hurt in the process, but I believe that they will be hurt more if we do not have the legislation.

In 1931 the Citrus Marketing Act was passed through both Houses of this Parliament but was never proclaimed. There were various reasons for that, but I shall not go into them now, because I may have to deal with some of those people later and I might say something that would prejudice the cause. The old legislation is there, but we must have new legislation, and soon. A citrus marketing board must be set up under the control of growers. There should be licensed receivers to receive the citrus from the growers, pack and prepare it. The people who will buy the fruit will know exactly how much they will get in a case. The oranges will be graded under the supervision of inspectors, and then sold to the public with a guarantee. Every orange will be individually stamped, and there will be the guarantee and brand on the case. I could continue for hours telling members of things that I have learned from my experience in this industry. I could tell of the way the public are being swindled under the present set-up. I do not want to do that, but unless we have control over citrus marketing the public will continue to be swindled for the rest of their days and the growers will not benefit from it. That is what we are trying to overcome.

The Hon. Sir Frank Perry: Is "swindle" the right word?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Yes, I think it is. I have laboured on this for some time, and I think "swindle" is the right word. It certainly has been a swindle. Leaders of the industry are investigating the matter now, and they have plans they have thrashed out, but they have not yet been to the Government with them. Various people become experts in setting up growers' boards, but many are far divorced from the industry. Before long there must be legislation, which I believe will be acceptable to the Government and to the public generally. At present the producing areas are not meeting the costs of

production. The settlers cannot go on producing if they cannot meet their commitments. The Minister of Lands is having great difficulty in collecting anything from the War Service Land Settlement areas where there are citrus growers. He cannot collect the commitments because the settlers are not making enough to meet costs of production.

In a country like Australia, where there is a high standard of living, surely everybody wants citrus. It is obvious that there is something wrong with the method of distribution, and that the fruit is not getting to the people in the proper form. We must go ahead with some legislative programme (and it must be done fairly soon) so that we can have an orderly control of distribution to every part of the country and for export purposes. We are exporting much citrus now to New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore, and to one or two smaller countries, but the difficulty is that we are never sure that we have sufficient citrus for them, as we have no idea of the quantities held by growers on their properties. Until we have the power to carry out a census and ascertain the amount of the production we shall be in the present chaotic mess for a long time.

I want now to refer to the wine industry. Following the 1962 record grape harvest we have had three harvests above average. Winemakers have, until this year, been able to place most of the grapes produced in the State, and a tribute should be paid to growers for since 1962 more harmony has existed in the industry than previously. It has resulted from the valuable efforts of Mr. Murphy, the Prices Commissioner, who was appointed by the Government to fix prices that the winemakers and growers considered just. Mr. Murphy has done more than that: he has acted as a liaison officer between the growers and the winemakers. He has negotiated agreements that one would have thought impossible a few years ago, and I cannot pay a tribute high enough for the work he has done in the industry. At the same time, the winemakers have done a good job in placing the grapes available in these above-average years. We have had difficulties, and we can all remember the unfortunate circumstances prior to the 1962 vintage when there was disagreement all around, with growers asking for Royal Commissions. Generally speaking, the industry was in a topsy-turvy

condition, but because of goodwill on all sides things settled down to something much better. The vintage of 1964 proved to be a good one from the growers' point of view. Although I have not yet seen the figures, I can imagine that from the winemakers' point of view the run of juice from the grapes this year was high; the beaume was certainly high.

The position half-way through the season appeared to be that large surpluses of grapes would be left on the vines. The Treasurer appealed to the winemakers of the State to stretch their installations to the limit to try to take in the grapes, and he made available to anybody who would take in additional quantities of grapes a sum of money, which I am sure the growers appreciated. It was a gesture on the part of the Government. It said, "We will finance this additional quantity of grapes because we realize that it is more than the average winemaker wants." Having done that, it then decided that there would be some surpluses even above what the winemakers could take. The South Australian Wine Grapegrowers' Association approached the Treasurer and was able to find a winery that one of the proprietary companies did not intend to use this year. The Treasury, through the Treasurer, made available some money, with which the grapegrowers formed a co-operative for this one vintage.

They took some 1,604 tons of grapes into a winery belonging to a proprietary company near Reynella. The object was to turn this juice into spirit, and the growers would receive payment on realization. They were paid an upset price of £5 a ton, which practically covered the cost of picking the fruit. The present position is that once again we have to get into line with other big producing countries of the world. California has recently found itself in much the same position, with large increases in wine grapes. It has had to legislate in some way to make sure that it does not get surpluses of which it cannot dispose. As early as 1917 South Africa reached a similar position, where it had to form a winegrowers' co-operative for selling and disposing of grapes. America has the Californian Grape Crush Committee. I think in practically all the major countries where anything like modern standards are practised and where overseas export is necessary something has had to be done about the position.

We shall have to look more and more to export. People tell us that our population will increase greatly and that the European will drink much more Australian wine than

the Australian does. But that has not come to pass. As a matter of fact the Europeans get to like our beer very much and they are not drinking per capita nearly as much wine as was expected. This probably stems from the fact that we do not give the European the right sort of wine to drink. That must be looked at. We have to put on the light European (Italian and French) type wines to make sure that he gets the wine that he wants. But some hearts will be happy always and some hearts will be sad. No doubt those people engaged in the beer industry are secretly thinking, "That's not a bad sort of thing to happen." But, from the grapegrowers' point of view, we think it is rather a pity.

We shall have to form some control board to deal with these grapes because we cannot go on having these big increases that we can see coming, many of which are occurring on private properties owned by the larger wine-making firms—varieties that are coming into open competition with the produce of the normal suppliers of grapes. Many hundreds of acres have been planted recently in the irrigated areas (at least 1,000 acres in one small area that I know of) plus those that have been planted in the South-East. That will aggravate the surplus to a large extent.

A growers' board must be set up. It must have some fundamentals by which to work. First, it has to have control of all grapes used in winemaking and for spirit production. Secondly, it must ensure orderly marketing of all such grapes at stable prices as annually determined. That will be something that the winemaker and the board will have to agree upon annually. Thirdly, every grapegrower will have to be registered, so that we shall know who are the grapegrowers who want to deliver to wineries and how much they will deliver. Otherwise, we shall have no way of knowing whether or not we want additional space. It is necessary for the whole industry to know this: the winemakers must know it, the people handling the exports must know it.

Fourthly, we must control the planting of grapes in the best interests of the industry generally. We shall have to watch these plantings. People continue to plant one particular variety "because Dad liked it", but that variety may be completely unsuitable for the change in wine-drinking habits. Not very many years ago we were able to sell large quantities of sweet red wine. Look at the position today! Now we are on dry whites. If people continue to plant these various types of

grapes willy-nilly, we shall have grape surpluses and the grapegrowers will expect those grapes to be placed. It is certainly not an attractive proposition for the winemaker or for any emergency board that has to be set up to take grapes that are practically unmarketable. So the fourth point is to control the planting of grapes in the best interests of the industry generally.

The fifth point is that the board shall have representatives from all the major grape-growing areas. The important thing about this board (and I say this about any commodity board set up for growers) is that it must be grower-controlled. If it were not grower-controlled, the five-point plan could not work because, if it were controlled from any other source, we could not control those five points, which are absolutely essential to the industry at present. I think, too, that we have to get down to a one-brand export label. I have spoken on this previously. Sir Arthur Rymill went into something in retrospect. I should like to quote what I said in October 1960, when I returned from overseas:

I am more convinced than I was when I left that if we wished to sell in the eastern markets we should market fewer brands and advertise them. It is futile for 20 or 30 Australian brands to compete with two or three brands from South Africa or America.

The Hon. N. L. Jude: Were you referring to the East and not to the West?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I intended to develop that point. In South Australia there are many proprietary winemakers. The last thing I would want to do is upset what has taken three or four generations to build up. I think we should be justly proud of what our proprietary and family winemakers have done and that we should not do anything to upset their normal trading in Australia and in the traditional markets they have built up on their own. However, the markets of Singapore, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Japan, and the West Indies in particular are comparatively new markets to us. To get into these markets a terrific amount of advertising must be done, and a strong sales organization is needed. In the next few years we shall have to go into these markets wholeheartedly.

Some people have already gone into them in a small way, but we cannot go into them with 10 or 20 brands on a 2 per cent basis with Chinese merchants. We must go in with flags flying, and it seems to me that these markets should be developed on a one-label basis through a board, which would get its supplies from the

various companies, and they would therefore share in the development. The industry would provide a certain amount for advertising expenses and no doubt it would be subsidized by the Commonwealth Government, as is done with practically every other commodity. I believe that, to get into these markets, we must have a one-brand selling organization or we shall have left it until too late and the other countries will have taken advantage of the increased standard of living in many of these potential markets.

I think in the next year or two there will be greater and greater surpluses of wine grapes, so I think this board should be set up soon to take the surplus grapes and, if necessary, process them. It would be from these surplus stocks that the wine would come to develop the new markets. The grapes will be a dead loss to growers if something is not done, and there will be a loss to the country as a whole if these markets are not developed. Our production can be disposed of, but it must be done by an orderly marketing system.

I compliment all honourable members who have spoken in this debate on their excellent contributions. It has been most educational to all of us to listen to the debate. In particular, like the Hon. Mr. Hart, I was pleased to see the development made by adult education in various parts of the State. I make special mention of the extremely good show put on at Gawler and Tanunda last week under the leadership of the Hon. Boyd Dawkins, who is an excellent musician. I think the Premier was more than moved; he was moved to such an extent that during the interval he announced that he would give £3,000 to foster this form of culture. It is not often that we can move the Premier to give £3,000, but Mr. Dawkins was able to do so with his music. It was pleasing to see this type of culture being developed and to know that it took place without prize or competition. I have much pleasure in supporting the adoption of the Address in Reply.

The Hon. C. D. ROWE (Attorney-General): I should like to say just one or two things in reply to certain statements made by honourable members during the course of this debate. I refer in particular to the statements made by the Hon. Mr. Bevan about the industrial accidents that have occurred in this State, and I compliment him on certain remarks he made. It is a matter of regret for me and for every honourable member that we do suffer so many industrial accidents. However, it is true that the position in this State is much

better than that in other States of the Commonwealth. It is also true that we have been trying to do what we can by way of educational campaigns to reduce accidents, particularly fatal accidents, that occur from time to time in industry. I assure the Council and the honourable member that I have taken a very great personal interest in this matter since I have been a Minister and that I will continue to do so. Further, my officers, and particularly the Secretary for Labour and Industry (Mr. Bowes), have been watching the position closely and are continually working out ways by which we can get the message of industrial safety over to the people whose concern it is. I think in many instances the record in our larger factories, which are able to employ safety officers, is very good, and that it compares more than favourably with that of any concern anywhere in Australia. However, as the Hon. Mr. Bevan mentioned, there is a problem in the smaller factories, in some of which this important aspect has not had proper consideration. This angle is concerning me at present, and I shall endeavour to do something to achieve more satisfactory results. I give the honourable member my assurance on this matter.

I still hold the opinion, which I have always held, that the best way to approach this matter is not by legislation, which sometimes defeats its object, but by co-operation and education. I am pleased with the co-operation the department has had from all sections of industry, and I think if we move along these lines we shall see a further improvement in this State.

The honourable member also mentioned people responsible for looking after certain installations registered under the Inflammable Oils Act. He has given me details of a particular matter that has come before his notice, and I assure him that I shall take it up with my Secretary in due course to see that the provisions are properly observed, as I realize the importance of the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Kneebone dealt at considerable length with the Apprentices Act, and in particular with the number of apprentices we are getting in the various industries at present. He was good enough to mention that some time ago the Government had given an instruction to the various departments that wherever possible they were to employ as many apprentices as possible. That instruction still applies. We are endeavouring to do this to the utmost degree possible. A report was

received by the Government about the operation of the Apprentices Act, and the recommendations made by that committee are presently the subject of careful consideration by me and the Secretary for Labour and Industry. Probably before the end of the session we shall be bringing down legislation relating to the Apprentices Act to cure, if possible, some of the anomalies and shortcomings in the present Act. It will be possible at that stage to make more detailed comment on the matters raised by the honourable member. I appreciate his detailed survey relating to the apprenticeship position in those industries.

I wish to refer to statements made by the Hon. Mr. Hart this afternoon regarding the operations of the Town Planning Act, in particular to the route to be followed by the proposed northern freeway. I have noted his remarks and I will take that matter up with the Town Planner to see that they are given proper consideration. I have pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary): I, too, express my appreciation to honourable members for the way in which they addressed themselves to the debate, which gives members an opportunity to bring forward matters relating particularly to their districts. They are always listened to with interest. I did not hear all the speakers, as I had other duties which called me away from the Chamber, but I read the speeches that I did not hear. I assure honourable members that the matters they raised will be given proper consideration by the Government and the departments concerned.

I should like to join with other speakers in welcoming our new member (the Hon. Mr. Kemp) to this Chamber. He started off like a veteran, and chose a subject on which he has particular knowledge. I am sure that we all appreciated his discourse relating to the horticultural industry, in which he is an expert.

The mover and seconder of the motion are both experienced members in this Chamber. I both listened to and read the speech of the mover, the Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill. He always prepares his speeches thoroughly and I am sure that other honourable members got the same pleasure as I did in listening to him. The seconder of the motion, the Hon. W. W. Robinson, is always thoughtful and sincere in his speeches, and he happens to represent the same district as I do in this Chamber.

My colleague, the Attorney-General, has dealt with one of the matters mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Shard, but perhaps I could give some enlightenment on the matter he raised in connection with the recent loan of £2,250,000 of the Electricity Trust. He said that it had actually closed before it was opened. It was rapidly over-subscribed and I think that indicates the attractiveness of this particular enterprise as a source of investment. Such loans are limited by the Loan Council, and the trust could not accept subscriptions beyond the amount sought. It has been the trust's policy to give first preference to its existing debenture holders and I venture to say that many of these have been debenture holders since the origin of the trust, and some even had money invested in the old Adelaide Electric Supply Company. Its second consideration is always again to existing debenture holders who wish to apply for additional investment in a new loan. I believe that every loan sought on behalf of the trust has been over-subscribed on the day it has opened. I have been informed that there are more than 18,000 debenture holders in the trust, and if one makes a quick calculation of what that represents in a loan of £2,250,000, it is about £130 per debenture holder. So, when debenture holders apply for conversion—and on this occasion it was at a higher rate of interest than previously applied—it is only natural that, in a time of limited opportunity for investments such as this, existing debenture holders should take advantage of the loan. I am also advised that quite large amounts of money were returned to these holders.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: They never took any money from some at the banks.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I am speaking of existing debenture holders, and not new applications.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: Applications from existing debenture holders were refused.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: That is what I am saying. A large amount of money was returned that was received from new applicants, too. That is the answer to the honourable member. Actually, there is no need for the trust to advertise; it need only refer to its existing holders, and then it could get the necessary money. However, that is the concern of those in charge of the administration. I know that the trust would prefer to accept everyone as a debenture holder but I do not think that any honourable member would suggest that any debenture holders in an enterprise of this nature should be deprived

of their rights to subscribe again so as to allow new applications to be received. I thank members for their attention to the debate.

Motion carried.

The PRESIDENT: For the information of honourable members, I have arranged with His Excellency the Governor that the Council will present the Address in Reply tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

#### NURSES REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Minister of Health) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Nurses Registration Act, 1920-1963, and for other purposes. Read a first time.

The Hon Sir LYELL McEWIN: I move:

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

Its object is to give legal status to dental nurses by providing for their enrolment by the Nurses Board following a formal course of training. The Bill confers on enrolled dental nurses two privileges, namely, exclusive rights to hold themselves out as enrolled dental nurses, and to wear a distinctive uniform and badge. For simplicity of administration the Bill provides for enrolment in terms closely resembling those in the principal Act relating to registration. The Bill is drafted along the same lines as the 1954 Act relating to mothercraft nurses, and the 1959 Act relating to nurse aides.

Clauses 3 and 4 make consequential amendments to the sections of the principal Act relating to the division into Parts and interpretation. Clause 5 makes another consequential amendment to section 17, which confers power on the Nurses Board to suspend nurses from practising for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease. Clauses 6 and 7 correct formal drafting errors made in the 1960 amending Act.

Clause 8 inserts a new Part into the principal Act, consisting of sections 33na to 33nh. Section 33na provides that the Registrar of the Nurses Board must keep a roll of dental nurses, and prescribes the machinery for enrolment. Section 33nb entitles persons who have passed the prescribed examinations, and completed the prescribed courses of training, to enrolment. Persons at present employed as dental chairside assistants will be entitled to enrolment if they have been so employed for the past three years, or if they have been so employed for the past two years and have passed an approved examination, which will be the examination conducted by the Dental Association. Subsection (3) of section 33nb

provides for a refresher course for a person who has not been enrolled as a dental nurse during the five years preceding her application for enrolment. Section 33nc deals with the enrolment of persons trained outside the State, which may be immediate or conditional depending on their qualifications. Section 33nd requires certain conditions as to character, age and health to be satisfied before a person can be enrolled. Section 33ne, by reference to other sections of the principal Act, provides for the machinery of enrolment and for appeals against decisions of the board. Sections 33nf and 33ng deal with the cancellation of enrolment and return of certificates in the same terms as those used in the principal Act with respect to the cancellation of enrolment of mothercraft nurses and nurse aides. Section 33nh, inserted at the request of the Dental Association, preserves the right of dentists to employ a person without any formal training as a chairside dental assistant, and thereby enables them to train their own assistants in their own practices.

Clauses 9 and 12 (a) give to enrolled dental nurses the exclusive privilege of holding themselves out and advertising themselves as such. Clause 10 gives dental nurses the exclusive privilege of wearing a prescribed badge and uniform. The purpose of clause 11 is to remove doubts that have been expressed as to whether section 39a, prohibiting unregistered persons from wearing a nurse's cap, extends to enrolled nurses. The amendment makes it clear that enrolled nurses are so prohibited. Clause 12 (b) makes an amendment consequential on the insertion of new section 33nh.

Clause 13 deals with fraudulent or dishonest conduct in relation to enrolment. Clause 14 makes various amendments to the power to make regulations contained in the principal Act, and, in particular, by providing for regulations prescribing courses of training for dental nurses, and prescribing rules relating to the practice of dental nursing. Clause 15 makes a correction of a drafting nature to the amending Act of last year.

I have given the second reading explanation this afternoon, not because members will be asked to proceed with the debate tomorrow but so that they will have the measure in print and available for perusal. The Bill contains numerous amendments, which I know will take some time to study before their implications are realized. That is the sole reason for introducing the Bill today.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD secured the adjournment of the debate.

**LOCAL COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

The Hon. C. D. ROWE (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Local Courts Act, 1926-1962, the Workmen's Liens Act, 1893-1936, and for other purposes. Read a first time.

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

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

The Bill makes two amendments of substance to the Local Courts Act. It also makes a small amendment in the nature of statute law revision to the Workmen's Liens Act.

The first amendment is effected by clause 4. Section 16 of the Local Courts Act provides for the appointment, suspension and removal of all clerks, bailiffs and other officers under the Public Service Act. When this section was first enacted more than 70 years ago it was the practice to employ bailiffs and assistant bailiffs as full-time officers under the Public Service Act. For over 20 years, however, the bulk of the bailiff work of local courts (other than that at Adelaide) has been done by police officers. These officers are not employed under the provisions of the Public Service Act. Members will appreciate that each year some hundreds of appointments as bailiffs or assistant bailiffs are made, simply because police officers are in the ordinary course of their duties transferred from place to place. The formal requirements for appointment under the Public Service Act are cumbersome and, in fact, of no real significance. Clause 4 amends section 16 so that, while the first portion of the section providing that local courts shall have necessary bailiffs and other officers for the due administration of justice will remain, the second portion of the section requiring the appointment of bailiffs and officers under the Public Service Act will be removed.

In place of this last provision two subsections will be added to section 16 to provide that all bailiffs (except the bailiff of the Local Court of Adelaide) are to be appointed and may be removed from time to time by the Attorney-General. It will therefore not be necessary for the Public Service Commissioner to make a formal recommendation in each case. The reason for the exception for the bailiff of the Local Court of Adelaide is that he is a full-time public servant. New subsection (3) will provide that he and other clerks and officers of local courts are to be appointed, suspended and removed under the Public Service Act (as at present).

The second amendment is made by clauses 5, 6 and 7. They relate to the jurisdiction of local courts in actions for the recovery of premises. At present, proceedings for the

recovery of premises by landlords can be taken in the local court only where the rent does not exceed £312 a year. Clause 5 will substitute £520 a year. Clauses 6 and 7 make consequential amendments. Honourable members will appreciate that the change in money values is the basic reason for these amendments.

Clause 8 of the Bill amends the Workmen's Liens Act by bringing section 28 of that Act, dealing with the jurisdiction of local courts to consolidate actions under that Act, into line with the general jurisdiction of local courts. Section 28 of the Workmen's Liens Act refers to £490, which originally was the limit of the general jurisdiction of local courts. The Local Courts Act has, however, been amended from time to time to increase the ordinary jurisdiction of local courts beyond actions limited to £490, and the figure is now set at £1,250. It is anomalous that local courts should have jurisdiction up to a limit of £1,250 but under the Workmen's Liens Act can consolidate actions only where the total amount involved does not exceed £490. The present amendment removes this anomaly. Clause 9 provides that the amendments shall apply to every action commenced after the commencement of the amending Act, whether the cause of action arose before or arises after commencement of the Act.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE secured the adjournment of the debate.

**SECOND-HAND DEALERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Second-hand Dealers Act, 1919-1963. Read a first time.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I move:

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

It will remove an anomaly that exists under the provisions of the Early Closing Act and the Second-hand Dealers Act. The Early Closing Act, in providing for the closing of shops and the non-selling of goods other than exempted goods on public holidays, defines "public holiday" as any public holiday other than the day after Good Friday, generally known as Easter Saturday. Section 17 of the Second-hand Dealers Act, however, provides that a licensed second-hand dealer may not buy or sell second-hand goods, *inter alia*, on any public holiday. The result of these two sets of provisions is that, while new goods can be sold on Easter Saturday, second-hand goods cannot.



The matter was brought to the Government's notice by the motor car industry, which has pointed out that it is anomalous that a motor car dealer can lawfully sell a new vehicle on Easter Saturday but is prohibited from selling a second-hand car. The Second-hand Dealers Act does not contain any definition of "public holiday" and the present Bill accordingly inserts such a definition in terms similar to those in the Early Closing Act.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. C. D. ROWE (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1936-1948. Read a first time.

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

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

Its purpose is to increase the number of members of the Statutory Committee of the Law Society from seven to nine. The society has frequently found difficulty in obtaining the necessary quorum of three members of the committee to hear charges of misconduct. Of the seven members under the principal Act the Attorney-General is one, leaving for practical purposes only six available persons. It frequently happens that some of the six available members have been involved directly, or even incidentally, in a matter to be investigated and, moreover, the person charged may object to one or two of the persons selected. For these reasons it is desirable to have what is, in fact, a panel of eight (excluding the Honourable Attorney-General) from which the necessary three can be selected without undue difficulty or delay.

Clause 4 (b) of the Bill amends section 40 of the principal Act accordingly by inserting new subsections 3a and 3b therein, the latter subsection containing the necessary

transitional provisions. Clause 4 (a) makes a consequential amendment.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### CREMATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Chief Secretary) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Cremation Act, 1891-1936. Read a first time.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I move:  
*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

Its purpose is to permit cremation in certain cases before registration of death. The principal Act provides that the Registrar of Deaths may issue a cremation permit where a coroner, having held an inquest into the cause of death, certifies to the registrar that the cause has been duly inquired into and that no further examination of the body is necessary. However, no permit can be issued until death has been duly registered. In the past this has sometimes caused much delay and inconvenience where a person has died in another State (in Victoria, for example) and it is desired to cremate the body. Under Victorian law a coroner may permit cremation before registration of death, but no cremation may be permitted here until after registration of death.

Clause 3 (a) amends section 5 of the principal Act to permit cremation before registration of death where the deceased died in another State which itself permits cremation before registration of death. For the sake of greater clarity, clause 3 (b) inserts a definition of "coroner" into section 5 to make it quite clear that the South Australian Registrar may act on the certificate of a coroner in another State.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.27 p.m. the Council adjourned until Thursday, August 13, at 2.15 p.m.