

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

Thursday, October 3, 1968

The PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir Lyell McEwin) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

**ASSENT TO BILLS**

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

Advances for Homes Act Amendment,  
Advances to Settlers Act Amendment,  
Homes Act Amendment.

**COMMONS VISITOR**

The PRESIDENT: I draw the attention of the Council to the presence in the gallery of Mr. Cyril James, B.A., and Mrs. James. Mr. James is a Deputy Principal Clerk of the House of Commons and is attached to the Commons Select Committee on Education and Science. On behalf of the members of the Legislative Council, I extend a warm welcome to Mr. and Mrs. James and trust their stay in South Australia will prove both interesting and pleasant.

**QUESTIONS****BRIDGE AT MURRAY BRIDGE**

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: I seek leave to make a brief statement prior to asking a question of the Minister of Roads and Transport.

Leave granted.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: During the period of office of the Labor Government there was much concern about the condition of the bridge at Murray Bridge because the main bolts needed replacing and the iron in the structure was crystallized. Since at that stage it was proposed to realign the highway to by-pass the township, it was decided that a new bridge would have to be built. It was becoming a case of "Murray bridge is falling down". At the instigation of the Highways Department, much work was carried out by Mines Department officers in investigating what foundations would be needed for a new bridge. Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say what progress has been made in these investigations concerning a new bridge either at Murray Bridge or in the vicinity?

The Hon. C. M. HILL: Some repair work has recently been carried out on the old bridge. New problems have been encountered

in regard to the department's investigations concerning the site of the proposed new structure. One of the major difficulties is that of testing to find a suitable rock base, so that the new structure can be built on an adequate foundation. To inform the honourable member fully, I shall obtain a complete report from the department and make it available as quickly as possible.

**SNOWTOWN SCHOOL RESIDENCE**

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: I ask leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Minister representing the Minister of Education.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: My attention has been drawn to the condition of the residence of the Headmaster of the Snowtown School. I understand that the Headmaster lives in an old and unsuitable building that is cracked, in poor condition and overdue for replacing. Will the Minister ascertain from his colleague when this outdated building will be replaced?

The Hon. C. M. HILL: I shall make inquiries of my colleague.

**FROST DAMAGE**

The Hon. V. G. SPRINGETT: Has the Minister of Agriculture obtained a reply to my recent question about the effect of frost and salinity on citrus trees at Mypolonga?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I undertook to take this matter up with the Minister of Lands so that officers of both the Agriculture Department and the Lands Department could inspect the area and make a report on the matter. A very comprehensive report has been provided; in essence it says that the frost damage in the area was quite considerable, particularly on citrus. The frost damage may have taken its toll on other varieties of fruit as well. For instance, 50 per cent of the lemon crop was damaged; 2 per cent of the grapefruit was affected and 7 per cent of Valencia oranges; while navel oranges that were on the tree at the time were damaged. Some of this damage has been attributed to frost, and some to salinity. The Lands Department is at present preparing a document so that settlers in the Mypolonga area will be able to forward to the department information of their losses, with a view to the Minister considering what assistance can be given by his department.

### CADETSHIPS

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: My question is directed to the Chief Secretary, as Leader of the Government in this Council and, of course, because this is a matter of policy that affects a number of departments under the administration of several Ministers. I have been approached by some of my constituents, parents of children who are approaching the Matriculation year at high school and who may be considering entry to the South Australian Public Service. Will the Chief Secretary ascertain for me the number of cadetships available to such people for entry into Government departments and semi-government departments?

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I shall obtain that information for the honourable member.

### MATRICULATION CLASSES

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: Has the Minister of Local Government, representing the Minister of Education, a reply to the question I asked on September 26 regarding the Education Department's plans for additional Matriculation classes, if any, to be established in the country in 1969 and their location?

The Hon. C. M. HILL: The establishment of additional Matriculation classes in country high schools for 1969 has been closely investigated by the Education Department. It has been decided that such classes are justified on the score of numbers at Bordertown High School and Heathfield High School. Approval has been gained for arrangements to be made to establish classes in these schools. It is not proposed to establish classes in other country high schools in 1969.

### THEVENARD CHANNEL

The Hon. R. A. GEDDES: Can the Minister of Agriculture, representing the Minister of Works, say when the deepening of the channel at Thevenard will commence?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: I will ascertain that information for the honourable member.

### BOLIVAR EFFLUENT

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: Has the Minister of Agriculture, representing the Minister of Works, a reply to the question I asked on September 25 regarding the effluent from the Bolivar treatment works?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: The Minister of Works reports in reply to the honourable member's first question:

The decision has been taken by the Government that effluent is to be made available to private landholders for private development,

and two off-channel pumping sumps have been constructed adjacent to the outfall channel in part section 178 and 139, hundred of Port Adelaide. Effluent is available to landholders from either of the sumps under formal agreement. The cost of the effluent under the agreement has been fixed at one cent a thousand gallons, plus a small annual charge based on the rate of effluent to be pumped. To date a large number of inquiries have been received by the Engineering and Water Supply Department but only one very small landholder has applied to enter into a formal agreement to take effluent from one sump.

In reply to the honourable member's second question, the Minister reports:

The feasibility of effluent usage by established market gardening and lucerne growing enterprises in the area is a matter of both public health and economics. The committee of inquiry considered that the Bolivar effluent could be used for irrigation of all crops except vegetables which may be eaten in the raw state (i.e. salad vegetables). As most vegetables may be eaten in the raw state the value of effluent to the market gardening industry in the Virginia district is very limited.

As indicated in the report of the committee of inquiry, the effluent quality is suitable for lucerne growing and irrigation of pastures. However, unless the areas to be irrigated are located near the source of the effluent, the studies carried out by the committee of inquiry indicated that the economics of such a project are unfavourable. It will be noted that the areas recommended for irrigation projects by the committee of inquiry were in fact located near the out-fall channel and to the west of the Lower North Road. The pumping of effluent to the relatively small existing lucerne areas would be particularly uneconomical.

Regarding the third question, I have it on hearsay only that at least one landholder in the area may subdivide his holdings and sell certain parts. As I have stated previously, the department has not entered into any formal agreement to supply effluent. However, formal applications for effluent supply (under agreement) by any landholders would receive consideration by the Engineering and Water Supply Department.

In reply to the last question, the report of the committee of inquiry indicated that a total summer effluent flow of about 25,000,000 gallons a day would be available in 1981. When this has been allocated, further applications would have to be refused.

### LAURA BRIDGE

The Hon. R. A. GEDDES: I seek leave to make a short statement prior to asking a question of the Minister of Roads and Transport.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R. A. GEDDES: A fair amount of criticism has been levelled at the Highways Department over the length of time it has taken to construct a bridge immediately south

of Laura. Will the Minister find out for me why it has taken so long to construct this bridge and how much this construction has cost to date?

The Hon. C. M. HILL: I shall find out that information for the honourable member.

#### KULPARA SCHOOL

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: Some short time ago I asked the Minister of Local Government, representing the Minister of Education, a question about the possibility of obtaining a new schoolhouse at Kulpara. Has he a reply?

The Hon. C. M. HILL: The Housing Trust has no land at Kulpara on which a school residence could be erected. However, there is a vacant block of Crown land, and an approach has been made to the Director of Lands concerning its availability.

With regard to school accommodation, the Public Buildings Department has been asked to provide an additional timber classroom at Kulpara. Due to the large number of requests of this nature that the Public Buildings Department has in hand, it is not possible at this stage to say when the accommodation will be available.

#### METROPOLITAN ABATTOIRS

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: On September 26 I asked the Minister of Roads and Transport a question regarding a pedestrian crossing adjacent to the Metropolitan Abattoirs. Has he a reply?

The Hon. C. M. HILL: The provision of pedestrian facilities, whether at grade or by way of subway or over-pass, is initially the responsibility of the local authority. Any such request must therefore be channelled through council—in this case the Corporation of the City of Enfield.

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS (Chief Secretary): I move:

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

The principal object of this Bill is to resolve difficulties which have arisen in relation to the application of the Friendly Societies Act to some of the operations of friendly societies in this State. As honourable members will be aware, some of these societies, which make available medical and hospital benefits to their members, have sought and obtained registration under the National Health Act of the

Commonwealth, thus ensuring for their members the payment of an additional (Commonwealth) benefit in appropriate cases. In consequence of this registration the Commonwealth Government maintains a very close watch on the activities of these societies so far as those activities relate directly or indirectly to the payment of Commonwealth benefits. In addition, by virtue of their incorporations under the Friendly Societies Act, these societies also come under the supervision of the Public Actuary of this State.

This Bill, therefore, amongst other things, proposes amendments to the principal Act to ensure as far as possible that the respective responsibilities of the State and Commonwealth authorities are delineated and duplication of effort is avoided and conflicts are resolved. To consider the Bill in some detail:

Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 3 is intended to resolve a conflict. This turns on the provisions of the principal Act which set out the purposes for which societies may, under the law in this State, make payments from their medical and hospital funds. Under the Act these funds must be kept as separate entities since it is possible for a contributor to contribute to one and not to the other. The purposes for which each fund may be expended are set out in section 7 of the principal Act at paragraphs v and vii. However, recently the Commonwealth Government decided to allow a payment, from the funds which it supervises, in respect of artificial heart valves where that payment could be made out of a hospital benefit fund. However, under the law in this State, payments could not be made from such a fund although they could have been made from a medical benefit fund. Fortunately in this case it was possible by other means to secure the payment of such a benefit but it seems desirable to ensure, as far as possible, this situation does not recur. Accordingly this clause in substance amends section 7 of the principal Act by extending the purposes for which payments may be made from hospital benefit funds.

Clauses 4 and 5 propose amendments consequential upon the adoption of a system of decimal currency. Clause 6 is intended to recognize the extent of Commonwealth supervision over the activities of friendly societies registered under the National Health Act and to avoid the necessity of the Public Actuary being obliged to examine any matter which has already been examined and approved by the Commonwealth authorities. Clause 7 is one of a series of measures designed

to give effect to the Government's policy of ensuring that there are no obstacles to the diversion of available funds for the purposes of home building. In 1966 amendments were made to the principal Act to permit friendly societies to establish permanent building societies so that not inconsiderable funds could be released for home building purposes. The amendments provided that the only shareholders of these permanent building societies were to be the friendly society or societies which established them. In practice, however, it has been found that when the friendly societies attempted to establish such permanent building societies they found that they would be liable to lose significant income tax concessions in their operation, income tax concessions which arise from the general co-operative nature of friendly societies' activities.

Accordingly, it is proposed to extend the limitation on the shareholding in the proposed permanent building societies by including as well as the establishing friendly societies the members of those friendly societies and this is effected by this clause. As a corollary, lending by these permanent building societies will be confined to shareholders, thus reinforcing the co-operative nature of the enterprise and preserving the taxation concessions.

Clauses 8 to 13 propose amendments consequential on the adoption of a system of decimal currency. Clause 14 is intended to permit a society when it so desires, and to require a society when directed by the Public Actuary so to do, to appoint a firm of registered company auditors in the place of the "two or more" auditors at present provided for. This recognizes the fact that the complexity of the business of some societies demands the attention of formally qualified auditors and will guard against losses consequent on additional expenses being incurred when a single auditor or one of two auditors dies during the progress of an audit. Clauses 15 to 19 again are consequential on the adoption of the system of decimal currency.

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

#### BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second reading.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS (Chief Secretary): I move:

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

This Bill, which is one of a series of measures designed to give effect to the Government's policy of ensuring that there are no obstacles

to the diversion of available funds for the purposes of home building, is complementary to clause 7 of the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill, 1968, and makes amendments to the principal Act consequent on the amendments made to the Friendly Societies Act by that clause. Clauses 1 and 2 are formal. Clause 3 amends section 4 (10) of the principal Act by providing that permanent building societies may be established by friendly societies so long as shareholding in those building societies is confined to the friendly societies and their members. Previously, shareholding was limited to the friendly societies only and in practice this proved to be impracticable. Clause 4 is consequential on clause 3 and is intended to ensure that the rules of permanent building societies, established as permitted by these amendments, will provide for the necessary limitation of shareholding.

The Hon. D. H. L. BANFIELD secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### STOCK DISEASES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from October 1. Page 1506.)

The Hon. L. R. HART (Midland): I think it can safely be said that one of the main risks in the control and eradication of animal diseases for some time was the control of the animals themselves. However, through changed situations, one of the problems today is being able to control those who have been in contact with animals that have infectious diseases. Stockowners and authorities in this State have been very conscious of the effect that stock disease does and can have on the economy of this country.

The earliest legislation on stock diseases in South Australia was contained in the various Scab Acts from 1840 to 1867. We find that the first Act dealing with stock diseases was introduced only four years after the Colony was founded. Scab, the major disease at that time, was estimated, in 1843, to have affected 75 per cent of the sheep population. This disease, no doubt, came to Australia with the first sheep introduced here. Undoubtedly, it withstood the enforced quarantine of the long sea voyages. During those voyages, some diseases ran their incubation period, and disappeared. Scab was finally eradicated in 1866, and from then on some attention was paid to the control of diseases in cattle. Tuberculosis was a disease to which attention was then

paid, and provision was made in the Health Act of 1898 for the inspection of dairy herds and the destruction of obviously diseased cattle.

Effective control over tuberculosis made little progress until about 1939, in which year the now standard "intradermal caudal fold" tubercular test was introduced. In about the year 1941, when Japan entered the Second World War, armed personnel from the United States were stationed in Australia and they demanded certified tuberculosis-free milk. Amendments then became necessary to the Stock and Poultry Diseases Act, empowering the enforcement of the testing of dairy herds. After the war the testing was extended to all dairying districts and, as a consequence, we have brought tuberculosis under complete control. Constant vigilance has given Australia an outstanding advantage over other countries by its freedom from many of the most devastatingly infectious diseases. However, unfortunately, people do not always avail themselves of the facilities available to them for the eradication of disease from their animals.

In South Australia we have what is known as the ovine brucellosis accreditation scheme, whereby the owners of sheep flocks may, by following a certain laid-down procedure, have their flocks declared free from this disease, provided that during the testing period there are no animals recording a negative test. Many stud breeders have taken advantage of this scheme and possess certificates certifying their flocks free from ovine brucellosis. However, some breeders are not using the accreditation scheme and are thus exposing the commercial breeders' flocks to the dangers of ovine brucellosis infection. This can have the effect of seriously reducing our lambing percentages.

Just as foot-rot is a notifiable disease, so should ovine brucellosis be notifiable. Lambing percentages in this country are low enough without being further reduced by a disease that could and should be eradicated. Stock diseases are estimated to cost Australia about \$200,000,000 annually, so anything that can be done to minimize this huge wastage in an industry that contributes so much to this country should be investigated.

I want now to make one or two observations on the Bill, clause 2 of which amends section 5 of the principal Act. It seeks to delete the words "an infectious or contagious disease for the purpose of this Act": in other words, the definition of "disease" is widened

to include any disease that may be proclaimed under this Act. Under the Stock Diseases Act, animals suspected of having disease must be destroyed. However, if it is found in due course that the animal is not diseased, after being destroyed, the owner is then entitled to compensation; but, if the animal has a disease, the owner cannot claim compensation. We are introducing a much wider category of disease at this stage and it is possible, of course, an owner may find his flock or herd with a disease in respect of which he cannot claim under this Act. Should it be necessary to destroy these animals, he will not be entitled to compensation if it is eventually proved that the animal had the disease. Many stockowners may find that their animals contract a disease through no fault of their own: the disease may have been passed on from other properties. In these circumstances, the stockowners will be in the position of having to bear the cost of losing their animals as well as the cost of actually destroying them.

The Bill provides that compensation will not be paid in respect of the destruction of fodder and certain fittings even if it is proved in due course that the animals did not have the disease that was earlier suspected. We should look closely at this aspect. I realize that problems are involved in the question of compensation. Some people always seem able to obtain compensation to which they are not justly entitled, and others have difficulty in obtaining compensation to which they are justly entitled.

We should consider whether there should be a contributory scheme whereby every stockowner contributes to a fund from which compensation can be paid in the event of the destruction of animals. There is a Commonwealth scheme in relation to foot and mouth disease. After all, diseased animals are destroyed for the protection of the industry and for the protection of the general public. Consequently, it is debatable whether the stockowners themselves should have to bear the full cost, without any compensation being payable.

I support certain parts of clause 4, especially those relating to restrictions on certain sheep dips, particularly dieldrin. The use of dieldrin in sheep dips was very popular when certain types of spray dip were in vogue. When certain spray dips are used the sheep are placed under a very fine mist, and dieldrin was found to be extremely suitable for this type of dip, because it penetrated the fleece very well. Indeed, it would penetrate the fleece of a fully woolled sheep.

It is not normal practice, however, to dip a fully woolled sheep. Normally, sheep are dipped shortly after shearing. Fully woolled sheep would be dipped only where they were infested with lice or tick.

At the time dipping with dieldrin was popular it was found that the incidence of itch mite in South Australian flocks increased, so I support the ban on dieldrin dips. The term "therapeutic substances" in this clause can appear to be all-embracing. I suppose anything used in relation to stock treatment can be regarded as a therapeutic substance. I should like an assurance from the Minister of Agriculture that this term is not meant to be as all-embracing as it appears, at first glance, to be.

Problems arise in relation to the residual effect of certain dips on the meat of animals. This residual effect is conveyed to the persons who consume the meat. A resistance to certain vaccines and other substances is then built up by the person concerned. If the time comes when this person has a certain disease and requires treatment involving the use of these substances, they are found ineffective. The Hon. Mr. Gilfillan suggested that this residual effect disappears after a period. This may or may not be so, but it would be very difficult to convince some of the countries that import our meat and dairy products that the residual effect of certain substances had disappeared.

The Hon. C. R. Story: Particularly when the consequences are so severe.

The Hon. L. R. HART: This has caused the rejection of certain shipments of meat and dairy products. This can have a detrimental effect on exports from this country. Clause 5 strengthens the provisions relating to the dreaded foot and mouth disease, and I entirely support any such move that will keep this disease from this country. Clause 8 provides that the power to examine and test stock may be extended to a person who is not a veterinary surgeon but who has the authority of the Chief Inspector. In other words, lay personnel will be permitted to do work that has previously been done by veterinary surgeons. Of course, this could pose problems because again we do not know whether inspections by such lay personnel will be acceptable to countries importing our products. I would, therefore, appreciate an assurance from the Minister that this provision will

not weaken the regulations regarding inspections and examinations of stock, particularly where export is involved.

Clause 9 rectifies an anomaly in section 10b of the principal Act, which provides that an ear tag may be attached to the back of the ear of stock. I am not sure how one could attach a tag to the back of an ear, because from my experience it would be impossible to do so. I agree with the amendment. I have already dealt with the question of compensation, which arises again under clause 17, which amends section 26 of the principal Act by striking out the passage "infectious or contagious".

I should like to make a few observations regarding clause 18, and the particular part of the clause with which I wish to deal is the matter of diagnostic laboratories. Clause 18 inserts after section 28 of the principal Act new section 28b, which provides:

A person shall not, without the consent in writing of the Minister, establish or use a laboratory or other premises for the purpose of testing or examining any stock in order to diagnose a disease by which it might be infected.

That is a far-reaching clause and, although I am not sure of its effect on veterinary surgeons, it may have a limiting effect on their work.

The Hon. G. J. Gilfillan: Or even a surgeon diagnosing on a property.

The Hon. L. R. HART: Yes, that could come within the ambit of this clause. We must recognize that commercial firms have over the years made a worthwhile contribution to the stock industry in the provision of sheep dips and stock medicines, and I trust that this clause will not place an undue restriction on the continued operation of these firms.

The Hon. C. R. Story: We are not going to set up a State scheme, or anything.

The Hon. L. R. HART: We could probably do much worse than that. Common sense must prevail here, and I know that under the present Minister that will happen. Unfortunately, though, we may not always have the present Minister with us. An assurance from the Minister in relation to this clause would be helpful. One is rather heartened to know that the Commonwealth Government is interested in establishing a maximum security exotic animal diseases laboratory for diagnostic and research work on such diseases. This is indeed a step in the right direction, because such a laboratory

would have a number of advantages, particularly if an outbreak of a serious disease occurred. It is possible that difficulty could be experienced in finding a suitable site that would give maximum security, but such a site no doubt would be found.

The question also arises whether such a laboratory should come under the control of the Department of Health or of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. However, I believe it should be under the control of the Department of Health because that department is responsible for animal health and the health of human beings in this country, and it is also responsible for quarantine arrangements. I am fully aware of the good work that has been done by the C.S.I.R.O. in this country. Indeed, it has made many worthwhile discoveries in relation to animal treatments, which have been of great benefit to the industry. It is not a manufacturing concern: it carries out research and finds the answer, and the formula is then passed on to the industry (at a consideration) for manufacturing purposes. However, a maximum security laboratory could enter into the manufacture of certain vaccines that would be readily available should there be an outbreak of an exotic disease here. I fully agree with the provisions of the Bill in general, and if the Minister can answer the queries I have raised it will put honourable members' minds at rest and perhaps further amendments to the Bill will not be necessary. With those comments, I support the second reading.

The Hon. Sir NORMAN JUDE secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### SCIENTOLOGY (PROHIBITION) BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from October 1. Page 1492.)

The Hon. A. J. SHARD (Leader of the Opposition): In rising to speak to this Bill I make it clear that the Labor Government in South Australia made its opposition to and disapproval of scientology quite clear. Under our Government, the Attorney-General refused to register further businesses or companies associated with scientology. He refused to countenance the registration of a so-called church of scientology and it was made clear that no facilities would be given by a Labor Government for the spread of a cult which not only seemed patently absurd but, to people with any kind of mental instability to start

with, could conceivably be potentially dangerous. However, we were not prepared to go further than this unless evidence was available that a considerable public mischief had occurred or was likely to occur so as to make it vital for the protection of the public that action should be taken that would in some way limit the civil liberties which normally every citizen should be able to expect to exercise. During the period of our Government's office there was no such evidence.

I do not have to go back far to see where I spoke in this Council about civil liberties and the rights of the individual. Indeed, I spoke on this topic about three weeks ago when speaking on the amendment to the Health Act. We have examined the file currently made available to us by the Minister of Health and can find no further substantial evidence since we left office. The dire results to the public forecast in a Victorian report some years ago are not in any way evident from complaints which have reached Government here. There is no evidence whatever of pressure in the nature of blackmail or indeed of any other activity that would contravene criminal law.

It is with the background knowledge of these facts that I now deal with the measure that has been introduced and explained by the Minister. In clause 2, which is the definitions clause, "scientological records" means any record, document, or register or any gramophone record, wire, tape or other thing by which words or sound which relate to the teaching, practice, or application of scientology or any stage thereof by or in relation to any particular person are recorded and from which, directly or indirectly, such words or sounds are capable of being reproduced.

This clause is drawn so widely that it includes any book containing any words setting out the teaching or commenting on the teaching practice or application of scientology by any person. This could include any member of Parliament who has received material on this subject. In other words, anything written that relates to scientology is within the definition.

What follows in the Bill? A person who has any such books (and that could include a library, a university department, or a person who had got together works concerning scientology because he was opposed to it) must deliver the works up to the Attorney-General for destruction. All I can say is that he would have a nice big bonfire, judging by the amount of literature that we have received. It is an

offence punishable by a fine of \$200 to possess any work, in effect any written work, relating to scientology. Moreover, if the Attorney-General has reasonable cause to believe there are any such works in any premises that have not been handed over, he may issue a warrant for the breaking and entering of the premises and the seizing of the books at any time of day or night.

By clause 3, no-one may directly or indirectly receive any fee or reward in relation to the practice, teaching or application of scientology or any aspect of it. Hence it would seem that if a university lecturer were to mention in the course of a university lecture something which related to scientology, he would commit an offence. Also, no-one may either advertise or hold himself out as being willing either to teach or to assist in the practice or application of any such aspect or phase of scientology.

"Holding himself out" simply means a person telling somebody that he is willing, and this could be in response to an inquiry. The private practice of scientology, without money being involved, is therefore completely prohibited. The offence in either case is punishable with a fine of \$200 for a first offence, and \$500 or imprisonment for two years for a subsequent offence. Whether or not we agree with the principle of scientology, the penalties are rather severe. This clause is drawn so widely that it prevents people from doing in the privacy of their own home things which involve nobody else, and in numbers of cases prohibits the public discussion of scientology.

The Hon. R. C. DeGaris: I think you are reading it too widely.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: That is what the Bill says.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: What are your instructions about it?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I have no instructions at all, because in the view of my Party this is a social question. I do not know where my colleagues will stand on this question, and they can disagree with me if they care to do that. However, I think we are united on the principle of this matter.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Rymill: This is rather rare.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: No, it is not.

The Hon. D. H. L. Banfield: We can always vote as we like.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: We are in exactly the same position as we have been on other issues that have come before this Council. I think the Council will find that we shall be united on the motion that the Hon. Mr. Geddes has moved regarding fluoridation, but we shall not necessarily be united on the principle of fluoridation itself. We have heard much from our friends opposite about their freedom, but quite frankly I do not think they have as much freedom as have members of the Labor Party.

The Hon. D. H. L. Banfield: And they are not giving anyone any freedom in this Bill, either.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Any of my colleagues can vote differently from me if they wish. However, on policy we stand united.

The Hon. D. H. L. Banfield: I was referring to social questions when I interjected about the way we can vote.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I have seen our friends opposite lined up against each other, and no doubt I will see this again before I finish my term in this Parliament. As I understand it, social questions affect the normal living rights of the people, and the people themselves should be considered in that respect. Members of my Party are not bound on social questions.

The PRESIDENT: Order! The honourable member will address the Chair.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I am sorry, Mr. President. By clause 9 of the Bill the Governor may make such regulations as may be necessary or convenient for carrying into effect the objects of this Act including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, regulations defining, regulating or prohibiting any practice or teaching which in the opinion of the Governor is associated with, derived from or related or akin to scientology. This means that where in the opinion of the Government of the day, whether that opinion is reasonable or not, there is some teaching or practice which is akin to scientology, it may be completely proscribed and nobody may engage in it, on pain of a penalty of a fine of \$200 for a breach.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: You could drive a semi-trailer through that.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Now, all this constitutes the grossest invasion of the normal private rights of citizens that I have seen in a measure. It affects the rights of many people who do not support scientology and could



affect others concerning whose associations or practices similar complaints are made of invasion of family relationships, control of personal behaviour, overbearing personal pressure and the like, even though they are not in fact directly derived from scientology at all.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: That is why New South Wales won't take any action.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I will come to that. The same sort of complaints as those that are made with regard to scientology have been far more frequently made to Government concerning the Watchtower and Bible Society and the Exclusive Order of Plymouth Brethren.

The Hon. D. H. L. Banfield: The Government has an interest in them.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I do not know. I do not say there may not be evidence to justify this extraordinarily drastic measure. However (and this is the kernel of it), it has not been presented to the Council by the Minister of Health.

The Hon. D. H. L. Banfield: He hasn't got it.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I have not seen it, and I do not know that it exists. I do not believe that the Council should proceed with a measure so sweeping and so threatening to the ordinary private rights of citizens unless a grave public mischief justifying this departure from normal standards is established clearly upon credible evidence related to what happens here in South Australia.

Honourable members may or may not be aware that, according to this morning's press and certain evidence that I have, the New South Wales Government has had a second look at this matter despite what it may have agreed to at some time in the past. That Government is obviously reluctant to act precipitately in imposing restrictions that might encroach on a wide field of freedom of the individual. On that aspect, I believe 100 per cent in what I have said this afternoon, and I make myself clear on that.

I do not think we have been given any evidence that this cult of scientology is of such a serious nature in this State that it justifies the introduction of a Bill such as we have before us. I therefore give notice that I will move as an amendment to the motion that this Bill be withdrawn and that the matter of measures to protect the public from any harm which may be caused by the teaching or practice of scientology be referred to a Select Committee of the Council. A Select

Committee could sit and receive the evidence that the Government should produce to justify this measure before it is proceeded with.

The PRESIDENT: The honourable member will have to move in that direction; he has said he intends giving notice, but he cannot give notice of something after he has spoken in the debate.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: Thank you, Mr. President. I move the following amendment:

That this Bill be withdrawn and that the matter of measures to protect the public from any harm which may be caused by the teaching or practice of scientology be referred to a Select Committee of the House.

The PRESIDENT: Is the motion seconded?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: Yes.

The PRESIDENT: The amendment will be dealt with on the completion of the debate on the Bill. I am putting this to the Council now because I have been given no prior knowledge of the amendment. This may affect the ruling I gave last week concerning *sub judice*. I have nothing further to say on that at the moment, but I will look into it. The other point I should make known to this Council is that the practice of the Council lays down that the amendment cannot be made the subject of a separate debate. If honourable members wish to speak on the amendment they will have to speak on it during this debate on the Bill.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I appreciate your explanation, Sir. May this be taken a step further? Would you intimate to the Council some time before a vote is taken on the motion your ruling on what you propose to do about my amendment?

The PRESIDENT: Definitely. At the moment I am merely indicating the procedure that this Council should follow.

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: The point I am trying to make is that I should like to have your ruling before the vote is taken and, if necessary, some other action may then have to be taken.

The PRESIDENT: I will report to the Council, as the honourable member requests.

The Hon. H. K. KEMP secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 2)

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

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS (Chief Secretary): I move:

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

The total appropriation proposed in this Bill is \$220,962,000. This, together with payments already authorized by special Acts and estimated at \$74,322,000, gives a total of proposed payments from Consolidated Revenue Account for 1968-69 of \$295,284,000. With receipts estimated at \$295,305,000 a nominal surplus of \$21,000 is forecast for this year. Before dealing with the Bill in detail I shall comment briefly on the events of last year and on anticipated receipts this year.

The final accounts for 1967-68 showed receipts at \$274,544,000 or \$522,000 above the original estimate, and payments at \$277,404,000 or \$585,000 below the estimate. Included in the actual receipts was a special grant from the Commonwealth of \$1,727,000 to offset some of the effects of the drought. Had the State not received this grant the deficit would have been \$4,587,000 instead of the actual \$2,860,000 and would have represented a deterioration of \$620,000 on the earlier expectation instead of the improvement of \$1,107,000 which was finally recorded.

Taxation receipts overall were \$948,000 above estimate, the major factor being succession duties which were \$703,000 more than estimated. This movement was quite out of line with other trends in the economy and appears to have been due mainly to chance factors such as a greater than expected number of higher value successions. The excess of \$493,000 above estimate for stamp duties was received from a wide range of documents, principally sales of marketable securities. Receipts from liquor taxation (publicans' licences) exceeded the estimate by \$119,000 but revenues from motor vehicle taxation and betting taxation fell short of the budget targets by \$154,000 and \$138,000 respectively.

A shortfall in railways cash receipts of \$1,829,000 was the main reason for receipts from business undertakings falling \$2,144,000 below estimate. The full loss of revenue to the railways undertaking was actually about \$2,200,000 as outstanding accounts at the end of June were \$370,000 less than the figure of 12 months earlier and cash receipts were therefore \$370,000 greater than earnings. Harbour revenues are subject to the same seasonal effects as the receipts of the railways undertaking and last year actual receipts fell \$124,000 below estimate. Partly because of lower billing for excess water usage, and partly because of a temporary increase in accounts billed but not paid at the end of

the year, water and sewer rates also fell below estimate.

The largest single movement among miscellaneous departmental receipts was a shortfall of \$600,000 in the contribution from the Hospitals Fund towards the cost of running Government hospitals. After a very promising start, support for the State lottery declined somewhat and as a result the amount available towards meeting increased hospital costs was less than had been anticipated. Interest received from bank fixed deposits was \$251,000 above estimate while receipts from fines and fees of the law courts exceeded the estimate by \$355,000.

Commonwealth grants were \$1,765,000 greater than had been anticipated, due almost entirely to a special grant of \$1,727,000 designed to offset some of the effects of the drought on the State Budget. The Commonwealth Government made available a special grant of \$14,000,000 as general revenue assistance for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, and based on its proportionate share of the tax reimbursement grants South Australia received \$1,727,000. This was apart from grants made by the Commonwealth for assistance to drought affected farmers. A large number of variations in payments items, some above and some below estimate, resulted in an overall saving of \$585,000 as compared with the appropriation approved by Parliament at the beginning of the year.

The net saving arose primarily because the expenditures of the Railways Department were \$644,000 less than estimate. This was a direct consequence of the reduced train operation brought about by the effects of the drought. The Department of Marine and Harbours recorded payments closely in line with estimate, but the necessity to redevelop, maintain and operate bores, and to carry out urgent and unusual maintenance of mains, meant that payments by the Engineering and Water Supply Department were \$489,000 in excess of the earlier expectation.

Unexpected savings to the extent of \$365,000 were recorded by the Education Department. The saving was partly in salaries and wages because of staff movements, partly in general expenses of operation, and partly in special payments on retirement or resignation. On the other hand, the final costs of developing and maintaining the essential services provided by our hospitals were

\$343,000 above estimate. The Prisons Department required \$50,000 more than the original provision, the Police Department payments were very close to estimate, while payments of the Department of Social Welfare were \$96,000 below estimate, mainly because of the difficulty of finding suitably qualified staff. In the "special Acts" provisions there were savings of \$237,000 (arising from the fact that grants to the Renmark Irrigation Trust were met from Loan Account), \$115,000 for interest on the public debt, and \$165,000 in the transfer to the Highways Fund. The latter was because of a fall below estimate in motor vehicle taxation.

When framing its financial proposals for 1968-69 the Government regarded a balanced Revenue Budget as its minimum immediate objective. Having assessed the necessary expenditure requirements of the whole range of Government functions and examined them to secure all reasonable economy, and having provided for those standards of social services that the community might properly expect, the Government was faced with a gap of about \$3,800,000 between anticipated revenues at current rates and anticipated expenditures at current wage and salary levels. However, in making proposals to close this gap it was necessary to bear in mind also that the expansion in expenditure requirements in 1969-70 would open a further gap.

The Government, therefore, proposes the following measures, which are estimated to bring in about \$3,820,000 this year and about \$8,300,000 in a full year:

1. A receipts duty of 1c in each \$10, upon the pattern of the measure recently implemented in Victoria but not extending to wages and salaries. It is anticipated this will raise about \$4,800,000 in a full year and \$1,600,000 this financial year.

2. A stamp duty of \$2 upon certificates of compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance designed to assist in public hospital operation, as fees payable in public hospitals for road accident patients cover only a portion of total costs. It is anticipated that this will raise \$840,000 in a full year and \$500,000 this financial year. This, I hope, will be paid into the Hospitals Fund.

3. A gift duty at rates comparable with those levied in the more populous Australian States. It is anticipated that this will raise \$600,000 in a full year and \$400,000 this financial year. Legislation is proposed that

will apply to gifts actually made after the delivering of the Treasurer's Financial Statement on September 5, 1968, if those gifts together with any other gifts made within an 18 months' period, either before or after, should exceed \$4,000. There would, of course, be no duty upon any gift fully effective by September 5.

4. An extension of the present hire-purchase duty of 1½ per cent to cover other forms of time payment, leasing and like transactions. This is anticipated to bring in \$600,000 in a full year and \$350,000 in this financial year.

5. An increase in the fee for liquor licences from 5 per cent to 6 per cent, which is the rate applicable in most other States. This will raise about \$500,000 further revenue in a full year and \$250,000 this financial year.

6. A contribution to Consolidated Revenue of 45 per cent of the profits made by the State Bank. This will be because the bank is constitutionally free from Commonwealth income tax, and the contribution is expected to be about \$370,000.

7. An increase in public hospital charges in line with charges elsewhere which, together with proposed charges in appropriate cases in mental hospitals, may increase revenues by \$600,000 in a full year and \$350,000 this year. The foregoing revenue measures would, it is estimated, produce a nominal surplus of \$21,000 in 1968-69. It is appreciated, of course, that during the currency of the year there will undoubtedly be a number of new industrial awards not at present covered in the expenditure estimate provisions and, although it is not possible to forecast their probable extent, their impact upon the Consolidated Revenue Account is likely to be significant.

Honourable members will be aware that in June last the Premiers of all States put to the Prime Minister proposals for a revision of Commonwealth-State financial relations. These submissions were not successful and the Government feels that the stand of the Commonwealth against the States generally and against South Australia in particular has been most unreasonable and inconsiderate. A mass of information indicating the relative gross inadequacy of the sources of State finance both in volume and in growth potential has been placed before the Commonwealth, and the State Government has no intention of relinquishing or even abating its efforts to secure a more reasonable financial arrangement. If, by virtue of significantly increased wage awards or for any other cause outside our control,

there should be a threat of an ultimate deficit for this year, the Government will move immediately to renew its application to the Commonwealth for supplementary finance and will press this to the stage of a formal application under the Commonwealth Grants Commission Act, if necessary. The Government would also be disposed, if necessary, to submit to Parliament supplementary proposals which would not only authorize the unavoidable expenditures but would propose ways and means to finance them.

The estimated total of receipts from all sources in 1968-69 is \$295,305,000—that is, \$20,761,000 more than actual receipts last year. They may be summarized as:

	\$
Taxation . . . . .	50,105,000
Public Works and Services— charges, recoveries and fees	130,339,000
Territorial receipts . . . . .	2,354,000
Commonwealth grants . . . . .	112,507,000
	<u>\$295,305,000</u>

The estimate for taxation anticipates revenues of \$4,879,000 in excess of the amounts obtained from these sources in 1967-68. There are indications of an improvement in the rate of registration of motor vehicles and an increase in receipts of \$454,000 to a total of \$13,300,000 is estimated. As these taxes are required by Statute to be made available for road purposes, a variation has no net impact on the Budget. Stamp duty imposts are expected to yield \$15,545,000, which represents an increase of \$3,053,000 over the 1967-68 figure. About \$2,450,000 of this increase is expected from the introduction of a new form of receipts duty, a levy on third party insurance certificates and the widening of the present hire-purchase tax arrangements, while the remainder should come from an increasing volume of business of all kinds.

Revenue from succession duties is extremely difficult to estimate as the size of individual estates is a more important factor in influencing a year's receipts than are other trends more subject to reasonable measurement. A repetition of the sharp upward movement experienced in the last two financial years cannot be anticipated and a more modest increase of \$447,000 is forecast, bringing total collections to \$8,600,000. A figure of \$400,000 has been set down for gift duty but the estimate is necessarily tentative as the subject matter of a gift duty is likely to be influenced by the tax itself far more than with most other forms

of tax. The increase in the fee for liquor licences is designed to yield an additional \$500,000 in a full year and some \$250,000 this year, while increased volume of business should lead to the receipt of an extra \$330,000 or so this year.

Betting tax receipts of the Betting Control Board are expected to reach \$1,100,000 in 1968-69. Two factors—changes in the volume of on-course betting and a full year's effect of the removal of the winning bets tax from the stake—could influence the final result, but only the latter is expected to have a significant effect this year. For Public Works and Services it is estimated that receipts will total \$130,339,000, an excess of \$8,967,000 above last year's actual receipts.

Due largely to improved seasonal conditions and the consequent expectation of greater exports of grain, it is expected that receipts from the operation of the State's marine and harbour services will increase by \$364,000 to \$6,800,000. The fares and freights of the railways services are expected to total \$29,950,000, or \$1,339,000 in excess of receipts for last year. The main factor in the improvement is expected to be revenue from the carriage of wheat and barley in the second half of 1968-69, by which time the vastly improved seasonal prospects should have resulted in increased output of rural produce. On the other hand it is highly probable that outstanding accounts at the year's end will increase as earnings increase, and consequently the increase in cash receipts is less than the forecast growth of traffic.

An increase of \$1,923,000 is expected in receipts from water and sewer rates and charges for excess water, bringing total collections for the year to \$24,100,000. Extended services should yield about \$800,000, and the increase in the charge for excess water a further \$400,000, while more up-to-date billing for excess water, a possible reduction in outstanding accounts and possibly greater water usage during the summer and autumn, are expected to give rise to the remainder of the increase.

The total of recoveries of interest and sinking fund is expected to reach \$25,859,000, which would be \$1,796,000 above actual recoveries in 1967-68. The Natural Gas Pipelines Authority of South Australia will pay interest for the first time on its borrowings of State Loan funds and on funds being

specially made available by the Commonwealth, and the estimated recovery of \$500,000 of interest from the authority is the largest individual increase in this group of receipts.

The estimated total of receipts from other departmental fees and recoveries is about \$29,250,000, an increase of \$2,197,000. Included in this category are education receipts, which are expected to increase by \$714,000, of which \$280,000 will arise from a changed accounting procedure for certain Commonwealth grants for science laboratories and technical training. Commonwealth contributions, to share with the State the increasing cost of university and advanced education, will be higher than last year.

For the Hospitals Department the estimated total of receipts is \$940,000 above the actual recoveries of 1967-68. The increase may best be explained as:

Contribution from the Hospitals Fund towards the increased costs of Government hospitals . . . . .	\$ 35,000 decrease
Estimated fees and other receipts on account of Whyalla Hospital . . . . .	400,000 increase
Other factors . . . . .	575,000 increase
	940,000 increase

The Hon. A. J. Shard: You will have some costs to set against that.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: Before giving the details of the increase, I said, "the estimated total of receipts". The Hospitals Fund derives its revenues from the profits of the State lotteries and the commissions and fractions from pools conducted by the Totalizator Agency Board. The funds available for distribution are allocated first towards meeting the increased costs of subsidized hospitals and then towards the costs of Government hospitals. In the current financial year the Government expects to increase the total distribution by about \$295,000, the allocation to subsidized hospitals being increased by \$330,000, and the allocation to Government hospitals being reduced by \$35,000.

The Whyalla Hospital was to have become a Government hospital from October, 1968, and expected revenues from that date were therefore taken into the Budget. There has been some delay in the arrangements for the takeover, but the financial proposals are sufficiently flexible to cope with that. Additional Commonwealth contributions and the proposed increased fees account for the remainder of the increases for the department. Territorial

receipts are expected to reach \$2,354,000, with the larger part of the increase of \$280,000 coming from royalties on greater iron ore production.

South Australia's taxation reimbursement grant for 1968-69, to be calculated in accordance with a statutory formula, is estimated at \$111,100,000. It represents an increase of \$8,362,000 over the actual grant for 1967-68. This year proposed payments for purposes for which appropriation is contained in existing legislation amount to \$74,322,000. Public debt payments are expected to amount to \$62,088,000, an increase of \$3,688,000; the Government contribution towards superannuation pensions to \$3,887,000, an increase of \$410,000; and the transfer to the Highways Fund to \$7,466,000, which will be \$279,000 less than that of last year.

The amount to be appropriated by this Bill, \$220,962,000, is the difference between total estimated expenditure for the year and payments already authorized by special Acts. Clause 3 sets out the details of the requirements of each department. I shall now give honourable members a brief outline of the major appropriations sought to continue and expand these activities during 1968-69.

Police Department, \$9,681,000—This is an increase of \$428,000, or about 5 per cent. In the three years to June last the active strength of the force increased by 220, and this year's provision should enable a further strengthening to the extent of almost 80 men. A proposal to make 26 additional appointments to the Women's Police Auxiliary is intended to make possible a staff rearrangement which will release further men for active duty.

Prisons Department, \$1,859,000—This provision is \$146,000, or 8½ per cent, above actual payments in 1967-68. Since June, 1965, the proportionate increase in the number of prison officers (that is, from 236 to 281, or about 19 per cent) has been closely in line with the increase in prison population. The funds provided in the Bill will enable an additional 20 prison officers to be appointed this year.

Hospitals Department, \$25,023,000—After excluding the provision for the Whyalla Hospital, which appears for the first time, there will be \$1,832,000 more available for the department in 1968-69 than was actually spent last year. The increase is a little over 8 per cent.

The major emphasis for the near future will be on the development of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, for which the proposed provisions are 11½ per cent above those of 1967-68. New buildings planned to be occupied this year contain new operating theatres, a new X-ray department and areas for coronary care, intensive care and nuclear medicine, which is the use of radio-active substances for diagnostic purposes. In addition, the new north wing will be progressively occupied in three phases beginning in December, 1968. It will increase the total number of beds available in the hospital to 1,000. The total available prior to the development scheme was 760.

The area provided for the care of each patient in the new wing is considerably greater than that for patients in the older sections of the hospital, and maintenance costs will therefore be much higher than formerly. However, not only will a vastly improved standard of accommodation be provided but the quality of patient care will be enhanced by the increase in associated service facilities for each ward unit. Increasing expenditure will also be incurred in 1968-69 in the development of special areas of patient care, particularly in units for coronary care, intensive care, and organ transplantation.

At the Queen Elizabeth Hospital the increasing demands for the services of the renal and transplantation unit have necessitated a virtual duplication of the previous facilities. In recent years the emphasis in the mental health services has been to provide services in the community such as outpatient clinics, day hospitals, community mental health centres, hostels and home visiting, in preference to institutional care. Further expansion along these lines is planned this year.

Department of Public Health, \$1,134,000—The proposed expenditure in 1968-69 is \$149,000, or 15 per cent, in excess of last year's provision and will enable the department to extend its preventive health activities. In particular, additional dentists and additional female dental therapists are to be appointed.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Health—Miscellaneous, \$7,504,000—This appropriation may be divided into \$6,000,000 for medical and health payments and \$1,504,000 for social service payments and sundries. A gross figure of \$7,315,000 will be required for medical and health payments but, as \$1,315,000 will be met from the Hospitals Fund, the net impact against Revenue Account is estimated at \$6,000,000.

Excluding provisions for Whyalla Hospital, for which grants are appropriated to cover only three months' operation this year as against a full 12 months' operation in 1967-68, the increase in gross medical and health payments included in this provision is about \$504,000, or 7½ per cent.

Treasurer and Minister of Housing—Miscellaneous, \$19,955,000—The appropriation sought under this heading is \$2,161,000 more than actual payments in 1967-68. The principal items are amounts which appear on both receipts and payments sides of the Budget. Principal and interest repayments to the Commonwealth in respect of moneys borrowed under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement are estimated to increase by \$473,000 to \$5,839,000. The South Australian Housing Trust recoups these amounts in full to the Budget. For the first time a payment of interest will be made to the Commonwealth on account of moneys being borrowed progressively under the Natural Gas Pipelines Agreement. The provision this year is \$420,000. Other provisions within this appropriation include \$762,000 for principal and interest contributions for moneys borrowed under the Railways Standardization Agreement; \$580,000 for interest on trust funds and other moneys; and \$500,000 for expenses of conversion and public loans.

The transfer to the Railways Department is designed to reduce the prospective deficit in the railways account to a figure which could possibly be eliminated by further achievements in reducing expenditure or attracting revenue. Because of the very poor season in 1967-68 and its adverse effects on railway operation, the final deficit in the railways accounts, after allowing for the special transfer of \$10,000,000, was over \$2,700,000; much greater than earlier expected. On present indications a special transfer of \$11,000,000 this year should leave a small deficit which could possibly be eliminated by special efforts. Each year the Electricity Trust pays subsidies to country electricity suppliers to enable them to reduce their tariffs to within 10 per cent of the rates charged by the trust in the metropolitan area. The sum of \$275,000 is provided as a contribution to the trust for this purpose in 1968-69.

Lands Department, \$3,292,000—The amount proposed is an increase of \$117,000 above what was actually spent in 1967-68. However, as the cost of purchasing land for reserves is now

to be met from Loan Account, the effective increase for purposes other than this is \$230,000.

**Engineering and Water Supply Department, \$12,717,000**—The appropriations for the Engineering and Water Supply Department include \$311,000 for South Australia's expected contribution towards maintenance costs incurred by the River Murray Commission; **\$1,200,000** for pumping water through the pipelines from the River Murray to Adelaide and Whyalla; and \$11,206,000 for normal operations and maintenance. Because of the vast improvement in seasonal conditions it is possible to plan on a considerably reduced pumping programme for the metropolitan area, and the present expectation is that \$600,000 will suffice for the Mannum-Adelaide pipeline whereas \$1,619,000 was required last year. A slightly increased provision is expected to be needed for the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline as it is the principal source of supply to northern areas and not a supplement to storages.

**Public Buildings Department, \$7,411,000**—This provision is mainly for maintenance and repair of Government buildings, for cost of replacement furniture and for minor alterations. It represents an increase of \$517,000 on last year's expenditure. Salaries and wages are estimated at \$3,060,000, while other maintenance costs are expected to be \$1,180,000 for education buildings; \$710,000 for hospital buildings; \$160,000 for police and courthouse buildings; and \$480,000 for other buildings. The provisions for rents and rates, power, phones, cleaning and other services for Government offices total \$1,556,000, an increase of \$288,000 above last year's payments. This increase is due largely to the inclusion for a full 12 months of costs associated with the new Government office building in Victoria Square and the Savings Bank Building in Rundle Street.

**Education Department, \$53,267,000**—The increase of \$4,140,000 in this provision is once again the biggest individual increase in the Budget. The sum of \$200,000 is for science and technical training equipment covered by Commonwealth funds and previously charged directly to a trust account; \$400,000 is for the third instalment towards equal pay for female teachers; and \$550,000, some \$296,000 above last year's outlay, is for the cost of free text books for primary schools. After taking account of these special requirements the balance of funds available should enable the department to continue its recent rate of development in staffing and services generally.

**Minister of Education—Miscellaneous, \$13,268,000**—Included under this heading is the provision for the cost of the subsidy of \$10 a head which is to be paid to independent schools. With an anticipated 37,500 pupils in attendance at independent schools in 1969 the cost for the full year will be \$375,000, and for the two terms covered by the Budget \$250,000. The provisions for grants to the University of Adelaide, Flinders University of South Australia, and the South Australian Institute of Technology are \$801,000 in total above last year's payments and are in line with the recommendations of either the Australian Universities Commission or the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education, as given effect in appropriate Commonwealth legislation for the 1967-69 triennium. The State contributions are at levels sufficient to attract the maximum Commonwealth contributions available under the Act.

**Agriculture Department, \$2,551,000**—This is \$72,000 more than payments in 1967-68. Provision was made last year to complete work arising from the outbreak of fruit fly at Devon Park and to enable the department to carry out its normal preventive measures, but no further serious outbreak was expected. Unfortunately, there was a further outbreak and additional expenditure was incurred in stripping and spraying trees and in disposing of fruit following the discovery of the pest at Port Augusta in December, 1967. Appropriation is sought this year for a special programme of spraying to complete the eradication work in that area. The total amount provided will also permit the department to continue its activities in guarding against the introduction of other pests and diseases, its research and experimental work and its information and advisory services.

**Mines Department, \$2,230,000**—The Government is placing special emphasis this year on the operations of the Mines Department, for which the allocations are 15 per cent above payments in 1967-68. The aim is to achieve the maximum development and the optimum degree of co-operation with private enterprise by having the department provide the information which private enterprise needs. It is proposed that all potential metalliferous areas should be mapped and the information published within five years. As part of the search for petroleum a seismic survey team is to be in the northern areas of the State for 35 weeks this year as compared with only 16 weeks last year.

Department of Marine and Harbors, \$3,785,000—This appropriation is \$149,000 greater than last year's payments and has regard to the additional transport and handling of grain which will result from the improved season.

Highways and Local Government Department, \$4,148,000—The amount provided for Highways and Local Government Department to meet administrative expenses this year is \$601,000 above actual payments in 1967-68, an increase which will more than absorb the whole of the increase in revenue from motor vehicle taxation. As costs associated with the department must be deducted from motor vehicle taxation receipts in determining the amount to be transferred to the Highways Fund, in accordance with the Highways Act, any variation in this provision has no net impact on the Budget.

Railways Department, \$32,863,000—The increase above last year's payments is \$1,017,000. The improved season, with its requirement for increased train operation and the reduction in working expenses expected to arise from the first stages of the rationalization of services, have both been taken into account in arriving at the estimate of probable expenditures.

Department of Social Welfare, \$3,250,000—This amount comprises \$2,730,000 for normal services, an increase of \$222,000 or about 9 per cent, and \$520,000 for the payment of public relief. Had no variation in rates of relief been contemplated it would have been reasonable to expect a decline from the 1967-68 level of \$445,000 in payments for public relief as a result of the better season and as economic conditions improve and the level of unemployment continues to fall. The net impact on the Budget would have fallen considerably as special Commonwealth contributions are expected to increase from the \$25,000 received for one quarter of last year to \$100,000 for a full year in 1968-69. However, the Government has decided to increase levels of assistance and to give more help in cases of particular need. Consequently, gross payments of relief are expected to increase by \$75,000, so that in effect the whole increase in Commonwealth contributions is to be used to supplement the scheme and the State is to maintain undiminished the provisions from its own resources.

Department of Aboriginal Affairs, \$1,728,000—This provision would be about \$93,000 in excess of actual payments last year. In addition,

the department will have about \$350,000 of special Commonwealth funds to be used in housing, education and health.

I turn now to the clauses of the Bill. Clause 2 provides for the further issue of \$150,962,355, being the difference between the amount authorized by the two supply Acts (\$70,000,000) and the total of the appropriations required in this Bill. Clause 3 sets out the amount to be appropriated and the allocation of the appropriation to the various departments and functions. The clause also provides that if increases of salaries or wages become payable pursuant to any determination made by a properly constituted authority, the Governor may appropriate the necessary funds by warrant and the amount available in the Governor's Appropriation Fund shall be increased accordingly. The clause further provides that, if the cost of electricity for pumping water through the Mannum-Adeladie main, from bores in the Adelaide water district, and through the Morgan-Whyalla main should be greater than the amounts set down in the Estimates, the Governor may appropriate the funds for the additional expenditure, and the amount available in the Governor's Appropriation Fund shall be increased by the amount of such additional expenditure.

Clause 4 authorizes the Treasurer to pay moneys from time to time up to the amounts set down in monthly orders issued by the Governor, and provides that the receipts obtained from the payees shall be the discharge to the Treasurer for the moneys paid. Clause 5 authorizes the use of Loan funds or other public funds if the moneys received from the Commonwealth and the general revenue of the State are insufficient to make the payments authorized by Clause 3 of the Bill. Clause 6 gives authority to make payments in respect of a period prior to July 1, 1968. Clause 7 authorizes the expenditure of \$2,765,000 from the Hospitals Fund during 1968-69 and of \$1,000,000 in the early months of 1969-70 pending the passing of the Appropriation Bill for that year. Clause 8 provides that amounts appropriated by this Bill are in addition to other amounts properly appropriated.

With one minor exception, the clauses of the Bill are in the same form as those of the Appropriation Bill passed 12 months ago. The small variation follows as a consequence of the new Industrial Code coming into force. The previous Industrial Code included provisions restricting the payment of certain wage awards



prior to the necessary moneys being specifically appropriated by Parliament, and for many years it had been customary for clause 3 of the annual Appropriation Bill to contain a subclause designed to overcome those restrictive provisions. The re-written Industrial Code, assented to in November last, does not include such restrictive provisions, and therefore the special subclause in the Appropriation

Bill is no longer required, and accordingly is omitted this year. I commend the Bill to honourable members.

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

#### ADJOURNMENT

At 4.5 p.m. the Council adjourned until Tuesday, October 8, at 2.15 p.m.