LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, September 1, 1964.

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

QUESTIONS.

ELECTRICITY POLES.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Has the Minister of Roads a reply to a question I asked on August 18 about electricity poles on Grand Junction Road that are out of alignment?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: Yes. The section of Grand Junction Road east of Briens Road and Hampstead Road has been widened by the Enfield council with funds provided by the Highways Department. The Enfield council wrote to the Electricity Trust on February 11, 1964, requesting that the poles be removed back behind the kerb line. As Grand Junction Road is maintained by the Highways Department, the Electricity Trust has requested an order to carry out the work. An order has been supplied, and the poles will be put back on the footpath as soon as possible. The Area Engineer of the Electricity Trust has advised that it is hoped to have the work completed by October. In the meantime, the poles have been painted with reflectorized paint.

PARINGA BRIDGE.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Has the Minister of Roads a reply to my question of August 11 relating to the Paringa bridge?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: Repairs to the downstream side of the lifting span were carried out on August 12, 1964, by replacing 12 of the asphalt paving blocks. The decking is now in reasonable condition but, due to the poor performance of these blocks, investigations are in hand to replace them with either running boards or a more permanent material. In the meantime, the asphalt blocks will be replaced as necessary to keep the surface of the deck in a safe condition for traffic.

VICTORIA PARK RACECOURSE.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.

Leave granted.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH: In this morning's *Advertiser* appeared a report by the civic roundsman that the Adelaide Racing Club might be forced to complete its proposed five-year programme of improving more than five acres of the Victoria Park racecourse before it was allowed to charge 2s. 6d. admission. The report also indicated that six years ago a similar application was made by the Adelaide Racing Club to the Adelaide City Council, which approved it, but that Cabinet would not approve it. Will the Government reaffirm its previous decision in this matter and thus prevent any further alienation of park lands?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I understand that there was a decision some six years ago. I would suggest that the honourable member put his question on notice in view of the fact that a Cabinet decision will be involved.

CAVAN RAILWAY CROSSING.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: Has the Minister of Roads a reply to my question of August 11 regarding the widening of the western side of the Cavan railway crossing?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: Construction work has started to divert Diagonal Road from its present junction with the Yorke Peninsula Main Road No. 6 just north of the Cavan level crossing to a position approximately 700ft. north of the level crossing. There has been some delay due to right-of-entry just adjacent to Main Road 6. However, it is expected that this will be cleared up in the immediate future and the road construction completed. The distance of this proposed junction from the level crossing will have the effect of alleviating the problem raised by the honourable member, so that widening on the western side as suggested is not considered necessary at this stage.

PINE RESERVE.

The Hon. H. K. KEMP: Has the Minister of Local Government a reply to my question of August 11 regarding a native pine reserve between Tailem Bend and Meningie?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: The area mentioned by the honourable member has been held for a number of years under licence by the Minister of Forests. It is proposed that in connection with the disposal of the former travelling stock route in this locality the area will be dedicated as a forest reserve. Before that can be done, however, surveys of road requirements will be necessary, and because of the extreme shortage of survey staff it has not yet been possible to carry out these surveys.

TELEVISION RECEPTION.

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

Leave granted.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I have received two complaints from people on the Duke's Highway that their television reception is often completely blanketed by interference by

some trucks and other motor vehicles using this highway. It appears that in the United Kingdom it is compulsory for all motor vehicles to be fitted with efficient suppressors to overcome this problem. I believe that only a small percentage of the vehicles using this road cause interference. I realize that this is a question that concerns not only South Australian but also interstate motor vehicles. Will the Minister of Roads be prepared to investigate the matter, probably with his colleagues in the other States, to see whether any action is necessary for fitting suppressors on motor vehicles?

The Hon. N. L. JUDE: It may well be that this question is a matter for the Postmaster-General's Department and would be dealt with under interference with broadcasting and television. I will take the matter up in the appropriate quarter and inform the honourable member later.

FUNERAL CHARGES.

The Hon. C. R. STORY (on notice): Will the Government institute an investigation into the costs involved in all aspects of burial and cremation?

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: Yes. It has, to a certain extent, already been done in respect of funeral charges.

STATE BANK REPORT.

The PRESIDENT laid on the table the annual report and accounts of the State Bank for the year ended June 30, 1964.

ABORIGINAL AND HISTORICAL OBJECTS PRESERVATION BILL.

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

The Hon. C. D. ROWE (Attorney-General): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It seeks to facilitate the preservation of aboriginal rock carvings and is designed to give effect to recommendations of a committee set up to investigate and advise on the matter. The committee consisted of representatives of the Aboriginal Affairs Board, the Pastoral Board, the South Australian Museum, the Board for Anthropological Research and the Flora and Fauna Committee. The Bill is based upon and generally conforms to the corresponding Northern Territory Ordinance. Throughout the State are many hundreds of aboriginal cave paintings and rock carvings, some of them being in excellent preservation. Until recent times the isolation of these places prevented tourists and others having access to them. However, at present there are few places in the State that are not accessible to tourists, and there have been many reports of these examples of aboriginal art being defaced. It is considered that there is a real need for legislation to prevent this wanton desecration so that at least the better examples of this aboriginal art will be preserved for scientific examination, education and the tourist trade.

Clause 2 provides for the Bill to come into operation by proclamation, so that all persons affected by it may have notice thereof before its provisions are enforced. Clause 3 contains definitions of terms used in the Bill, the principal one of which is "prescribed objects". These include, *inter alia*, articles relating to or made by Aborigines and objects of historical or achaeological interest. The provisions of the Bill are thus extended to objects other than rock carvings, because at the site of rock carvings it is often possible to dig up objects of archaeological value. Clause 4 empowers the Minister to exempt certain persons from the requirements of the Bill. In particular, it is intended that exemptions will be conferred upon persons recognized as conducting a legitimate business in the more common articles made by Aborigines (being of lesser archaeological value) so that they will not, in so doing, contravene any of the provisions of the Bill. Clause 5 (1) enables the Minister or an authorized person to purchase prescribed objects in order to preserve them. It is intended that the authorized persons will be officers of the Museum Department. Subclause (2) provides for regulations preventing the acquisition, except by the Minister or an authorized person, of prescribed objects of any type specified in the regulations. Clause 6 prohibits the removal of prescribed objects except with the consent of an authorized person. Clause 7, probably the most important provision in the Bill, makes it an offence to conceal, destroy or damage a prescribed object.

Under clause 8 it is an offence to withhold information as to the locality of a prescribed object from an authorized person or a member of the Police Force. Clause 9 creates offences relating to excavations in caves or other places where ancient remains are to be found or in places holding sacred associations for Aborigines. Under clause 10 the maximum penalty for offences against the Act or regulations is £100 or imprisonment for three months. Clauses 11 and 12 make provision for the forfeiture, seizure and detention of prescribed objects; clause 13 provides for the summary

trial of offences; clause 14 provides for finance; and clause 15 contains a general regulation-making power.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH secured the adjournment of the debate.

STATUTES AMENDMENT (DOG FENCE AND VERMIN) BILL.

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

The Hon. C. D. ROWE (Attorney-General): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

It seeks to amend the Dog Fence Act and the Vermin Act by providing a means for arbitration where, upon a variation in the site of the dog fence, the owner of the fence proposed to be made part of the dog fence and the owner of the fence ceasing to be part thereof fail to conclude satisfactory financial arrangements as provided by section 21 of the Dog Fence Act.

Section 21 provides that, on the recommendations of the Dog Fence Board, the site of the dog fence may be varied by proclamation, but the board must not make its recommendation unless it is satisfied that the owner of the fence proposed to be made part of the dog fence and the owner of the fence ceasing to be part thereof have made proper arrangements for payment to the latter owner of a reasonable part of his expenditure on the fence. Accordingly the board is not competent to make its recommendation for a variation in the site of the dog fence if the owners fail to agree on the amount to be made under section 21. The matter is further complicated by section 202 of the Vermin Act which imposes a liability on an owner of land to contribute towards the cost of a vermin or dog-proof fence erected by the owner of adjoining land on the boundary of their land to the extent of half the value of the fence. The purpose of this Bill is to provide for these matters to be referred to arbitration in default of agreement by the owners, and for the board to make its recommendation for a variation of the site of the dog fence when satisfactory arrangements have been made between the owners or when the matters in dispute have been referred to arbitration. Recently, when the site of the dog fence was varied, the two parties concerned failed to agree on satisfactory arrangements and the deficiency in the legislation was brought to the notice of the Government.

Clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill are formal provisions. Clause 3 repeals and re-enacts section 21 of the Dog Fence Act. Subsection (1) of the new section contains the first part of the repealed section without change. Subsection (2) enables the Dog Fence Board to recommend a variation in the site of the dog fence if the owners have concluded satisfactory arrangements or if, upon default of agreement, the matter has been referred to arbitration. Subsection (3) provides that, where the owners fail to agree, the Minister may, at the request of both or either of them, refer the matter to arbitration by one or more arbitrators appointed by the Minister. Subsection (4) is a machinery clause incorporating the Arbitration Act.

Clause 4 is a formal provision dealing with a consequential amendment to the Vermin Act. Clause 5 adds a new subsection to section 202 of the Vermin Act providing that any payment of an amount awarded by arbitration as contribution to the cost of the fence under section 202 shall be a discharge of liability to pay that amount under the section.

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

EXCHANGE OF LAND: PARNDANA.

The House of Assembly transmitted the following resolution in which it requested the concurrence of the Legislative Council:

That the proposed exchange of allotments 82 and 85, Town of Parndana as shown on the plan and in the statement laid before Parliament in terms of section 238 of the Crown Lands Act, 1929-1960, on February 18, 1964, be approved.

MINES AND WORKS INSPECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN (Minister of Mines) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Mines and Works Inspection Act, 1920-1935. Read a first time.

The Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

The Mines and Works Inspection Act makes various provisions in connection with the safety and health of persons employed in or about mines and for the protection of members of the general public who may be affected by mining operations. It provides for the appointment of inspectors, the inspection of mines, the prevention of dangerous practices or omissions in mines, and covers other matters, such as accidents, ventilation, health, safety and machinery. The Act applies to every mine within this State. A "mine" is defined in the Act as any place in on or under which any mining operation is carried on, and "mining" is defined as including quarrying, and all modes of prospecting for, obtaining, collecting, or treating metals, minerals and the like.

There are, however, civil construction operations of many kinds which involve similar hazards and employ similar methods and techniques to those used in mining, but which do not constitute "mining" within the meaning of the Act. Examples would be the digging of tunnels and general excavations in connection with water supplies or highway projects. Supervision of such operations under the Mines and Works Inspection Act would be desirable. So far as operations conducted by Government departments are concerned, appropriate steps can be taken by arrangement but, of course, there is no direct jurisdiction over operations undertaken by contractors.

It is considered desirable that inspectors of mines as representatives of an independent authority (that is, the Mines Department) should have some direct jurisdiction over operations of this kind. The present Bill is designed to achieve the objective. It consists of one operative clause which introduces into the principal Act a new section. The new section 5a enables the Governor to proclaim places where operations of a similar type to mining operations are taking place to be "mines", and to provide that specified operations are to be deemed to be mining for the purposes of the principal Act or specific parts of the Act. Upon the making of a proclamation, the effect will be to apply to the place or the operations specified all or any specified provisions of the principal Act as if the place were a mine and the operation were mining. The period of operation of the proclamation is in the first instance limited to two years, but it can be extended for up to a further period of one year. Honourable members will see that the Bill is concerned with safety and health measures. I believe that it will commend itself to them as a desirable and useful amendment.

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

PUBLIC PURPOSES LOAN BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 26. Page 587.)

The Hon. C. R. STORY (Midland): I support this Bill, which provides for the spending of £36,540,000 on capital works in this State following the borrowings during the period 1964-65. The new money that will be available as a result of this measure amounts to £29,510,000, and the balance of £7,030,000 will be made up by reimbursements and repayments to the Loan Fund. Under the terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, this State can also borrow £10,250,000 for use by housing authorities in the same period. It is significant that we have now reached the stage where the Housing Trust is in the main providing its own resources, so that the majority of this money will go to the other lending institutions. I think this is desirable, as it will give private home builders the opportunity to go ahead with their plans for building under several of the schemes announced by the State Government and by the Commonwealth Government before the last election. There is now a much greater trend for people to build their own houses, and this is most desirable. I realize that it is necessary to have some rental houses, because people who are specialists in certain fields often do not intend to remain in one area. It is necessary always to have a pool of rental houses in the metropolitan area and the country readily available for such people.

A little more is provided for housing this year than was provided last year, although we have not made as much progress in Loan funds generally this year as was the case last year. That is because, as honourable members realize, last year we had a special disability grant of over £5,000,000. I think the reduction indicates that the country as a whole has got over the difficulty that existed last year, when it was necessary to do something to ease unemployment. This is something about which we should be very pleased. Unemployment is almost negligible now, and the greatest difficulty industry has is in finding sufficient people, particularly in the specialist groups, to do the work. This can also be said about the labouring groups; this year people in country areas may find it difficult to obtain seasonal workers. In industry generally, if there is to be development it is important that there be specialists. So, housing for these people is essential, and the building authorities—the State Bank, building societies and the Housing Trust—must have adequate money available to provide housing for migrants and people from other States who come here as specialists. It must be extremely frustrating to an industry, after having its plans all laid, to find that it cannot get the artisans and specialists it needs. As industries develop, the State will develop, so it is essential to provide housing to make people satisfied so that they will stay here. I am pleased that this sum will be made available for housing.

I do not wish to talk at length on this measure, because I shall have an opportunity to deal with particular items later, but I should

like to mention one or two things that it may be possible to clarify later in the session or next year. My first comment relates to the loan of £25,000 to the Renmark Irrigation Trust. This is directly related to the salt drainage of the Renmark district. I compliment the trust which, with Government assistance, is doing a very good job in draining the area. This work was far beyond the resources of the trust. The Government came into the matter at a time when assistance was most needed. It made available by grant and loan certain money to enable the trust to get on with the drainage of the area. Several times in this Chamber, in questions and in the Address in Reply debate, I have referred to the disposal of salt effluent, and I shall continue to try to impress upon the Government and the departments concerned how important this matter is. The salt from Renmark is being taken through pipes and in open channels to an area that was at one time known as Disher's Creek. For many years this has been a pleasant nook where people have picnicked, but it is apparent that when the salt effluent is disposed of there it will be like the Patawalonga was before the advent of the beautification scheme, and I believe it will smell as badly.

I believe a more scientific method of disposal can be found. It is not good enough just to pour the water out into the natural bed of a river because, as soon as fresh water comes down the river, it mixes with the heavily impregnated salt water. This applies not only to Renmark but also to the Loxton War Service Land Settlement scheme. At Loxton, the water has been taken in pipes under the river and disposed of on an island opposite the irrigation scheme. This is certainly a little higher than the river level, but the effluent will find its way back into the main stream. I have advocated that a Parliamentary committee of experts on effluent disposal be set up. I think this is a realistic approach, and I ask the Government to consider it. We have not scratched the surface in this matter; we have taken the easy way out, and I believe we must have help from people who have experienced similar problems in other countries and who may be able to show us some other way to get rid of the salt.

As the Hon. Mr. Kemp said in his maiden speech, Adelaide and the lower reaches of the Murray Basin will become more and more dependent upon the Murray for water. If we continue to pollute the river, I believe we shall be doing ourselves a mischief that will apply not only in our generation but in succeeding generations. I believe that the Mines Department has a very big role to play in this matter and that much more research must be done into the disposal underground of these waters. We must ascertain the direction in which the under-strata of clays runs away from these areas. It may be necessary to take this water by pipe for some miles and to ascertain the direction the pleistocene shelf layer runs from the main stream. This is not known at present. There must be more research into the disposal of these waters. I should like the Government to consider the question more fully and set up an expert committee.

Clause 11 of the Bill deals with Commonwealth aid for roads. It is realized that we have a difficult problem in Australia in regard to roads. Our population has exceeded 11,000,000 and we have a very large land surface and a sporadic population, although it is condensed in some areas; and we certainly have long lines of communication between the major areas of population. The Governments have done a fabulous job in providing bituminous roads extending from Queensland right through to South Australia and I believe that in this regard we have done as great a job as any country; but we shall still have great problems in dealing with the road from South Australia to Western Australia, although this work is now in hand. We also have a bituminous road extending a long distance from Adelaide towards Darwin and there are also many lateral roads across the continent, but the various State Governments are confronted with numerous requests for more sealed roads.

The economy of this country can go ahead only at the same rate as the production of both our primary and secondary industries. We certainly cannot go ahead much more quickly than at present unless we have many more people in this country. The public realize that the Governments are faced with a mighty burden and that it is necessary to impose extra taxation, as South Australia had to do last year by way of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act. Those who get a living as carriers have been fortunate that even higher taxation has not been imposed on them. I know that primary producers have received great benefits from the Government by being able to carry their produce on their own vehicles at half registration rates, something which I understand does not apply in any other State. The time has now come for the South Australian Government to have another look at this question of the road tax. Last year Parliament considered the position and was more than

generous in saying, "We will not impose a four-ton limit such as that applying in Victoria, but will have an eight-ton limit, and anyone with a truck having a capacity above that figure will have to pay one-third of a penny a ton mile."

I know that some people in this State are not happy about this, but it is something that has been introduced in every other State, and we have managed to hold out longer than they have. I do not think that the public would be so unhappy about the eight-ton limit and the one-third of a penny a ton-mile if at the moment carriers had a free go. I believe that this is something we must have in view of the tax that is imposed; people should be able to pay their tax, pick up their goods and be absolutely free to do what they want with them. I believe that that is what a number of honourable members thought would happen when the Bill was before Parliament. I know that any new innovation usually causes a certain amount of grumbling, but if the Government could see its way clear to make the position more free and get away from restrictions the law would be more acceptable. Obviously, with the system of licensed carriers, the position will not be free for a considerable time. If people are prepared to pay the road tax, they should be able to pick up and put down their goods without being unduly fettered.

The Hon. N. L. Jude: Under the legislation it was agreed to protect the licensed carriers until the expiry of their licences in 1968.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: The Minister has raised a very interesting point. If a search were made of the records I believe it would be found that many honourable members probed that point at the time and I do not think that many people thought that it would be nearly so difficult to get a permit. I for one thought that if an application were made for a permit to do something that was perfectly legitimate the position would be free, but that has not been the case. I believe we may be saddled with this thing for many years and therefore I consider that it would pay the Government to have another look at this legislation. I believe that the Transport Control Board is being rather difficult in this matter and I ask that further consideration be given to allowing honourable members to have another look at this legislation.

Recently I visited the Cadell training centre. We often hear in debate of certain things not being done by the Government, but I now strike a happy note. This prison reform centre is one of the finest institutions in the country, and those who are being trained there and in another section are housed in congenial quarters. They have an attractive area in which to live. I pay a tribute to the people looking after the area, and compliment the senior warden and his associates for the interest they take in the trainees. I suggest that any member who has not seen the centre recently should make an inspection now. It is a model training centre on which any country would be proud to pattern its system. I made my visit in the company of the Sheriff, and I was given the opportunity of talking to a number of the trainees and seeing the conditions under which they worked. I shall be surprised if many of them appear before a court again after their release. Members should occasionally see something of the better side of what is being done for people in those circumstances. Although it is the responsibility of a member to point out the deficiencies that exist in a system, credit should be given where it is due. Not only the Cadell training centre but other gaols are under the control of the Sheriff, and he is administering all of them in a competent manner. I support the Bill.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE (Central No. 1): When speaking to the Appropriation Bill in 1961, soon after my election to this Chamber, I referred to the need for a new public library. On that occasion I said that the archives were housed in an old building which had been erected in about 1867. This building was very close to the Children's Library, which used to be the barracks for the army in those days. At about that time an announcement was made that a new library would be built at an estimated cost of £500,000, but no line appeared in the Estimates allotting money for that purpose. I am pleased to see that the Estimates today contain an amount of £70,000 to be used to commence the building, which will eventually cost £1,472,000. I am not complaining about that and consider it a fine scheme, but the increased cost prompts us to compare it with a building in another State where the cost is going up.

Reference was made recently to a system of fire protection to be installed in the archives section of the library. The particular protection will involve the use of gas rather than water for quelling fires, the reason being that if water were used it would have an injurious effect on historical documents and articles of historical value which are housed in the archives. I hope that when that protection is installed a system of fire drill will be

instituted for the staff, because the use of gas is effective only if the building is sealed off. It is necessary to get people out of the building expeditiously and a fire drill is necessary to enable people and staff using that part of the library to be evacuated quickly.

In 1961 I also mentioned the urgent need of providing a new Government printing office, and the public at that time were informed by means of television that such an office was to be built. The site announced was opposite the police training barracks in the Engineering and Water Supply Department depot. The type of building was also announced, the only things not mentioned being the date on which the building would be commenced and the date of occupation. Since that time I have looked at the Estimates hoping to see a reference to this new Government printing office, but no further mention of it has been made. On television in July of this year it was stated that at last another site has been found for the location of the Government printing office, and that was to be at Kent Town. In these current Estimates no reference is made to a new Government printing office, so we may have to wait some time for such a building. When making the announcement the Premier stated that the present building, by modern standards, was not safe. In my opinion it is not safe by any standards. It is cracked, and, as I said in 1961, when machinery is running in certain departments the building vibrates considerably. This matter is urgent.

The Government Printer and his staff deserve high praise for the high quality of the work they are doing in this old building, especially as each year they look forward to having a new building. I commend them for the standard of their work. Whenever there is any talk of a new Government printing office or when these announcements are made in the newspapers, the master printers in South Australia attack the idea. I even saw in the newspaper, following the most recent announcement by the Premier, a statement by a representative of the master printers in South Australia that if it should build a new building the Government should think seriously before providing new machinery in the Government printing office. How foolish can we get! When machinery is beginning to wear we should not replace it because someone else has machinery similar to the type that we are thinking of installing! The position is that the Government has to maintain its own printing office for its confidential work and for the printing of *Hansard*. Surely we do not want to go back to the old system whereby another printer printed our *Hansard*: it would be absurd.

The Government should do all its own printing, not only for its own departments but also for semi-governmental establishments. It is interesting to read at this point from the report of the Standing Orders Committee, 1964, which was laid on the table of another place last session. Paragraph 6 is entitled *Official Report of Debates* (*"Hansard"*), and reads:

> The Committee expresses the opinion that the publication of a daily *Hansard* report in booklet form, to be available to Parliament and public alike at 9 a.m. on the day following the proceedings reported, is a desirable objective: but consider that, owing to the practical difficulties presented by inadequate facilities at the Government Printing Office, the proposal would be most difficult to implement at present. The Committee urges the Government to consider the establishment of a new Government Printing Office as a project of urgency, and to make adequate provision therein to ensure an improved daily *Hansard* service to Parliament and to the public.

It is a section of the report that I heartily support.

I was interested to hear the previous speaker refer to the number of buildings and houses that could be built as a result of the Loan Estimates. He stressed the importance of the houses needed for artisans and specialists in industry. I agree that that is necessary. In the Loan Estimates there is also provision for many types of buildings, and a big programme of building. I have grave doubts whether we shall be able to carry out all this work. I am thinking of the effects of what the Hon. Mr. Potter said the other day about tradesmen and apprentices. I greatly fear that we may not have the skilled tradesmen or apprentices in the future to carry out this work. What he said about the bricklaying trade and the apprentices would have made any self-respecting apprentice to bricklaying in this State feel like going home and tearing up his indenture papers because, after all is said and done, he thought he was in a trade that required some skill; otherwise, he would not have entered into his indenture.

Let us see what the honourable member said. It was:

> I ask honourable members, using a little common sense, what is there in the trade of bricklaying that calls for anything other than manual dexterity?

I have before me a copy of *Courses of Instruction* for apprentices to the bricklaying trade.

The Hon. F. J. Potter: There are not too many doing the course.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: There are 49 at present attending the school.

The Hon. F. J. Potter: Not very many.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I agree, but there will be fewer if the people concerned hear what the honourable member has said about bricklaying. I propose to read a few extracts from this booklet on bricklaying to show honourable members that something more than mere manual dexterity is required of a person for him to be an adequate and efficient bricklayer. In the first year of his apprenticeship, when he is 16 years of age or thereabouts, he has to study:

A knowledge of the selection, care, construction and methods of using the following tools of trade:—trowels, spirit level, plumb rule, plumb bob, brick hammers (club and comb), bolsters, cold chisels, folding rule, line and pins, masons' square, jointing tools, tingle, wooden corner blocks.

A detailed study of the complete process of brick manufacture from digging the clay to the finished article, including plastic and dry process, drying, burning, types of kilns, colour and classification of bricks.

A knowledge of the types of sand, the tests for cleanliness and the treatment of sea sand. A study of limestone—raw material, burning, types of kiln and the quality and condition of lime. General description, manufacture and method of burning cement, and a knowledge of setting and hardening. An understanding of mortars—lime, cement and compo. The cause of damp, and the position and purpose of damp proof courses.

Definition of purpose of bonding and a study of the various types, including block bonding, plinths, string courses, dentils, corbels and acute and obtuse angles. A study of fire-place construction, rules for efficiency and safety, principles of smoky chimneys, chimney stacks and wind pressure.

Then he has to have:

A knowledge of drawing requisites, layout, and method of using instruments. A recognition of simple geometrical shapes and a knowledge of the methods used in their construction. Definitions of point, line, surface and solid. Study of circles and their parts. Bisecting of lines and arcs. Definition and construction of angles, triangles, quadrilaterals and ellipses. Study of scales and scale drawings. Introduction to types of projections—orthographic, isometric and oblique.

This has all to be learnt by someone who has only a little manual dexterity!

The Hon. R. C. DeGaris: But you will admit that that is only a knowledge of manual dexterity?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: No. He has to be efficient at precise calculations. He has to have a knowledge of:

Prime numbers, factors, H.C.F., L.C.M., cancelling, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions.

This is a part of the course for a first-year bricklaying apprentice. Then he has to have:

Practice in the use, care and maintenance of the tools listed for detailed study in the theory course and the completion of the following exercises.

Those are the tools that I have already mentioned. He also has to learn:

Picking up and spreading mortar with a trowel. Building 4½in. wall and 11in. cavity wall with return corner, toothing and raking back. Building a circular bay in a cavity wall, making use of a trammel, and a squint bay in a cavity wall using a template. Building the following walls—9in. and 14in. English bond, 9in. and 14in. Flemish bond, all with return corner. 14in. English bond and 14in. Flemish bond with 9in. junction. Six 9in. walls—two English bond, two Flemish bond, one of each with 2¼in. recess and the remaining two with 4½in. recess, all with 4½in. reveal. One English and one Flemish garden wall bond each with return corner. Building a detached pier with footings.

I can go on to show honourable members that there are many things that these apprentices have to learn. They have to have practice in the use of certain gear—this is only practice. They have to be able to do the practical work and know the theory of the following:

9in. garden wall with piers (colonial bond). Fireplace, chimney-breast, chimney stack. Semi-circular arch in 9in. wall (rough). Elliptical or equilateral arch, (axed) and a Gothic or lancel arch, (axed).

The theory in that year is the understanding of reinforced concrete, a knowledge of the advantages and disadvantages of cavity walls, plus methods of water-proofing other than damp-proof course and ventilation. It includes also a knowledge of the causes and methods of curing efflorescence. They do drawing in the second year, too:

Orthographic projection working from actual projects and from isometric sketches.

There are calculations and further calculations in the second year. There is theory in the third year:

A knowledge of excavations, shoring of trenches, and the importance of the character and bearing capacity of soils in building operations. A detailed study of setting out foundations, finding levels and the use of hurdles, builders square, dumpy level and cowley level. An understanding of types of scaffolding in common use, the advantages of tubular steel and the equipment used in conjunction with scaffold. A knowledge of underpinning and needling. A study of the method of building and classifying stone walling, and the stone facing of existing buildings. The manufacture, uses, advantages and disadvantages of concrete masonry.

Those skills cover many aspects of building theory. Then the practical side includes:

Reducing the thickness of walls by "tumbling in". Constructing circular steps with basket-weave thread.

That is only part of what they learn, so I cannot see how anyone can fail to agree with me that something more than manual dexterity is necessary of a bricklayer. The Hon. Mr. Potter also said:

In the building trades there is no such thing as a junior rate of pay. The young men who enter the building trade do so as builders' labourers and receive adult rates of pay. They learn a so-called trade, such as plastering, painting or bricklaying, and are eventually employed as qualified tradesmen.

This statement is false and shows a complete lack of knowledge of the industrial set-up in this State. I draw the honourable member's attention to the *Government Gazette* of June 24, in which the determinations of several industrial boards were brought up to date by the inclusion of the basic wage increase. On page 1439 appeared rates for apprentices and improvers under the Masons and Builders Labourers Board determination. The improvers' rates are junior rates, as they are considerably below the adult male basic wage. The apprentices receive apprentice rates, and improvers receive junior rates of pay; they do not receive adult rates by going into the trade as builders' labourers.

The Hon. F. J. Potter: From what award are you quoting?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: The Masons and Builders Labourers Board determination. The juvenile rates for plasterers under the determination of the Fibrous Plaster Board appeared on page 1383; the apprentices' and improvers' rates under the Carpenters and Joiners Board determination appeared on page 1352; the rates for apprentices and juniors under the Bricklayers Board determination appeared on page 1339; the rates for plumbers and gasfitters appeared on page 1582; the rates for plasterers and terrazzo workers appeared on page 1462; and the rates for painters and decorators appeared on page 1568. It is evident that Mr. Potter did not know what he was talking about when he said juniors were not a part of the building industry, and then he endeavoured to throw a smoke screen around the fact that tradesmen were out of work in 1961. He stressed that of the 115,436 unemployed in December 1961, 62,832 were school-leavers. That may be so, but when I checked I found that this was the number in February, 1962, not in December 1961, and it does not alter the fact that many skilled and unskilled men were out of work. Some of these may not have registered until after the school holidays, which is usually the case.

The PRESIDENT: Order! To what line is the honourable member addressing his remarks?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I am speaking about the number of buildings required, and this comes within the Bill. The statements made by the Hon. Mr. Potter regarding tradesmen and apprentices affect the building position in this State. I think my remarks are relevant because if we do not get apprentices we cannot carry out the Loan programme.

The PRESIDENT: There is no line relating to the trade school.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I am not referring to the trade school; I am referring to the number of tradesmen who had been out of work, and to the fact that apprentices are necessary for the building programme.

The PRESIDENT: I ask the honourable member to keep as close to the Bill as he can.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I think my remarks are relevant, Mr. President. The number of people available to do building work is most important. If there were no tradesmen out of work in the past, there should now be more tradesmen within the building industry. The Hon. Mr. Potter said that of the unemployed in December 1962, 80,000 were school-leavers. It was in 1962 that the number of apprentices, particularly in the building industry, dropped. The fact that 80,000 school-leavers were unemployed in December, 1962, supports my argument; instead of being apprentices, they were out of work. They could well have been apprentices within the building industry, but they were not. To show that there were tradesmen out of work at that time, I refer honourable members to the publication *Training for Skilled Occupations* issued by the Department of Labour and National Service, which refers to the number of people out of work in several sections of the building and metal trades. As I have been talking about the building trades and about the necessity for people to enter them, these figures are important.

In December, 1961, there were 396 bricklayers out of work and there were 68 registered vacancies. Many bricklayers were out of work for the whole year; the monthly average was 441, whereas only 63 unfilled vacancies existed. In December, 1961, 1,699 carpenters were out of work, 233 unfilled vacancies existed, and the

monthly average of unemployed was 1,808, the monthly average of unfilled vacancies being 236. In December, 1961, there were 583 painters and paperhangers out of work, and 136 vacancies. The monthly average of unemployed was 744, and of unfilled vacancies 111. Plasterers were in the same position; 109 were unemployed in December, 1961, when there were 38 vacant positions. The monthly average of unemployed was 82 and of unfilled vacancies 49.

As at December, 1961, 201 plumbers were unemployed, and there were 62 vacancies. The average number of unemployed was 168 and the average monthly unfilled vacancies was 106. For the whole of the building industry, 3,250 people were unemployed in December, 1961, and 620 positions were vacant. For the whole of that year the monthly average was 3,502 tradesmen in the building industry seeking 667 jobs. So, there is evidence to support the argument that there were tradesmen out of work. We have been told that there has been a shortage of tradesmen in the building industry for the last 20 years and it is pretty evident that in at least one period in the last 20 years there was not a shortage.

My honourable friend, when talking about the "big bad employer of labour", as he called him, did not worry about being consistent. He talked about the employers taking on a "whole swag of apprentices" and said that when their time was finished they would be thrown out of work. I say that if there has been a shortage of tradesmen all this time then there has been work for the new tradesmen resulting from these apprenticeships. I cannot follow the honourable member's argument. He can't have it both ways. Either there is a shortage or there is not. There must be work for the newly qualified tradesmen.

Regarding the shortened apprenticeship provisions in this industry with insufficient tradesmen to carry out the Loan programme, the honourable member said:

> One can easily imagine the strife the employer would be in if he had to deal with discontent among those apprentices who, although not having the initial educational qualifications, had become indentured for five years and then found that someone else with slightly higher qualifications could do the same course in three years.

Apparently he supports the proposal to upgrade semi-skilled and unskilled adults after an even shorter course, because he asked, "How can it possibly hurt if adults do not serve a full term of apprenticeship?" I ask him in turn what about the strife the employer would be in with all his apprentices if he should bring such adult trainees into his works to do an even shorter course than three years? How inconsistent can the honourable member be? Perhaps I should say, how naive can he get? I think he was being inconsistent when he said what he did in regard to one thing and supported something else which would have a serious effect.

Regarding his reference to the unions operating a closed shop in regard to apprenticeship trades, I see nothing wrong with this approach in protecting the apprentices' future. The strictest closed shop unions I have seen in operation are those covering the professions. Let anyone try to get into that exclusive sphere without having served a full apprenticeship and see how he gets on. Let anyone try to reduce the course required to get into the professions and see what an outcry there would be.

The Hon. F. J. Potter: But they can get in at any age.

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I can answer that one. The honourable member says no-one can get into the trades after they are 21. Perhaps that is so in theory, but I should like the honourable member to look at the position. Who, except people whose parents are sufficiently wealthy to maintain them after they are 21, can do the full course at the university in the professions? How would they live in the meantime? The honourable member's statement may be all right in theory but in practice it only supports the closed shop.

The Hon. L. R. Hart: What would you say about closed shops and the primary producers?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: Primary producers are in a closed shop. Let anyone on Yorke Peninsula who wants to start farming try to buy land there and start from scratch. Only a person who is already really established there and has a farm and the resources behind him can buy any other farm on the market. Do not let the honourable member tell me that primary production is not a closed shop; the cost of the land makes it a closed shop.

The Hon. C. D. Rowe: What is the honourable member proposing to do to make it an open shop?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I am not a rural man. Perhaps some of the rural members can tell the Minister. I only profess to have an industrial training and therefore I can speak on industrial matters. As to a closed shop in the professions, we have on our files the Legal Practitioners Act Amendment Bill, which will have just that effect and

will emphasize that people will not get into that profession unless they do the full course at the university. As to the union approach to migrants, it is a much better approach than that of people in the professions. There are people admitted to the trades classifications of builders and so on who come from overseas if they are over 21. The position here is, of course, that we do not support the practice where adults are brought into an industry with a shortened apprenticeship to jeopardize the position of those who are now serving their apprenticeship. What I said is relevant to the position, because I consider we must have tradesmen trained within the building industry to carry out the work. I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

The Hon. L. R. HART (Midland): I support the Bill. There has been some criticism that the amount of Loan money is decided in Canberra and that this Government has no say in the amount of the allocation to this State. That may be so, but the Government does have a say as to how that money is to be spent. In times of full employment the need for a large amount of Loan money to be made available is not as great as in times when there is a surplus of labour. In a depression an increased amount of Loan money is needed to take up the slack. Although some may say that this year there is not as much Loan money available as we should like, we must admit that the amount is sufficient under existing conditions.

As time goes by the maintenance of our public works increases and a larger sum is necessary to provide for public works. Maintenance and improvement are desirable when labour and finance are available for the purpose. It would be a calamity if public works competed with private enterprise on the labour market when labour was short. We must first look after our export industries and then provide necessary public facilities. The amount of money available this year, although perhaps not as much as we should like, is sufficient to tide us over the existing period.

Some projects listed on the Estimates seem to be long overdue. I refer first to the Barossa water district, which is one of the very old systems of reticulation in this State. At present it has a far greater drain on it than any other system. It was designed about 55 years ago. I make particular reference to the Two Wells area, where the supply was designed to provide water for domestic and stock purposes. However, development over recent years has been great, and the expected development over the next three or four decades is difficult to assess. In that area, apart from the normal increased demand for domestic and stock purposes, there has been the development of some 40-odd blocks, which has had the effect of completely over-taxing the present system. There are at least another 40 blocks abutting the present mains that are entitled to a service. With the supply of an adequate service there could be a further development of some 700 to 800 blocks in this area. It is doubtful whether we can continue to supply water adequately and economically for market garden purposes.

It may be necessary to institute some form of licensing system to regulate the activities of commercial market gardeners. This would be done in an attempt to induce them to take their industries to areas nearer the water supply. So far I have mentioned only the Two Wells area. Adjacent to this area is the Virginia district which now obtains its water supply from the sub-artesian basin, and each individual landowner provides his own supply. However, the position is approaching where development in this area will be such that we shall have more or less a township settlement, so that it will be impossible for each individual to supply himself from the underground basin. It is feared that the underground basin may have a limited life, so provision will be needed to supply a reticulated system to this area. This would be a big job that would require possibly a £300,000 to £400,000 scheme.

The Hon. R. C. DeGaris: Is there any evidence of salinity at the present time?

The Hon. L. R. HART: Yes, there is some evidence. The area is near the coast and, as the pressure of the basin is taken off, the pressure of the sea water may allow that water to infiltrate into the basin and that is why it is necessary that we do not completely drain the basin. If we do, it will let in the saline water, and it will be there for all time. Bearing in mind that what is done now will have to last for the next 30 or 40 years, it is essential to investigate the requirements of these areas and provide a system that will adequately cater for needs over that period. In addition, we have the highly developed areas of Elizabeth and Salisbury where a vast quantity of water is used for domestic purposes. A great deal of household gardening takes place in those areas and much water is needed. Supplying water to these areas has been responsible for taking the pressure from many of the other areas. The obvious answer is to go back to the reservoir itself and bring new mains from that source. The present mains are not sufficient to supply the existing demands. This is a long

range project that might take four or five years to complete, and it is pleasing to see that a start has been made on the work.

Another project long overdue is that of the fishing havens, especially the one at Edithburgh. Facilities for fishermen here are totally inadequate, to say the least. In fact, the facilities now at Sultana Beach were built in the depression years with a grant of £100 from the South Australian Government.

The Hon. C. R. Story: Does this figure include the fishermen's jetty?

The Hon. L. R. HART: That is what I am referring to now. It was built by the fishermen themselves with the grant of £100 and they have maintained it over the years at no cost to the Government. Those of us who have had the opportunity of seeing those facilities realize just how inadequate they are. It is pleasing to see that fishermen are to be rewarded for their efforts. I understand that in the facilities to be provided will be incorporated a boat ramp for trailer boats. This part of the world is attractive to the tourist and I hope that a project for the benefit of tourists will be incorporated in facilities for the fishermen.

The Hon C. R. Story: It will be very close to the new deep sea port.

The Hon. L. R. HART: It will be two miles away at the most, and it has a long and excellent beach. The project is long overdue and it is pleasing to see that the Government has at last recognized the needs of these people. I turn now to the subject of school buses. The Government is to expend another £130,000 on school buses. A necessary feature of education today is the transport of children from small schools to area schools. When this procedure is first submitted some members of the local population object. This can be appreciated as it means in some cases the closing of a local community centre, and locals are averse to having these centres closed. However, once an area or consolidated school has been in operation for some time and the children have become accustomed to getting their education at a bigger school, associating with more children, indulging in greater competition in their school work and enjoying better social facilities, they realize the great virtue there is in this type of education and the facilities provided. In no case would they ever wish to go back to their small schools and the inadequate facilities available there.

I compliment the Hon. Mr. Story on his reference to the salinity of water in our irrigation system on the River Murray. Much publicity is given these days to the need of adequate further irrigation projects, not only in South Australia but more so in the north of Australia. It would be a total waste of money to use our resources to develop further irrigation settlements if our present ones were being fouled up by the accumulation of saline water. This is a major problem facing us today. It is something we should investigate before we use our resources for developing further projects, the economic value of which we are not quite sure of. I do not wish to say anything further now on the Loan Estimates. An honest attempt has been made to provide sufficient money for those parts of the country now requiring development.

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN (Northern): I, briefly, support the Bill. It is an interesting document because of the manner in which money is allocated throughout the State and is spread over a wide area on many projects involving a number of Government departments. I refer, first of all, to the increase in the money made available to subsidize student hostels. Last year the sum spent was £137,000; this year it is increased to £200,000. This will be a good contribution to country students wishing to receive further education in the metropolitan area, because we are living in an age of specialization and it is becoming more necessary than ever for these students to have further opportunity of learning.

Further money has been allocated for schools in country areas. I mention two in particular—the primary school at Port Augusta and the Port Pirie Technical School. The Carlton Primary School at Port Augusta has been long awaited. It will not only serve a particular part of that rapidly growing city but will also make the Port Augusta Primary School more efficient, in that more room will be available in that school for libraries and other amenities. The Port Pirie Technical School is most important in a city where industry and smelting form a great part of its life.

The Harbors Board has two interesting allocations of money: Port Pirie is allocated £300,000 for wharves, and Thevenard, a long way to the west, at Ceduna, receives £126,000. The Hon. Mr. Robinson has just informed me that the project at Port Pirie has been approved by the Public Works Standing Committee. This news will be received with great delight in the Port Pirie area, because this port will become even more important with the completion of rail standardization and it is anticipated that a large part of our imports

and exports from and to our northern areas will pass over these wharves. The Thevenard wharf is becoming more important with the development of our gypsum deposits in that area. It will lead to a large industry because of the huge reserves of gypsum in that vicinity.

I particularly wanted to speak about what I consider is one of our romantic projects in South Australia—the allocation of money for the development of water resources and services throughout the State. One of the more interesting, if not one of the large, items is the £20,000 made available for the bores and the desalting plant at Coober Pedy. As honourable members know, Coober Pedy is a small opal-mining settlement in a very hot climate, with low rainfall, and the only means of obtaining water in that area, apart from the local rainfall, is carting it over bush roads. No railway services that area. The money allocated for this project is an indication of the appreciation of the difficulties of the people living there. It is also an example of an administration that considers all sections of the community, and not only those areas where perhaps the most pressure can be brought to bear.

I also see that the towns of Booborowie and Burra are to be allocated £10,000 each for water reticulation in those areas, which were promised water from the original duplicating main to Whyalla. However, when the proposed main was found to be too small and an enlarged main had to be substituted, it was decided to follow the line of the existing main—which, of course, meant that these towns would then be without their proposed supply. It was promised at the time that they would receive water at approximately the same time as they would had the duplicating main followed the originally proposed route. I am pleased that the Government is honouring its promise in this regard and that those areas will soon be served with water from the River Murray.

Then we see: Streaky Bay, £50,000, and the whole of the Tod River district, £693,000. This is interesting because this expenditure will be in one of our most rapidly developing rural districts. The development that is taking place on Eyre Peninsula is very great, and it depends on a reliable and good water supply. Stock numbers are increasing rapidly. This area produces one-third of our wheat and, I believe, one-seventh of our wool. This proportion will increase rapidly as new country is brought into production. The provision of water is necessary, and I compliment the department on its long-term planning.

The metropolitan area will receive a large proportion of the amount available. The Adelaide water district will receive £2,913,000, and £4,465,000 will be provided for sewers—a total of £7,378,000. In a rapidly developing city like Adelaide, this expenditure is necessary. In every other capital city there is water rationing at some time or another throughout the year, brought about sometimes because of lack of storage capacity and often because of the incapacity of the mains. This expenditure is to ensure the further development of the metropolitan area and to give security to the city people.

From time to time, both in this Chamber and in the press, there is criticism of the quality of the metropolitan water supply. I do not think it has ever been suggested that the water is injurious to health; the criticism has been levelled at its colour. I can appreciate the fairer sex being concerned about this on washing days. There are many reasons for the problem, which applies in every capital city. No water system is free from this problem because, to provide perfectly clear water, it would be necessary to have a filtration system in every household. Steel is used extensively in water reticulation systems; it is used in the domestic systems of every household. During times of low flow, rust and other sediment is inclined to collect in the pipes and, as soon as the flow is increased, there is some discolouration. Sudden flushing often occurs on washing days, when most domestic consumers increase their usage.

I believe we are fortunate to live in a State that is so well supplied by the Engineering and Water Supply Department. We can see how fortunate we are if we compare conditions in this State with those in many other States. Some months ago, when travelling in another State, I was interested to see in a public washroom a notice asking people not to waste water. This building was in an area receiving more than 30in. of rain a year, and it was built on the banks of a large river. After seeing this notice I was reminded of how well we were served. I bring these points forward not to compare country with city but to emphasize that the Government is doing the right thing in considering the needs of country areas that have a low rainfall and no reticulated water supply. When everyone is supplied with and assured of a reasonable water supply it will then be time for the Government to consider minor items, such as water discolouration.

A provision is made in this Bill for £62,000 to be available for improvements to the Port

Lincoln Freezing Works, which is run by the Government Produce Department. This expenditure has been made necessary by the regulations that now apply to all meat exported to America.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: There are no fruit fly problems there, are there?

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN: No, but we have to bring our meat up to American standards. This provision is urgent. I believe it is hoped to have much of the work completed before killing for this market starts, which will be at the conclusion of the lamb killing season. I support the Bill.

The Hon. K. E. J. BARDOLPH secured the adjournment of the debate.

SWINE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 26. Page 588.)

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE (Central No. 1): I support the second reading of this Bill. The principal Act provides for the payment of compensation to owners of swine in certain cases where a pig is destroyed by or by the order of an inspector because it is suffering from, or is suspected of suffering from, disease, or it dies from disease. Compensation is also payable to the owner of any carcass of a pig that any abattoirs or slaughterhouse condemns as unfit for human consumption because of disease. Where a pig is destroyed because it is suffering from or suspected of suffering from a disease, compensation is paid. By "disease" is meant any of the diseases listed in the interpretation section of the Act. This differs from the Cattle Compensation Act, in the interpretation section of which several diseases are mentioned as diseases within the meaning of the Act, but, as a result of the 1962 amendment, the diseases may be extended without the necessity for an amendment to be made to the Act. Therefore, a disease may be added by proclamation. I do not know why a similar amendment was not made at the same time in the Swine Compensation Act. It seems to me that it could well have been done. The rate at which compensation is payable under the circumstances I have mentioned is set out in the principal Act. If after destruction the pig is found to be free from disease the compensation is at market value. If after destruction the pig is found to be diseased the compensation is at seven-eighths of the market value or if the pig dies of disease and this is certified by an inspector it is in accordance with the prescribed scale.

A fund has been built up over the years since the principal Act came into force. This fund resulted from the levying of duty upon the sale of pigs or carcasses of pigs. The fund stood at £110,000 at June 30, 1962, and originally was solely for the purpose of the payment of the compensation provided under the Act. A wise move was made in 1962 when the Act was amended to allow some of this money to be spent each year on research into diseases affecting swine. This expenditure was limited to an amount of £2,500 a year. It is reasonable to believe that the expenditure of an amount each year on research of this nature will result in an improvement in the health of pigs in this State by using the findings resulting from such research to prevent disease in pigs. Thus the expenditure of this sum from the fund could result in the saving of the fund from the effects of a much heavier drain in the future.

Clauses 1 and 2 are merely machinery clauses. Clause 3 (*a*) apparently picks up an error in drafting made in 1962 in section 13 (1a), and subclause (*b*) is an improvement on section 13 (2) of the principal Act. The proposed amendment leaves no doubt about what is meant in this paragraph of the section. Clause 4 contains the real meat in the Bill. It is for the purpose of correcting an anomaly which had become evident in the principal Act because of the practice that had become evident of persons purchasing pigs without any agent entering into the transaction. I believe the amendment proposed in clause 4 effectively covers the situation. I therefore have pleasure in supporting the second reading.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS (Midland): Previously, when I had the opportunity to discuss the Swine Compensation Act, I did so at some length but I have no intention of speaking at such length this afternoon in supporting the Bill, which provides for some minor amendments and for some clarification. The second reading explanation of the Chief Secretary made the purpose of the Bill perfectly clear and therefore there is no need for me to elaborate on it. Clause 4 inserts a new section 13a, which provides for the payment of a swine duty by the purchaser. Provisions already exist in regard to an agent. Clause 3 seeks to make drafting amendments to amendments that were made in 1962. There is no purpose in my dwelling on this matter further and I therefore have much pleasure in supporting the second reading.

Bill read a second time and taken through Committee without amendment. Committee's report adopted.

WHEAT INDUSTRY STABILIZATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 26. Page 589.)

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN (Central No. 1): The object of this Bill is to insert into the principal Act something that was omitted in 1958 and again in 1963. On July 7, 1955, the Bulk Handling of Grain Act was assented to providing for the establishment of South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd. Section 29 of that Act authorized the company to make charges for the handling, storage and delivery of grain, and apparently the charges were to be determined by the company.

In November, 1955, the Act was amended giving power to the Wheat Board to deduct from amounts payable by the board to wheat-growers certain tolls and charges due to the company. The conditions were identical with those in this Bill. These arrangements were quite satisfactory to the growers and the company and also to those who were not members of the company. In 1958 this Act was repealed and replaced by a new measure, which in turn was repealed and replaced by the present Act in 1963. Both of these later Acts omitted section 12 of the 1955 Act and I cannot understand the reason because this took away the authority of the board to deduct the charges levied by the company, thereby putting the onus on the company to collect its own charges. I have perused the debates of 1958 and 1963 and the legislation brought down then to find a reason for the omission of the clause. The clause inserted now is identical with the clause omitted in 1958, but it certainly was not an omission.

The Hon. C. R. Story: In which year was it taken out?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: It was left out in the new Act introduced in 1958. The Bill now contains a lengthy clause that was there in 1955, so it was not an omission in the drafting of the new Act. It has been overlooked ever since.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: Are you referring to the whole of the clause?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: Yes. I appreciate that conferences were held between the States and the Commonwealth to have uniform wheat stabilization legislation, but I cannot see why this clause was omitted from the Act in 1958 and 1963. Although the board has continued to deduct those charges it apparently has had no authority to do so. This Bill will rectify that, and all sections of the industry are satisfied with the conditions. The grower will have paid his charges and the company will have collected from the board instead of from the individual. Under the Bill the board will have the authority to collect from non-members as well as from members of the company. The Act should satisfy all parties. Despite the fact that the clause was omitted from the Act in recent years, it appears to have been a satisfactory arrangement, and all were content to allow the deductions to be made.

To make the deduction legal it will be necessary to insert this clause to authorize the board to deduct the amount of charges set from time to time for receiving and handling wheat. Will the Minister clarify the point I now raise? The Bill uses the phraseology "harvesting of wheat". Under present conditions a large quantity of barley is harvested and sold, and a transit and storage charge is levied by the company on that barley. If the Bill used the term "wheat and grain" it would cover the deduction of the charges to barley growers, but it is not clear whether the Bill will do that. On a technicality it would restrict the authority of the board and the company. The charges associated with the handling of wheat would remain and would not affect other growers under the existing clause. It could have an effect on the handling of grain other than wheat and the storage and transit of such a commodity. The grower knows that these charges must be deducted before he is paid, and the company receives its payment from the board, so there should not be any difficulty. It is apparent that this is a satisfactory arrangement to all concerned. I support the second reading.

The Hon. G. J. GILFILLAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second reading.

The Hon. C. D. ROWE (Attorney-General): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Its principal purpose is to permit the use of the metric system of weights and measures in the pharmaceutical and drug trades, thereby giving effect to an agreement reached by Ministers of all States following a conference of officers in November of last year. The permissive use of the metric system has been sought by the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, the Australian Pharmaceutical Science Association, the Society of Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemists of Australia and the Director-General of Public Health. The current British

Pharmacopoeia and the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary now use metric terms only. Although the principal object of the Bill is to permit the use of the metric system in the pharmaceutical and drug trades, it was agreed at the conference that those States which had not already done so would take action to permit the use of the system in the trade generally, subject to the requirement that the nett avoirdupois weight or normal Imperial measure should also be marked upon any package marked in metric terms.

Clause 5 amends section 19 of the principal Act (which requires all sales by weight to be by avoirdupois weight) by inserting the words "or metric" after the word "avoirdupois" so that section 19 will permit sales by weight to be by either system. Clause 4 inserts new section 18a into the principal Act requiring that packages held for use in trade and marked in terms of metric weight or measure shall also indicate the corresponding avoirdupois weight or normal measure of capacity. Subsection (2) confers power to make regulations exempting certain goods from this requirement. It is anticipated that goods used in the pharmaceutical and drug trades will be so exempted. Subsection (3) provides for the establishment by regulation of equivalent weights and measures in both metric and avoirdupois or Imperial weights and measures.

Clause 7 extends the scope of section 57b of the principal Act, dealing with departmental verifications of measures and measuring instruments, to weights and weighing instruments. It is intended that the accuracy of chemists' scales, weights, etc., of prime importance to public health, will be brought under departmental supervision. This governmental supervision will bring South Australia into line with practices followed in the other States. Clauses 3 and 6 make consequential amendments. Clause 8 inserts a series of metric weights and measures into the Third Schedule to the principal Act which sets out the standard weights and measures for the State.

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

CATTLE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 26. Page 589.)

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE (Central No. 1): I support the second reading of this Bill, which does in regard to cattle what the Swine Compensation Act Amendment Bill does in regard to pigs. The principal Act provides for the payment of compensation to owners of cattle in certain cases. It is payable in the same set of circumstances as apply in the Swine Compensation Act, except in one regard: it is interesting to note that, where cattle are found to have suffered disease, payment is at three-quarters of the market value whereas in the case of pigs it is at seven-eighths of the market value. I do not know the reason for that difference, but there it is. Another omission from the principal Act compared with the Swine Compensation Act is in regard to the amount of money paid from the fund for the purpose of research into diseases in cattle. Again, I do not understand that omission. Perhaps the Minister can enlighten me.

Clause 4 of the Bill legalizes a practice that has, apparently, grown up in the industry over the years, where certain firms have been purchasing cattle direct from owners and paying the duty payable. The main purpose of this Bill is to deal with that practice. It also corrects a few clerical errors discovered in the principal Act.

The Hon. L. R. HART (Midland): I, too, support this Bill, which in effect merely legalizes a practice now in operation. In fact, Bills similar to this have been found necessary in the past for this purpose, and any amending legislation of this sort is good. Laws are made to assist, not to hinder, and, if a practice is adopted within an Act that assists the people concerned with its administration, then I believe that that Act should be amended accordingly. This Act is a good one. The cattle compensation fund over the years has gradually built up. Last year it increased by approximately £7,500. This proves that, if there are facilities for compensation for diseased cattle and those cattle are destroyed, it helps to free the industry of the incidence of disease. The broadening of this Act in 1962 by inserting an amendment to allow for the declaring of a disease by regulation rather than by an amending Bill was also good. The Hon. Mr. Kneebone referred to two points that he could not understand. I admit that I, too, do not know the answers to them. There may be a good reason; I should be interested to know it. My going through the clauses would serve no useful purpose, as that has been done already.

Bill read a second time and taken through Committee without amendment. Committee's report adopted.

FRUIT FLY (COMPENSATION) BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 26. Page 588.)

The Hon. A. J. SHARD (Leader of the Opposition): I support this Bill, which is similar to the previous ones passed in this Chamber between 1959 and 1963. It has for its purpose the payment of compensation to people unfortunate enough to be affected by a ban on fruit and certain vegetables within their areas resulting from fruit fly—in this case, in Port Augusta and the surrounding districts. It has been the practice to pay compensation to people not allowed to get rid of their fruit in the usual way; that is fair enough. Clause 4 of the Bill enables payment to be made much earlier than was the case previously. A claim must be lodged by November 1 this year. Usually, it is February 1 of the succeeding year. This new arrangement is good. I can never understand why one normally has to wait so long for compensation.

Last week the Premier announced that we might get no more bananas in this State. After reading press reports, I thought either this Government or the New South Wales Government was indulging in unpleasantness and retaliation. However, I was pleased to learn that the Premier announced in another place that he had no thought of retaliation. What is happening in relation to bananas coming into this State and citrus fruit going to New South Wales for sale there or for transport to Japan and New Zealand is serious. I think South Australia will be the loser if, as a result of its actions in relation to bananas, our citrus exports are affected. New South Wales is our main source of supply of bananas, and if imports into South Australia are affected New South Wales growers will be detrimentally affected. On the other hand, South Australian citrus and tomato growers will have to find new markets. New South Wales people will not be deprived of citrus fruit or tomatoes, because I understand they have a reasonable supply from the Murrumbidgee area. Perhaps the Hon. Mr. Story will be able to tell us more about this subject.

I hope there has been no thought by either State of scoring off the other. There should be commonsense planning by both States to the advantage of each. The press report I have read suggests retaliation, and that is not a good principle. As the Premier announced in another place that he had no thought of retaliation, I hope the two States can get together and solve the problem. I do not think we get enough tropical fruits, and if pineapples are to be affected by this restriction, as I have heard suggested, we shall have to put up with the restriction. I have been on this earth for many years, and it seems to me to be a strange coincidence that we should have found it necessary to restrict banana imports at the same time as New South Wales has found it necessary to restrict imports of tomatoes and oranges into that State. At least a dozen people have told me that they think it is a serious matter that bananas may not be available here. This matter is particularly serious in the Murray districts, where citrus fruits are grown. I understand that the Premiers of South Australia and New South Wales will discuss this matter, and I hope that a satisfactory solution will be found. I hope that fruit fly will never come to this State from other States.

The Hon. C. R. STORY (Midland): I support the Bill. At the outset, I wish to say how pleased I am at the efforts of the public in keeping the commercial growing areas of this State free of fruit fly. The Government, and particularly the Agriculture Department, are to be commended for the work they have done. A most responsible attitude has been taken towards moving fruit from areas where outbreaks have occurred. Any outbreaks we have had have been caused by fruit brought from other States, and since the first outbreak we have taken stringent methods to eradicate the fly in the areas where outbreaks have occurred. These attempts have been most successful; on only one occasion has there been a recurrence of fruit fly in an area that was thought to be clear of it.

Like the Hon. Mr. Shard, I am perturbed that difficulties have occurred with New South Wales in relation to bananas. I am even more perturbed that that State should have levelled an accusation against South Australia that fruit fly is established in commercial areas here. I understand that that statement was made by the New South Wales Minister of Agriculture during a debate in the House. Nothing could be further from the truth. If it is suggested that our Agriculture Department is hiding anything to enable South Australian fruit to go to New South Wales, the lie should be given to it forthwith. I think that has been done in another place. South Australia has had a proud record in its trade with the Eastern States in citrus fruits over the years; in fact, New South Wales is considered to be one of the traditional markets for our citrus fruits. One of the traditional markets for Queensland and New South Wales bananas is South Australia.

After all these years of trading, surely we do not have to get silly about this matter. We have always had to supply certificates to the New South Wales Agriculture Department, which is quite proper, but as from October 1 it will not be sufficient to supply a certificate of cleanliness.

South Australian producers of citrus will be placed in an awkward position for two reasons; first, costs will rise considerably because of the demands of the New South Wales Government, and secondly, it will be difficult to conform to the regulations. It has been suggested that fruits to be consumed in New South Wales or exported from a New South Wales port will have to be fumigated with methyl bromide. Methyl bromide is a compound that one does not allow to float about everywhere. If it is to do its job properly, it must be confined in a proper fumigation centre. Much capital cost would be involved and as we have many packers in this State who export to other States it would mean considerable financial expenditure to set up the proper plant to have this fumigation done. It is not just a matter of throwing a tent over some cases of fruit. The alternative is cold storage for 14 days and to keep fruit in cold storage for that period is not only detrimental to the fruit but also quite costly. It is not in all parts of the State that cold stores are available to do this job and this would mean long transportation, unless much money were spent to provide this storage.

The position seems to have arisen because New South Wales is having some difficulty in getting citrus fruit into Japan. I believe that the Japanese regulations provide that a country in which the fruit is located cannot export to Japan if fruit fly is suspected. I do not know whether New South Wales sets itself up as a country on its own, but the position would be difficult as it is known that in Western Australia the Mediterranean fruit fly has been present for a long time. Queensland and New South Wales have had the Queensland fruit fly for some years. Often South Australia has been required to send citrus fruit to the Eastern markets. This entails a long journey, and to have the fruit held for an extra 14 days for no apparent reason is quite ridiculous; and that is one reason why South Australia has been called upon to supply, on behalf of the whole Australian citrus fruit industry, the export market. The proposed regulation, which is likely to be introduced on October 1, could cut down the whole of the Australian citrus exports.

Victoria is in the unfortunate position in its producing areas, and has been for quite a long time, of not being able to supply its quota for the New Zealand citrus market, and growers there have had to conform to the same type of regulation that New South Wales is talking about imposing now; so South Australia would virtually take over the export trade for the rest of Australia. I should think that if this provision were applied it would result in great financial loss to growers in our citrus growing areas, because the export market is not always as good as the traditional Melbourne and Sydney markets. I cannot understand the psychology of the department in New South Wales.

The Hon. L. R. Hart: Or of their Minister.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: That is so. There is certainly no dispute between the banana growers in New South Wales and the citrus growers in South Australia, nor as far as I can understand is there any dispute between the producers of citrus fruits in New South Wales and South Australia; and I am in fairly close touch with this matter. This is something that is on top level and something that the South Australian Government tried to negotiate over the last five months, but without success. Correspondence has not been readily answered and there has been prevarication over the whole matter. I know that our Premier has had talks with New South Wales and I sincerely hope that something useful will come out of them.

I draw honourable member's attention to a statement made by Mr. J. J. Medley, the General Manager of the Murray Citrus Growers' Co-operative Association (Australia) Limited in the *Advertiser* yesterday. He made a very moderate and well-balanced appraisal of the position. He said he hoped that this action was not retaliative. Mr. Medley pointed out the very great difficulties and the financial loss that would result to the two industries concerned. At present the South Australian citrus industry, in common with the remainder of the Australian citrus industry, cannot afford to miss a mouth that is likely to be prepared to eat an orange. One would think that we were back in the pre-federation times!

It is high time that we woke up to the fact that we are a trading set of States, and we should get on with our business. I was glad of the opportunity while this Bill was before us to say a few words about the position in South Australia, and once again I want to commend the Agriculture Department and the people of the State for keeping the commercial

fruitgrowing areas in South Australia clear of the fruit fly. When I say "commercial fruitgrowing areas" I mean the areas from which any fruit would move commercially into another State. I support the Bill.

Bill read a second time and taken through Committee without amendment. Committee's report adopted.

NURSES REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from August 26. Page 590.)

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN (Central No. 1): I support the Bill, but do so with some trepidation. I am concerned with the inclusion of that part which deals with the registration of dental nurses. It is not my desire to repeat what has already been said during the debate, especially on the industrial side by the Hon. Mr. Shard, who did this admirably. I can assure honourable members that the fears he expressed are real. He stated that once these girls became registered as dental nurses they would be outside the ambit of their present award, a fact that cannot be disputed, despite some opinions to the contrary.

It was suggested by Mr. Shard that the Royal Australian Nurses Association would do something in this regard. It is quite apparent that the South Australian branch of that association has been approached for the enrolment of these girls as members of the association and an application is now being made by the Royal Australian Nurses Association for an amendment of its constitution to provide for associate members. That will raise some problems. Will it be some time in the future when these girls can be enrolled by the association? What protection will they have? When this application is dealt with by the Industrial Registrar it will be rejected. The term "associate member" can mean anything to anybody. The Minister stated that this training is not compulsory, and that is quite true. The Act does not say that girls are to be compelled to undergo a course of training or make application for registration. It will be a voluntary action. That raises grave doubts in my mind about the Bill. The Hon. Mr. Story made some observations during the debate with which I do not agree. When dealing with the question of dental nurses he stated:

> The Bill will enable them to be in the same category as trained nursing sisters.

The Hon. C. R. Story: That is when they are registered; I meant only when they are registered.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: I accept that that is what the honourable member meant. There is no comparison between a dental nurse and a trained nursing sister. Furthermore, there is no comparison with a trained midwife either. If this had been debated 50 years ago I would have stated certain things relating to registration and his reference to it, but I repeat that there cannot be any comparison between those classes of nurses. If Mr. Story approached a qualified registered nursing sister and suggested to her that she was in the same category as a trained dental nurse registered under the provisions of this Bill I would hate to imagine the reception he would get. It is purely and simply a voluntary training scheme for girls who desire to avail themselves of it.

The Hon. C. R. Story: But those nurses are registered for different purposes, aren't they?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: Of course they are. When a statement is made that this will place these girls in the same category as a trained nursing sister I do not know who is being fooled—ourselves or somebody else!

The Hon. C. R. Story: They will be in the same category because they will be registered; it does not mean that they are doing the same job.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: If qualifying to be registered gives them status as a professional, my understanding must be adrift. I cannot imagine any analogy between them merely because both are registered.

The Hon. F. J. Potter: They are not really registered, they are enrolled.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: I understand that a register is kept and the term "registering the nurses" is used. If they are not registered, and only purely and simply enrolled, I do not understand the Bill. Mr. Story mentioned that they would be trained at the new dental hospital. I appreciate his remarks about that hospital, but not only professional people use it, as it is also used by the general public. The institution, as a hospital, cannot be praised too highly, and members are aware of the purpose of the hospital and the services provided. When it is said that these girls will train at the dental hospital I cannot see how it can be accomplished. I appreciate that there are 10 girls doing full-time training at the hospital; I also appreciate Mr. Story's

remarks that this hospital is training the staff for hospital purposes and that only the highest qualified girls are required.

I agree that the hospital should have a highly trained staff, but I do not see how these girls can be trained there. The dental hospital has been overtaxed for space for some time, and in 1963 additions were approved by the Public Works Standing Committee at an estimated cost of £239,000, but this did not proceed because the additions would not meet the requirements of the hospital or the general public. A new reference was submitted to the Public Works Standing Committee on June 4, 1964, and it was approved on August 11 at an estimated cost of £836,900. It involved a programme of practically rebuilding the dental hospital. It is probable that in another five or six years the facilities at the hospital and the clinic will not meet requirements. It will be impossible to enlarge the dental hospital in Frome Road as there is not room to do so, and a new site will have to be found for a dental hospital. Because of this I fail to see how it can be used for the training of these girls under the terms of the Bill.

The Hon. C. R. Story: What do you think they will use for nurses at the dental hospital?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: As I pointed out, there are 10 girls doing full-time training there now who will be employed by that hospital. That is, they will be trained by the hospital for the hospital. Dental surgeons require chairside assistants, and those girls will be employed by the private dental surgeons themselves. I do not know whether the honourable member realizes that large numbers of girls are employed in this way.

The Hon. F. J. Potter: The private dentists expect the present set-up to continue.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: Are these girls receiving any training at the dental hospital?

The Hon. F. J. Potter: No.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: The girls will not be taught at the Adelaide Dental Hospital, as indicated by the Hon. Mr. Story.

The Hon. F. J. Potter: But the Bill is wide in its terms.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: I am not suggesting that the Bill is not wide enough for these girls to go through a course of training by some other institution but I am criticizing statements made by Mr. Story that these girls will be trained at the Adelaide Dental Hospital. In my opinion, that would be impracticable.

The Hon. C. R. Story: Some of them will be trained there.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: Section 33nb provides for entitlement to enrolment as a dental nurse. It states:

> Every person shall be entitled to be enrolled as a dental nurse who proves to the satisfaction of the board that— (*a*) . . . prescribed; or (*b*) in the case of a person who, upon the commencement of the Nurses Registration Act Amendment Act, 1964, was employed as a dental chairside assistant, such person (i) had been so employed for a period of three years.

Leaving that and returning to paragraph (*a*), we see:

> Such person has passed such examination and has undergone such course of training as are prescribed.

The words "as are prescribed" cause me some concern. Approximately 200 girls have already undergone a course of training and had certificates issued to them on passing their final examination here in South Australia. This training course started in New South Wales, by agreement with the dental board there and other interested persons. They agreed upon a course of training, and the University of New South Wales was associated with it, too. Then it was extended to Victoria. From New South Wales and Victoria it came to South Australia. It is a course of lectures (no practical work being involved) and work at home, for which the girls have to pay. They may be assisted by the dental surgeons employing them.

The Hon. C. R. Story: Is this in New South Wales?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: No; this is here in South Australia. The first part of the course is the introduction and ethics. Then they go on to office management (Parts I, II, III and IV), dental jurisprudence, dental anatomy, pathology, and demonstrations in relation to deportment. Then they come on to preventive dentistry, and diet and nutrition, followed by pharmacology, and bacteriology and sterilization; chairside assisting and demonstrations in that regard; then radiology and prosthetic dentistry, followed by demonstrations in relation to radiology and prosthetic dentistry. Then they come on to anaesthesia, local and general; oral surgery (Parts I and II); first-aid and emergencies; orthodontics; crown and bridge work; and periodontia. Finally, there is dental health education. All these subjects are included in the course that these girls are required to do.

There is nothing in this clause stating that any recognition will be given to that course; it merely states "course of training as prescribed". I understand the board will be the

authority to prescribe this course of training. I believe that honourable members have not sufficient information before them on this topic. I join other honourable members in asking this pertinent question, whether this training will be considered in relation to the Act or whether there will be a completely new course of training that these 200 girls already holding certificates will have to go through before having an opportunity of becoming registered or enrolled, as the Honourable Mr. Potter suggested, as a dental nurse? I suggest that these girls who have gone through this course of training and hold the certificates issued to them should be recognized. After all, these certificates are not issued to persons who do not know what they are doing. The lectures are given by men of high standing in the profession.

The Hon. C. R. Story: Which is the board?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: The board referred to in this Bill is the Nurses Registration Board, but section 33nb (1) (*b*) (i) states:

. . . had been so employed for a period of three years.

Under this Bill, if a girl has been employed as a chairside assistant or an attendant for a period of three years by a dental surgeon, she is immediately entitled to be enrolled, provided she applies within 12 months of the Act coming into operation. She need not have had any training, and any training she has had may have been received from the employing dental surgeon; but, provided she has been employed for three years, she is entitled to be enrolled, even without proper training.

The Hon. F. J. Potter: There would not be very many girls without training.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: I should say there would be a considerable number, in the final analysis—that between 400 and 450 girls would be employed as dental assistants, which is the term used in their awards. I should think about 50 per cent of them have had training, and a considerable number would have been employed for a period of three years by a dental surgeon as a chairside assistant. They are eligible for enrolment, yet it seems that a girl who has undergone that lengthy training I have mentioned and has a certificate may be compelled to go through a long course again, a course that will be prescribed by the board.

Then we have the type of girl who has been employed for a period of two years and has passed an examination to be approved by the board. We do not know what that examination will be, whether it will follow the lines of the examination to which I have previously referred or whether it will be a completely new one. They are points which give me much concern. There are provisions in the Bill enabling a girl to be registered who has qualified in another State if she satisfies the board that her qualifications are of a satisfactory standard.

I am greatly concerned about the phraseology of the new Part IIIc. Further information should be given to the Council about the course of training and what is required of a girl. The course of training to which I have referred is a lengthy one. I do not know why the course should include training in prosthetics. Surely that work would be done by a dental technician or a dental surgeon. There is already an Act of Parliament that debars any person other than one with high qualifications in dentistry from performing highly technical work in the human mouth. I am sure that the dental nurse will never be called upon to do prosthetic work. Furthermore, I cannot imagine that girls will be called upon to work in a laboratory or make dentures. Apparently it is considered that dental nurses should have a rudimentary training in prosthetics. However, the course is an extensive one, and I should like to be satisfied that recognition would be given to those girls who had completed such a course. I emphasize that these girls have much to lose. I should like to see written into the Bill that the course of training that these girls have taken and the certificates they hold will be recognized by the board.

I support the second reading of the Bill with some trepidation. I think that the Hon. Mr. Shard used the term, "Time will tell." I feel sure that that term could well be applied to this Bill, and I believe that if this Bill is passed we shall have an amendment before us in the near future to rectify some anomalies that will become apparent.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.30 p.m. the Council adjourned until Wednesday, September 2, at 2.15 p.m.