

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, November 18, 1971

The SPEAKER (Hon. R. E. Hurst) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

METROPOLITAN MILK SUPPLY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by message, recommended to the House of Assembly the appropriation of such amounts of money as might be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

ASSENT TO BILLS

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

Action for Breach of Promise of Marriage
(Abolition),
Barley Marketing Act Amendment,
Cattle Compensation Act Amendment,
Door to Door Sales,
Motor Vehicles Act Amendment,
Stamp Duties Act Amendment (Insurance).

QUESTIONS

FISHING REGULATIONS

Mr. HALL: Will the Minister of Works take up with his colleague the matter of the licensing of fishing spear-guns and ensure that they are exempted from the registration and licence fee requirement in the new fisheries regulations? On Tuesday, I asked the Premier a question on this matter and, subsequently, one of my colleagues asked a question of the Minister of Works, who said that these instruments would be exempt from registration and licensing requirements unless they were equipped with a powerhead. This reduced the fears of the people who were making representations to me, because they believed that the Government was not pursuing a restrictive course in relation to the control of this sporting equipment. However, my latest inquiries have led me to believe that the Government intends to exact a registration requirement on any spring-powered or rubber-powered spear-gun and to insist that \$1 annual licence fee be paid.

The people who made representations to me acted on behalf of a large group of South Australian citizens. The inquiries I have been able to make confirm that about 2,000 spear-guns are sold each year in South Australia and, therefore, cumulatively many South Australians will be affected by this prospective

restrictive registration requirement. Spear-fishing does not involve many other people in relation to the dangerous use of this equipment and, of course, the registration and licensing, as my contacts have told me, will in no way alter the type of use to which the guns are put. The protests have been made on the basis that this is a sport, that the requirement would be a restriction on the sport, that it is totally unnecessary and uneconomic, and that it will achieve nothing but the hampering of those engaged in the sport. I ask my question in the hope that before regulations are promulgated the Minister will reconsider this matter about which he spoke earlier in the week, when I believe he made a mistaken reference.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy to discuss this matter with my colleague, ask him whether what the Leader has said is correct, and let the Leader know.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Will the Minister give the House an undertaking that the regulations under the Fisheries Act concerning spear-guns will not be introduced during the last week of the sitting, particularly not on the last day of the sitting before Christmas? As you would guess, Mr. Speaker, this question is supplementary to the question which the Leader has asked on the same topic and to which the Minister of Works has replied that he will take up the matters raised by the Leader with the Minister in charge of fisheries. I point out to the Minister that, if regulations were to be introduced next week, this House would have virtually no opportunity to deal with them before the recess, so we would go right through the summer with the regulations in force and with Parliament powerless to take any action to scrutinize them, much less to decide whether they should be disallowed. Because of the controversial nature of the matters that the Leader has raised and the likelihood, we understand, that they are dealt with in the regulations, I suggest to the Minister that it is most undesirable that this course should be taken and, therefore, I ask him for the assurance that I embodied in my question.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: As I understand the question, I consider it to be meaningless. I understand that the member for Mitcham has asked me to assure the House that the regulations will not be introduced next week. What about the week after and the week after that, when the same position as the honourable member has outlined would obtain? The honourable member will probably appreciate that all licences current

under existing legislation expire at the end of this month and that, therefore, it will be necessary to promulgate new regulations to cover the situation outlined in the Fisheries Act that this Parliament passed earlier this year. Therefore, I can give the House no such assurance.

Mr. Hall: He is referring only to the spear-guns.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Well, they are embodied in the regulations, as far as I am aware. I have already given the Leader an undertaking that I will discuss with the Minister in charge of fisheries the matter of spear-guns and any alterations that the Minister may desire to make in view of the Leader's question. However, I point out to the Leader that, if provision regarding the registration of spear-guns remained in the regulation, as he would know it is not easy to alter a regulation. Although it is possible to do so, normally the whole regulation lapses and must be re-introduced.

Mr. Hall: That's why it is so important to deal with it.

Mr. Millhouse: Will Parliament have the opportunity—

The SPEAKER: Order! One question has been asked already.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Parliament will have the opportunity. As the honourable member knows, regulations of any kind, unless otherwise specified, become law and operative when they are tabled, and Parliament has 14 sitting days to debate them. That will not be denied to Parliament when it resumes. Surely the honourable member would not expect me to assure the House that these regulations will not be introduced next week, when it is not only right and proper that they should be introduced—

Mr. Millhouse: Not until Parliament sits again.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: That is ludicrous.

Mr. Hall: It is not.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: It is, and the Leader knows that. Are we going to have fisheries matters completely neglected in that period of time?

Mr. Millhouse: But—

The SPEAKER: Order! One question has been asked and there must be only one question at a time. Interjections are out or order. Has the Minister completed his reply?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WELLS: Will the Minister ask his colleague whether spear-guns must be licensed in other Australian States and, if they must be, in which States must they be and what types of spear-gun must be licensed?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will obtain the information from my colleague.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Mr. WELLS: Will the Minister of Labour and Industry summarize for the House the statistics, which I understand have been published today, on industrial accidents in South Australia? Apparently, the Minister is in a good position to discuss these statistics because, according to this morning's press, he is one of them.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I have issued a lengthy report today that analyses our accident figures in industry for the year ended June 30. What it reports is very encouraging indeed: except in a few areas, South Australian industry is clearly becoming more efficient at preventing avoidable accidents. Although our work force grew by 3½ per cent over the year, there were 4 per cent fewer accidents. There were fewer fatal accidents, fewer accidents involving machinery, and a marked drop in injuries resulting from the operation of hoists, cranes and winches. However, in some areas the reverse trend was shown. Circular saws and metal-working saws claimed more victims, and there were more accidents involving electricity. My department is examining the figures, and we believe that such analysis is very worth while. By this means, we can identify areas of danger and plan to prevent continued trouble. I am working on an even safer safety razor and have in mind inventing an entirely new device, which I will call the electric razor.

EDUCATION SURVEY

Mr. HOPGOOD: Can the Minister of Education say whether representatives of the Executive of the South Australian Association of State School Organizations met members of the Commonwealth Parliament yesterday to press South Australia's case for implementation of the findings of the national survey and, if they did, whether he has received any report on the results of this meeting?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I understand that representatives of S.S.A.S.S.O. requested a meeting with all South Australian members of the Commonwealth Parliament yesterday, so that they could put South Australia's case for the implementation of the

conclusions of the national survey, but, unfortunately, the only members who were willing to meet the representatives of the association were Commonwealth Labor Party members, and no Commonwealth Liberal Party members have yet agreed to meet with the association. Although the meeting yesterday allowed for an interchange of views between Commonwealth Labor members and representatives of S.S.A.S.S.O., no progress was made towards convincing Liberal members of the Commonwealth Parliament of the need to implement the conclusions of the national survey. It is a great pity that Liberal members would not meet with representatives of the association and I hope that those members will reconsider their attitude and that another meeting can be arranged so that discussions may take place.

SECONDARY SCHOOL COUNCILS

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question concerning the composition of secondary school councils?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Last week I indicated that I would make a decision on this matter this week and that, as soon as I had done so, I would inform the honourable member. High and technical high school councils will be reconstituted with the following membership: the head of the school (*ex officio*); one member nominated by the House of Assembly member for the district in which the school is located; one member nominated by the local government body for the district in which the school is located; parents and teachers elected by respective meetings on the following scale—for a school of 300 or less, one teacher and five parents; for a school of 301 to 600, two teachers and six parents; and for a school of more than 600, three teachers and seven parents. In addition, each council may co-opt on its own motion up to two senior students from the school, and up to two other persons who are not teachers or students at the school. Meetings of parents will be held prior to March 15, 1972, to elect parent representatives. Any council will be reconstituted as soon as the necessary elections have taken place. Existing councils will be requested to continue in office until new councils are constituted. Members of new councils will hold office for a two-year term, and under the new arrangements half of the parent members will retire each year and the balance in the following year. Councils will elect their own officers, and co-opted members will have full

voting rights at council meetings. In general terms, the functions of the councils will include discussions on general education policy within the school, oversight of school buildings and grounds, and the promotion of their improvement, and the disbursement of Education Department grant funds in consultation with and with the agreement of the head.

A.N.Z. BANK BUILDING

Mr. CRIMES: Will the Premier say whether the Government has purchased the old A.N.Z. Bank building and, if it has, what price was paid?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Final settlement took place at noon today for the purchase of the A.N.Z. Bank building, and the price was \$790,000.

Mr. CARNIE: Now that the Government has finally purchased the A.N.Z. Bank building, will the Premier say what plans the Government has for it, which departments may move into the building, and what is the estimated cost of renovating it?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The estimated cost of renovation depends on which departments are moved into the building and on the type of alteration required. The Public Service Board has had this matter under review for some time, and I expect to make an announcement next week.

APPRENTICES

Mr. COUMBE: Is the Minister of Education, who is responsible for the technical education and training of apprentices, aware that in some technical colleges, especially the one at Panorama, all normal terminal examinations have now been discontinued for first-year and second-year apprentices and that the progress of these apprentices is now being based on an assessment of their work during the year? Can the Minister say why this is being done and, as this system has been operating since earlier this year, will he obtain a report on how it is working?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The process of substituting the procedure of continuous assessment for terminal examinations is in line with the general practice that has been adopted over the last few years in secondary schools and, for the most part, that practice seems to have been successful within the schools. As I cannot give a reply, off the cuff, regarding the position at Panorama, I shall be pleased to inquire and to bring down a report as soon as possible or, alternatively, to inform the honourable member by letter if that is necessary.

STREET LIGHTING

Mr. BROWN: Will the Minister of Works obtain for me details of the difference in the costs of providing city street lighting by means of overhead wiring (for example, using stobie poles) and of providing city street lighting by means of underground wiring? This matter has once again been raised in Whyalla, certain city councillors preferring the provision of street lighting by means of underground wiring, but I understand that this type of lighting involves the Minister's department in considerably more expense.

The Hon. I. D. CORCORAN: Although I believe that underground wiring is far more expensive than overhead wiring, I will have inquiries made.

HEATHFIELD WATER SUPPLY

Mr. EVANS: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about providing a water supply to a property at Heathfield?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Since the watershed policy was implemented in April, 1970, the policy on granting a water supply has been strictly adhered to. Despite the confined locality in which Mr. Riches's allotment is located, the granting of a water supply for it would make it difficult for the department to continue to implement the approved policy, because the situation is really no different from that of many other allotments within the compass of the existing mains in this area and comparatively close to existing water mains. If the approved policy whereby water supply is not granted outside the defined areas is to be maintained, the granting of a supply to the allotment in question cannot be provided.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Dr. EASTICK: Is the Premier aware that a levy has been placed by the United Kingdom authorities on agricultural produce entering that country from Australia? I have been informed within the last few days that a levy equivalent to £6 sterling has been placed on agricultural produce leaving Australia for the United Kingdom. This is causing concern relative to the delivery of oats which had been ordered and for which the agent had already received a letter of credit. I have been informed that this levy applies to all forms of agricultural produce.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have not heard of this announcement. I should be greatly surprised if there was a blanket levy on all forms of agricultural produce, because

the provisions for the United Kingdom to enter the European Common Market involve a considerable difference in respect of the duties on various types of agricultural produce. The duty, for instance, on certain dried fruit products is not the same as that which would apply in respect of other agricultural products. As yet, the Australian Meat Board has not been able to discover that tariffs will be imposed on meat. I will immediately ask the Agent-General for information he should have as to the exact position.

ST. MARYS LAND

Mr. PAYNE: Can the Minister of Education say what building is to be constructed on departmental land at Cashel Street, St. Marys? During the last few weeks the land has been levelled and fencing has been erected. This is a residential area and people living nearby are apprehensive about what is to be built there.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The land is no longer owned by the Education Department; it has been exchanged with the Postmaster-General's Department for land at Rostrevor which is at present being used for the P.M.G.'s linesmen's training school which is to be transferred to St. Marys. Over a year ago the Education Department was trying to find a site in the Rostrevor area for an additional secondary school in order to cope with expanding enrolments and to relieve the problem of excessive enrolments at the Norwood and Campbelltown High Schools. The only land, according to the reports given to me, that could be used for a secondary school was the land held by the P.M.G. We had the St. Marys land on which it had originally been intended to build a technical high school, but with the change in the policy of the department, whereby secondary schools are to be comprehensive and co-educational, this land became superfluous to our requirements because it was too close to Daws Road High School to be used effectively as a site for a secondary school. The proposal that we have for the area which the honourable member represents involves the construction of a high school at Bedford Park to relieve the enrolments at the Marion High School. The proposition was then submitted to the P.M.G. for the exchange of sites and, prior to the P.M.G. constructing permanent buildings on the St. Marys land, the Education Department will provide transportable buildings for its use there. This is what is taking place at present. I understand that the P.M.G. expects to be able to build the new linesmen's training college at St. Marys in three years'

time. The P.M.G. claims that the building will be of a standard equivalent to that of a technical college or of Institute of Technology buildings that have been erected recently. Lawns will be planted, the grounds landscaped, and appropriate car parking facilities provided. I am sure that the kind of facility that will be erected at St. Marys will not in any way detract from the value of houses near the school. However, the P.M.G. is not immediately able to undertake this construction. Consequently, it has made an arrangement with the Education Department for the use of transportable buildings in the intervening period. When the P.M.G. has completed the permanent buildings on the site, the transportable buildings will be returned to the Education Department, being available for use in departmental schools.

LERP

Mr. NANKIVELL: Has the Minister of Environment and Conservation a reply to my recent question about the insect lerp?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The honourable member has asked whether the Government would consider supporting the research work into the lerp problem, being undertaken by Dr. White of the Zoology Department of the University of Adelaide. I have been given to understand that Dr. White will shortly be leaving the University of Adelaide. However, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute in conjunction with the Woods and Forests Department will be continuing with research into the problem of lerp. The Conservator of Forests has informed me that some years ago an appointment of a forest entomologist to the university (Waite Institute) was sponsored by the Government. The arrangement made, and still operating very satisfactorily, was that his services would be available to the Woods and Forests Department as required, in connection with any insect problems associated with forestry. For at least 40 years attacks by lerp have been reported to the department which has relied on the advice of entomologists of the Waite Institute.

With the specific appointment of a forest entomologist in 1959 the work on forest insects including lerp, has been intensified. It was under the guidance of this officer that Dr. White carried out a research project on lerp from 1962 to 1964 and has since continued his investigations as far as practicable. The forest entomologist has reported that "because the life system of the lerp is both complex and natural, and also most probably

being affected by current agricultural development, any further research would be concerned with the ecology of the parasites and predators to find out which species are likely to offer prospects for biological control of the insect; it may also attempt to determine the field conditions under which some control may be achieved". The question whether the research referred to by the forest entomologist should be undertaken was taken up with the Director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute who has provided the following reply:

I have consulted Professor T. O. Browning, head of the Department of Entomology, who informs me that our understanding of the biology of the lerp insects is fairly complete as a result of the work in South Australia of Dr. T. C. R. White and in Eastern Australia of Dr. L. Clark of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. There are, of course, gaps in our knowledge, but it seems unlikely that further research would lead quickly to a cheap solution of the economic problem. The lerps are indigenous insects which, from time to time, increase greatly in numbers and in spread of distribution. It is likely that the causes of these changes in the lerp population result from a series of suitable seasons which may affect the pink gums, making them more suitable sources of food for the insects. This is a process that has been occurring for a very long time, but it is possible that agricultural development has accentuated the changes in numbers and distribution. In parenthesis it might be added that so little of the natural forest remains in the South-East that it is now unlikely that such a possibility could be tested.

The problem of control of lerps is an economic one. The insects infest trees that are used mainly to provide shade for stock. These trees could be (and near homesteads often are) protected by the application of an insecticide. A test with systematic insecticides might be useful, but the cost of such an operation might be expected to be unacceptable to farmers in the district. The likelihood of finding a biological method of control is low. The lerp is indigenous and its natural enemies are present, but they do not cause sufficient mortality under outbreak conditions. The chance of finding an efficient biological control agent in another part of the world is remote. Although it is true that heavily attacked trees sometimes die, most of them recover. Perhaps the best way of dealing with the problem is to encourage the germination and growth of many more trees, especially during years when the insects are not abundant. Any particularly valuable trees could be protected with an insecticidal spray.

The Director of the Waite Institute has today informed me that Professor Browning and Dr. F. D. Morgan of the Entomology Department visited Tintinara and had discussions with members of the local council on the question of damage to pink gums by lerp

insects. They inspected the areas and have arranged, in co-operation with members of the council, to set up a field trial with the aim of determining methods of protecting trees from further attack. The Director has been in contact with the Conservator of Forests who has arranged for the Woods and Forests Department's forest entomologist to assist with the work. They are confident that a short-term solution to the problem can be found. However, this still leaves open the long-term problem of massive outbreaks of lerps for which it is obvious that little prospect of control can be seen at present. The matter will be kept under close scrutiny.

DEEP DRAINAGE

Mr. VENNING: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question about comparative costs of deep drainage sewerage and common effluent schemes?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Government has agreed to subsidize councils in certain areas where it would be necessary to rate the inhabitants at more than \$30 a year to recoup construction and operating costs for a common effluent drainage scheme. The sum of \$30 a year is considerably lower than would be charged on the average in country towns if full departmental sewerage was to be installed. As an example, a number of South Australian Housing Trust houses erected in Pattullo Street, Clare, were examined and the average sewer rate a year which they would be charged in the event of the Government installing a full sewerage scheme would be \$40 a year. In addition, they would be required to pay a connection fee of \$100 before being permitted to connect to the sewerage system.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES

Dr. TONKIN: The Minister of Education was kind enough to inform me yesterday that he had a reply to the question I had asked last week about student health services. I should like to say how pleasant it is to receive replies from the Minister of Education so promptly, in contradistinction to the practice of other Ministers.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: To my knowledge, every Minister is completely conscientious in fulfilling his obligation to provide replies; it is only when questions become excessively complicated that delays occur. I am sure all members should be only too pleased with the service they get from Ministers in this House when they read of the lengthy delays that occur in the Commonwealth Parliament in relation to replies to questions.

Discussions have been continuing for some time between the Education and Public Health Departments with a view to establishing a student health service at each teachers college, but action has been limited by shortage of finance. At present medical and counselling services are available to students of teachers colleges who are also enrolled at universities. Students enrolled in internal teachers college courses are attached to staff counsellors who are available to help them with administrative, academic and personal matters. A further step towards the provision of health services within the colleges is the appointment of Dr. James McKay as senior lecturer in education at Adelaide Teachers College from the beginning of next year. Dr. McKay is interested and active in research particularly in health education, and has completed a major in psychology. His appointment will enable research to be undertaken in the area of student health and attitudes, and allow the college to provide the kind of medical service for sudden injury and illness formerly provided for internal students by the university health service.

SPEED LIMITS

Mr. GUNN: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Roads and Transport, can the Premier say when legislation will be introduced to raise the maximum speed limit for commercial vehicles? This week's edition of the *Farmer & Grazier* contains a letter from the Minister of Roads and Transport written to Mr. Grant Andrews (General Secretary of the United Farmers and Graziers of South Australia Incorporated) stating that Cabinet had approved a recommendation of the Minister to increase the speed limit for commercial vehicles. However, I am concerned about drivers who have recently been apprehended for exceeding the, speed limit and who, because of the points demerit scheme, could lose their licence and have their livelihood endangered. As the present maximum speed limit for commercial vehicles is very low, this is an urgent matter.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Cabinet has discussed this matter, but I cannot accurately forecast whether and, if so, when legislation will be introduced, but it will certainly not be before November 25.

MORGAN DOCKYARD

Mr. ALLEN: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Roads and Transport, has the Minister of Environment and Conservation a reply to my recent question about the Morgan dockyard?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The major advantages associated with the establishment of dockyard facilities at Murray Bridge, compared to upgrading the present facilities at Morgan, are as follows:

- (1) Close supervision and direction can be given through the district office established at Murray Bridge. It must be appreciated that there is a programme to undertake extensive upgrading of ferry services, and work at a dockyard cannot continue to be carried out remote from departmental technical and other services.
- (2) A site can be selected which is free from inundation during high river floods, which can prevent the dockyard operating when its use could be urgently required.
- (3) The dockyard can be incorporated with the district workshop, thus enabling more efficient operation of both.
- (4) There is greater scope for recruitment of personnel, and greater flexibility in the use of labour during peak or low demands.
- (5) Murray Bridge is closer to the centre of gravity of ferry operations.
- (6) Murray Bridge is an expanding community, and it can be confidently expected that it will remain a viable centre in the future. In the long-term view (and this view must be taken when establishing fixed departmental establishments), decentralization at Murray Bridge has many apparent advantages over fragmentation at both Morgan and Murray Bridge.

Although it is impossible to quantify, in money terms, the advantages as listed, it is apparent that the combination of the dockyard with other departmental facilities at Murray Bridge will represent considerable savings to the department and corresponding benefits to the taxpayers of the State.

PARA HILLS EAST SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of November 10 about access to the Para Hills East Primary School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: A proposal to acquire a strip of land 40ft. wide to give access to the Para Hills East Primary School from Milne Road, on which to build a heavy-duty road, was investigated by the Public Buildings Department. The proposal

was estimated to cost \$9,000, which was considered unnecessarily high, and the proposal was thought to constitute a danger to school-children. It was therefore not recommended, but it has been referred back to the Public Buildings Department so that an alternative access can be provided.

PETROL

Mr. EVANS: Has the Minister of Labour and Industry a reply to my recent question concerning allegations that taxi companies had been selling petrol after hours?

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: My department has not received any complaints of after-hours petrol sales by taxi companies for a considerable time nor have any after-hours sales been detected by inspectors in the course of after-hours inspections of shops. As in 1969 and early 1970 some companies were causing concern, their petrol pumps were kept under observation at night and at weekends. This resulted in one company being detected selling petrol after hours, and subsequent cancellation of its late-trading licence. The company was permitted to re-apply for a licence six months later, but the action taken by the department did result in the cessation of complaints to the department. The companies have been kept under observation after normal trading hours several times during the past 12 months but no breaches have been detected. However, as a result of the receipt of additional information from the honourable member, further inspections will be made.

ROSEWORTHY COLLEGE

Mr. NANKIVELL: Can the Minister of Education say whether it is intended to transfer Roseworthy Agricultural College from the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture to his own responsibility and, if this is intended to be done, when does the Minister expect the necessary legislation to be introduced? If the college becomes a college of advanced education, who will decide the plans for its future development? Will it be the Board of Advanced Education or the intended new Roseworthy college council? As members are aware, Roseworthy college is now accepted by the Commonwealth Government as a tertiary institution and considerable sums have been advanced to the college to improve its facilities so that it can teach to a higher level. There is also a report, which all members have received, from the Committee of Enquiry into Agricultural Education, Research and Extension in South Australia,

which could be called the Ramsay report, although I think the original Chairman was Sir Henry Basten.

I believe the Minister would know that the Ramsay report suggests certain alterations to the curricula at Roseworthy; consequently, if the recommendations of the committee are to be adopted, certain decisions will have to be made. If there is to be a change in the form of the course at the college, who will decide this? Will it be a local decision involving the proposed new college council, the Education Department, or the Board of Advanced Education?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: It is intended to establish Roseworthy Agricultural College as an autonomous college of advanced education: that is, autonomous in the sense that other colleges will be autonomous, free to conduct its own affairs once the budget allocation has been determined. Roseworthy will come under the Board of Advanced Education in the same way as the Institute of Technology and teachers colleges, and that means that legislation will be necessary to establish it as a college of advanced education, with its own council, and to dis-establish it as a department under the Minister of Agriculture. It is not clear at this stage when next year the necessary legislation can be introduced, but I hope that it can be passed by Parliament then. I doubt that that could be done during the remaining part of this session early next year, and most likely it would be introduced in the session after that.

Regarding the operation of the Board of Advanced Education, it is involved in two main functions. The first is the accreditation of academic awards granted by colleges of advanced education and, to the extent that new courses would require accreditation, the procedure would be for the college to formulate the course, with the approval of its council, and then seek accreditation from the Board of Advanced Education. Regarding future capital developments, ultimately these are matters of Government policy but the Government will be advised on priorities by the Board of Advanced Education, so again any proposals involved in future development would be formulated first by the college council and then processed through the Board of Advanced Education. No ultimate decision on these matters can be made, even under present arrangements, without the concurrence of both the State and the Commonwealth Governments, and the Commonwealth Government is advised on these

matters by its own Advisory Committee on Advanced Education.

Roseworthy has an advisory council at present and I hope that it may be possible, through the Minister of Agriculture, to reconstitute that council so that representation on it will be somewhat more in line with the representation that now exists on teachers college advisory councils. I think that, if the honourable member looks carefully at this reply, he will see that I have covered the points he has made. I only add that outside interference in the affairs of Roseworthy would be necessary only to the extent that, first, accreditation was involved and, secondly, additional finance was required from the State and Commonwealth Governments to see that further development took place. I am sure that Roseworthy Agricultural College will not find that kind of interference difficult to live with in any way.

DARTMOUTH DAM

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Has the Minister of Works any information, following the recent meeting of the River Murray Commission, regarding the prospect of building the Dartmouth dam? If my memory serves me aright, the commission's meeting was held a few weeks ago. So far as I know (and I may have missed this), nothing has been announced since that meeting, which leads me to fear the worst, but I still hope for the best. I am wondering whether the meeting resulted in any progress being made towards agreement on the building of the dam and, therefore, on its completion.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I think that, soon after the commission's meeting, the Leader of the Opposition and the member for Torrens asked questions of the Premier or me. It was pointed out then that the New South Wales Government was taking the initiative, on behalf of the States concerned in the agreement, by asking the Commonwealth Government for certain assurances regarding the additional funds required over the 10 per cent involved in the revised estimate. I have not yet heard any result of that approach by New South Wales. In fact, only today I have been in touch with the Commonwealth Minister for National Development (Mr. Swartz) and one of the matters I raised with him was whether he knew of any progress that had been made in this area. He could not tell me off-hand, but he said that he would inquire of his department and, if anything had eventuated, he would let me know. I have not heard anything

further from him since that time, so I cannot tell the honourable member more than that. I understand that certain contracts were to be let in January for preliminary works, but I understand that the constructing authority, the Victorian Government, has made some alterations and expects to let these contracts in May. This would. I understand, have no effect on the date of completion of work on the dam. I will obtain any further information that I can for the honourable member and let him know what is the position possibly on Tuesday.

WALKERVILLE SCHOOL

Mr. CUMBE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked him recently about the Walkerville Primary School, particularly in relation to the development of new land which is adjacent to the school and forms part of the schoolground?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Public Buildings Department has engaged consultants to investigate and report on the development of additional land which has been obtained for the Walkerville Primary School. The report and recommendations are expected to be submitted in about two weeks and, after consideration by the Public Buildings Department, they will be referred to the Education Department for ratification.

ARMAGH WATER SUPPLY

Mr. VENNING: In the temporary absence of the Minister of Works, has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question on a water supply for Armagh?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Engineering and Water Supply Department has kept in mind the matter of a water supply scheme to serve Armagh, and mains to the adjacent area have been proportioned with the possibility of future extension. A possible scheme has been prepared but, based on country land rating, the likely return will fall far short of requirements. At present the Valuation Department is making a valuation on an assessed annual value basis. When this is received, further consideration will be given to the scheme.

BOAT SPEEDS

Dr. TONKIN: Will the Minister of Marine say on what basis the speed of boats over water is calculated by patrol officers in determining breaches of the Harbors Act, and how accurate is this method? Recently, one of my constituents was charged with having exceeded seven knots in the channel around Torrens

Island. Because of a misunderstanding (on which I need not elaborate) he pleaded guilty to the charge and was not represented in court when expert witnesses were called. During the giving of evidence the patrol officer said he had estimated the speed of my constituent's boat at over seven knots. My constituent, however, is at a loss to understand how the patrol officer could calculate this, because the officer was in a boat approaching from a head-on direction and a considerable distance away. It is difficult to see how it can be determined that the speed of a boat is over seven knots, because it is impossible to follow a craft for a measured distance. Is the calculation based only on an estimate?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am not aware of the method used by patrol officers in estimating the speed of vessels over water, and I do not think that their boats are equipped with radar. I could think of some complex means of estimating the speed, but I imagine that in this case experience is also involved. I will find out what methods are used. However, a court hearing a case such as that referred to by the honourable member would need to have some evidence. If the honourable member cares to give me the name of his constituent, I will check the circumstances of the case. There must be two sides to every story.

MEMBERS' QUESTIONS

The SPEAKER: Before calling on the honourable member for Heysen to ask his question, may I say that he has just approached me and accused me of favouring members on one side when I call on members to ask questions. I wish to say that I did not have a question recorded against the name of the honourable member for Heysen. Very often members could help the Chair by co-operating a little more, and I take strong exception to members coming up to the Chair and literally telling me that I am biased and unfair. There are occasions in this Chamber when I nod to an honourable member and the honourable member may think that I have nodded to him and that his name has been recorded when, in fact, it has not been. Some time ago, I suggested to honourable members that the system in use was not the best, and I asked what their attitude was to a certain procedure, but they objected to it. If any mistakes are made they are not made intentionally, and I take strong exception to the honourable member for Heysen telling me that I have made a mistake in not recording the fact that he wishes to ask a

question. That is not in accordance with good conduct.

Mr. McANANEY: I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. McANANEY: In approaching you, I pointed out that I was still waiting to ask a question when some members had been called twice. You said that you had not marked off my name, and I went on to make the point that, under previous Speakers, a member might one day be called to ask a question early, whereas the next day he might be called late. However, consistently during this Parliament some of us have always received about the last call, and I said that I did not consider that this was fair. When the Deputy Speaker was in the Chair one day and called on me first, I got such a shock that I did not even have my question ready.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member is out of order.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

Dr. EASTICK: Will the Minister of Works ascertain details of design and supervision costs, expressed as a percentage of the overall cost of Public Buildings Department projects? Design and supervision costs charged by authorities outside the Public Service in regard to architectural or engineering work are known before the project is undertaken and are expressed as a percentage of the tender price or the complete price. I should like to know the department's own costs.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will ascertain that information for the honourable member and let him know.

WHEAT QUOTAS

Mr. GUNN: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture whether it is intended that the Wheat Quotas Review Committee will continue to function after this year and, if it will, how long it will continue to hear appeals from wheatgrowers who are not satisfied with their wheat quotas? Also, will he ascertain what are the salaries of members of the committee?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The committee will continue to function after this year. I understand it will be hearing appeals until next March, and I think I gave that information to the honourable member or to one of his colleagues only yesterday. As I take it that the honourable member wants to know what will be the committee's future after next

March and what salaries are being paid, I will get that information and let him know.

ABALONE DIVERS

Mr. CARNIE: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture to reconsider the need for abalone divers to have a medical examination before renewing their permits each year? This requirement, which I understand is embodied in the new fisheries regulations, is concerning people in the industry, and divers consider that it is another example of unjust discrimination against them compared to the position of other fishermen. I personally believe that any person who dives at considerable depths, as these men do, without having a regular medical examination is foolish, but that in any case he will harm only himself and that it should be his decision. Once again, I ask how far it is necessary to go to protect people from themselves.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will check on this matter with my colleague. Although the honourable member said that these men would not be hurting anyone but themselves, I point out that, if they got into trouble, other people might have to dive after them and become involved.

LAND TAX

Mr. McANANEY: When the first revaluation of land for land tax purposes was introduced, the Treasurer gave details of the overall average decrease in respect of the State and also of each division. Will he now supply details of the last revaluation?

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

GARDEN SUBURB

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Will the member for Mitchell join me in an approach to the Minister of Local Government in order to resolve the future of the Garden Suburb? On many occasions during this session and the last session, I have asked questions about the future of the Garden Suburb and have been told on every occasion that no decision has been made. The member for Mitchell represents the western part of the Garden Suburb—

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: And represents it very well.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am grateful for the Minister's interjection, because I am sure that it will make the member for Mitchell even more anxious to see this matter resolved. I assume that the honourable member is as

anxious as I am to see the future of the Garden Suburb secure and known to those who live in it. I am sure that we can make the necessary arrangements between us, if he is willing to co-operate in the matter.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member for Mitchell may reply if he wishes, but he is not obliged to reply.

Mr. PAYNE: I am in constant contact with the Minister on this and other matters, as anyone representing the people ought to be, and I see no need for any special approach on this matter.

Mr. Millhouse: Don't you think that we should do something to get a reply?

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: He said "No".

Mr. Payne: I said "No".

Mr. Millhouse: *Hansard* has got it!

The SPEAKER: Order! Honourable members must contain themselves. It would, if they did so, be a great advantage to their Party colleagues who wish to make representations on behalf of their constituents. A question was asked and the reply given, and that is where it should finish. Interjections will not be allowed.

HINDMARSH BRIDGE

Mr. COUMBE: My question concerns three districts besides my own, as the location to which I refer is on the boundaries of these districts. Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the future of the Hindmarsh bridge, on which important trafficway congestion is occurring?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: For the information of the honourable member, this location is at the intersection of the boundaries of the Districts of Spence, Adelaide, Peake—

Mr. Coumbe: And Torrens.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Yes. There are no current proposals for the widening of the Hindmarsh bridge over the Torrens River. This bridge at present carries three lanes of traffic in each direction and is not a major impediment to traffic movement. The intersection of Port Road with Adam Street and Park Terrace is the cause of the traffic congestion, and it is intended to signalize this intersection soon.

OLD BELAIR ROAD

Mr. EVANS: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport obtain a report from the Commissioner of Highways on plans for the upgrading of the Old Belair Road and the construction of a new bridge over Brownhill Creek which I believe is to be incorporated in this upgrading?

I have made representations to the Minister on this matter before, and last weekend an article appeared in the press written by one of my constituents complaining that the road was narrow and dangerous. However, representations have also been made to me that it is an attractive scenic road and should not be altered. I believe most people who live in Belair and Blackwood and commute to the city daily believe the road is too narrow and should be upgraded because the traffic flow is increasing rapidly. The Minister has said that there have been very few accidents and no fatalities on this road in the past, and I think that has been substantiated in the reports we have received. However, the road is narrow and dangerous, with the stobie poles in many cases protruding practically on to the sealed surface. I read a report two years ago that the bridge over Brownhill Creek was to be constructed within a short period, but still there are no definite plans about when it will be started. I believe the previous Minister of Roads and Transport made this announcement, in which he said that the old bridge was to be kept and used as a footbridge.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I will get a programme of our intentions and let the honourable member know, probably by letter because the House is rising next Thursday and I may not be able to get the information he seeks before then. However, I can say that work is proceeding on the acquisition of property and on the planning and design work in relation to upgrading the road. Whilst I appreciate the views that people put forward that the road is narrow and dangerous, it is no narrower than it was 20 years ago, and I do not believe that, for the normal driver, it is any more dangerous than it was then. I think the danger arises when people fail to recognize the type of road on which they are travelling. It certainly was not designed to present-day standards, but the matter is on the programme. I will obtain a detailed time table for the honourable member.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Mr. HOPGOOD: What advice can the Attorney-General give to people who are not personally known to a justice of the peace? A problem arises in areas such as mine, as many young married people are shifting into the district. From time to time it is necessary for a justice of the peace to sign certain documents, but the person must be personally known to the justice. It has been suggested to me that in some circumstances the

justice of the peace, because he does not like refusing assistance to people, signs anyway but that he does so with pangs of conscience because of the requirements of the Justices Act. In many cases the local member of Parliament is a justice of the peace but the newcomers may not know him or he may not be as well known to his constituents as other members are known to theirs.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I do not think I can give much advice in this situation. I think it is unusual for people not to be known to some justice of the peace somewhere or other, or at any rate not to know somebody who can identify them to a justice of the peace satisfactorily. I realize that hard cases occur, however, and that people may find themselves in just that situation. I think that probably the only course that can then be taken by such people is to find some person of repute who knows them, such as a police officer or a clergyman, whose word the justice of the peace would certainly take, and ask that person to accompany them to the justice or ask the justice to accompany them to that person. Beyond that it is difficult to know what practical advice to give. I think it is important that justices required to sign documents in circumstances in which they are required to know the person concerned should insist on knowing them, otherwise the witness, far from being helpful, can actually be damaging and misleading. I think the matter has to be resolved by finding an intermediary whose word the justice will take.

WOOL BAN

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Will the Minister of Labour and Industry say what discussions he has had with the Australian Workers Union about the declaring black of wool from five properties on Kangaroo Island, what was the outcome of those discussions, and whether he is concerned about the discrimination being shown against those farmers? It is well known that if any district in the State has problems it is Kangaroo Island because of the lower wool prices that are being received now, the high cost of freight, and other difficulties associated with living on an island. As well as these problems, Kangaroo Island seems to have been singled out for special attention by the union, which has declared wool black. This is an extremely discretionary action, and I am satisfied that one simple request from the Minister would alleviate the difficulties immediately. There is no doubt that the

Minister has only to ask the union to leave these properties alone and that would be done. To date the Minister has apparently taken no public action in this matter.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I am concerned, but I am not concerned about discrimination, because no such thing as discrimination is being shown over there. I have had discussions with the union, and I understand that the matter is now in the hands of the Trades and Labor Council disputes committee. However, I would think that the whole situation regarding shearing union labour or non-union labour was settled in the early 1890's, when the pastoralists got the Government to bring out the military with field guns and gatling machine guns to quell the strikes, and even appointed non-unionists as special constables. The happenings at that time caused almost a civil war in the colony. Surely the honourable member would not want that sort of situation to occur again. Surely he would not like to see the pastoralists or woolgrowers on Kangaroo Island re-enact the scenes that took place before the turn of the century.

Mr. Goldsworthy: Don't be childish!

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Minister was asked a question by the honourable member for Alexandra and he is entitled to be heard in silence.

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I am well aware that the wool industry is depressed. It is depressed throughout the nation, but we do not have these problems throughout the nation: they seem to be isolated in Kangaroo Island. Surely the Kangaroo Island farmers cannot blame the shearers for bringing about the depressed situation with regard to wool. Furthermore, with pressure by the Country Party, they forced the Government to subsidize them, at the taxpayers' expense, to ensure 36c a pound for wool.

Mr. Gunn: Are you opposed to that? What about shipbuilding at Whyalla?

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. D. H. McKEE: I am saying that they are getting 36c a pound, and some of this is coming out of the taxpayers' pockets. Surely they do not blame the shearers for the depressed prices. Surely they do not want to cut the shearers' rates, thus setting up a situation where men vie to work for the lowest wages. The Australian Council of Trade Unions has fought for the present conditions since before the turn of the century. It will not give them up easily, and one would not expect it to do so. With

regard to the island farmers, the Government has bent ever backwards, spending much money to keep the shipping service open. We will continue to provide a transport service to the mainland. We have done much to stop indiscriminate development, thus ensuring beautification of the island.

HOUSING TRUST APPLICATIONS

Mr. BECKER: As Minister in charge of housing, will the Premier obtain for me from the Housing Trust details of the number of applications on hand; the approximate cost of fulfilling those applications; and the approximate waiting time in the country, metropolitan and near metropolitan areas for rental-purchase houses, cash-purchase houses, rental houses, houses for sale under agreement, two-storey and three-storey flat accommodation, pensioner flats and villa flats?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I very much doubt whether that information can conceivably be collated, because there are so many imponderables. If the honourable member puts the question on notice, I will examine it.

BEACH PROTECTION

Mr. MATHWIN: Can the Minister of Environment and Conservation say what action is to be taken with regard to the shocking conditions of the beaches at Glenelg and Brighton as a result of the storm in April this year? The Minister has often referred to the report of the special committee that was set up to look into this problem. However, the only action up to date has been taken by the respective councils. The Minister has often said that he will not release the report. Can he now say what action will be taken and when it is expected that it will be taken?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I can imagine the honourable member's impatience, because, during the many years of Liberal Government in this State, the beaches were permitted to deteriorate to a state where some urgent work was required when a Labor Government took office.

Mr. Mathwin: The Playford Government—

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Glenelg has asked his question. If he has not sufficient patience to listen to the reply, I will ask the honourable Minister not to give that reply. There can be only one question at a time.

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I was telling the honourable member that, in 1965, when the Labor Government came to office after many years of Liberal Government, one

of its first actions was to call for a study to be undertaken into this matter by Mr. Culver of the University of Adelaide. His report was made available to the Government recently, and a committee was set up to provide the Government with a report that would provide the basis for legislation to be introduced and so that the matter could be looked at carefully by an authority, which would examine the future development and adequate protection of, and expenditure of money on, our beaches. In reply to earlier questions, I have said that legislation is being drafted, and I hope it will be introduced during the current session.

BUSH FIRES

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture why the spotter aeroplanes to be engaged on days of high fire risk are not to commence their work until 12 noon? A constituent of mine who is a farmer has raised this matter with me. It seems strange that these aeroplanes will start spotting only at noon; they will continue until dusk. My experience, and this man's experience, is that bush fires start at any time of the day. The most serious bush fire that I can remember occurred on what has been called black Sunday, and it started early in the morning. Why are these aeroplanes commencing spotting at noon, instead of at an earlier hour?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I do not know at what time the aeroplanes previously commenced; it may have been 11 a.m. If that was the case, the same span of time would now be involved in flying from noon until dusk, because of daylight saving. I will check on the point raised and let the honourable member know, however.

BUS FARES

Mr. BECKER: Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether the Government intends to re-introduce weekly and monthly bus and tram fares?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Although the matter is being considered, no decision has yet been made.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Mr. NANKIVELL: Can the Minister of Education say whether the Government has any plans to put into effect the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into Agricultural Education, Research and Extension that deal with farm college courses? At page 7, in the summary of its report the committee suggests that consideration should

be given to making a two-year course available at Roseworthy and one-year courses available at farm colleges to be established at country centres, namely, at Cleve, Loxton and Naracoorte. For a long time, people at Loxton have been pursuing the possibility of having such a college established at Loxton. Because of their continuing interest in the matter, I should like the Minister to say whether or not the Government intends to adopt this proposal to establish such colleges and, if it does, how long it may be before such a policy is put into effect.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: That committee also went on to say that these colleges should be built in 1974. Unfortunately, the committee paid little attention to the question of the availability of funds for this purpose. The colleges are supposed to be residential colleges. I am sure that the honourable member will appreciate that providing residential accommodation at this sort of standard in country areas would cost about \$5,000 a student. Therefore, for a 100-student farm college \$500,000 would be required for accommodation. The total cost of residential accommodation at those four colleges would therefore be \$2,000,000. I am sure the honourable member will appreciate the difficulty the Government has even in relation to expansion at Roseworthy Agricultural College or Urrbrae Agricultural High School and in meeting the capital commitments involved over the years in establishing agricultural courses in secondary schools. We cannot see our way clear to meeting the capital cost of the proposed farm colleges, so I am unable to give the honourable member a time table in relation to when these colleges could be built. It may be possible to establish some short-term courses related to adult education centres in towns where other accommodation is available, and we will be looking into that possibility. As far as the department is concerned, unfortunately the costs involved in this matter are high and the prospect of meeting the time table is close to nil.

Mr. Nankivell: The committee recommended this.

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The committee recommended that these colleges be available in 1974 but, at the present time, this does not seem possible. Also, doubts can be expressed on two points. First, regarding the recommendation that 100 students be accommodated at each of four separate colleges, it can be questioned whether a school of this size is large enough. Secondly, it may be questioned whether the single-purpose nature of these farm

colleges is appropriate. The movement in tertiary education has been towards establishing multi-purpose institutions, and single-purpose institutions of this type and size have recently not been given much currency. As no more money is available to finance the proposal, at this stage there is no question of its being adopted.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Dr. TONKIN: Can the Minister of Social Welfare say whether the reported significant increase in the number of children placed on bonds by the juvenile court has increased the work load of officers of the Social Welfare Department and, if it has, what steps are being taken to relieve the pressure? I noted that last year 842 young persons were placed on bonds, and the number has increased this year to 1,230. This must have had a marked effect on the work load of officers of the department.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will obtain particulars for the honourable member.

CHILD-MINDING CENTRES

Mr. BECKER: Can the Attorney-General say whether the Government has considered introducing legislation to control child-minding centres?

The Hon. L. J. KING: As I said in replying to a question a day or two ago, I expect to be able to introduce a community welfare Bill in this House next week and one of its provisions will relate to the control of child-minding centres.

OATS

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Works a reply from the Minister of Agriculture to my question about the marketing of oats?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague hopes that legislation to provide for orderly marketing of oats in South Australia can be introduced in Parliament early in the session next year. The following figures of exports of oats from South Australia have been obtained from the Bureau of Census and Statistics, which has compiled the information from customs records:

Year	Tons
1961-62	20,495
1962-63	5,314
1963-64	12,570
1964-65	19,246
1965-66	4,386
1966-67	18,880
1967-68	6,567
1968-69	15,625
1969-70	23,245
1970-71	14,186

MORATORIUM ROYAL COMMISSION

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Can the Attorney-General say whether the Government still intends to introduce, this session, legislation based on recommendations in the report of the Royal Commission on last year's moratorium demonstration? Soon after the Royal Commission into this unhappy incident was appointed, the Attorney said publicly several times that perhaps the most significant result that he hoped for from the report would be recommendations on the control of demonstrations: in other words, a code for the control of future demonstrations. Earlier this session, and since the report has been received, the Attorney has told me that he intends to introduce legislation. I think the Premier announced that the legislation would circumscribe the powers of the Commissioner of Police. The session seems to be drawing to an end but we have no notice of any Bill that can easily be recognized as being on this topic.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I remind the honourable member that it is far from true to say that the session is drawing to an end: the session is likely to continue for some weeks in the new year. The reply to the question is "Yes".

TRAVEL CONCESSIONS

Mr. MATHWIN: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether he expects a further extension of travel concessions in relation to full-time students at the universities, the Institute of Technology, and other places of higher education, who are not at present receiving a living allowance and who are over 19 years of age?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about school libraries?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Commonwealth Library Advisory Committee, aware of the particular difficulties of schools where Matriculation classes are newly established, has provided a supplementary grant to be spent on library books under the Commonwealth Secondary Schools Libraries Grant. Under the 1970 allocation for library books, a grant of \$250 a school was provided for schools with fewer than 400 enrolments which would have a Matriculation class for the first time in 1971. In 1972 Balaklava, Gladstone and Penola High Schools, each with enrolments of fewer than 400, will have a Matriculation

class for the first time. It is intended that \$500 be allocated for the purchase of Matriculation reference books at each of these schools.

SOCIOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Premier say whether the committee inquiring into the sociological aspects of underground water supplies in the Gawler River and Virginia Basin area is still meeting, and can he say how many reports the committee has made and whether any of them are available to members? In reply to an earlier question about the findings of this committee, the Premier said that the committee had submitted a report that was not available to the House then. He also said that the committee's reports to the Government were being considered with a view to possible implementation for the benefit of the area covered by the report. However, to my knowledge nothing has been forthcoming.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will get a report for the honourable member.

RURAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. GUNN: Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture whether the Government plans to review the operation of the rural reconstruction scheme? In view of the experience gained during the time that the scheme has been operating and also in view of the number of applications received, does the Minister of Agriculture consider it necessary to extend the terms of reference so that assistance can be given to many people who, although just outside the scheme, are in a serious economic position?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The conditions governing the assistance given under this scheme are laid down by the Commonwealth Government, and the State Government operates within the guidelines that the Commonwealth Government has laid down. The State Government has expressed dissatisfaction with the scheme ever since it was implemented. Indeed, when the measure was being debated in the House, I expressed my dissatisfaction with its terms. Last week, when Ministers involved in administering this scheme met, every State expressed general dissatisfaction with the conditions applying in regard to the scheme. I will ask my colleague what steps the States intend to take now to try to ease the conditions in the hope that we can give people who are just outside the terms of the present scheme the assistance they so badly need.

HILLS SUBDIVISION

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Works any further information in reply to my recent question about subdivisions in the Hills watershed area following the court decision against the Engineering and Water Supply Department in a case involving a subdivision? The Minister said he would discuss the matter with the Director and Engineer-in-Chief.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I did have discussions with Mr. Beaney soon after the honourable member asked his question and the Director made a point that put a different light on the success of the appeal from what I had imagined. However, the point escapes me at the moment and I will get a report for the honourable member next week.

FREEWAYS

Dr. TONKIN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport, having had 24 hours to cogitate, been able to confirm definitely that he did attend the meeting of Executive Council at which the supplementary plan adopted by the State Planning Authority was approved? Yesterday, the Minister seemed to be a little uncertain and said that, to the best of his knowledge, he did attend that meeting, but in a reply—

The SPEAKER: Order! The question was asked of the Minister yesterday.

Dr. TONKIN: With respect, Mr. Speaker, I am asking whether the Minister will confirm his indecision of yesterday.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member for Bragg.

Dr. TONKIN: The Minister, who was a little indefinite when replying to a question asked by the Leader, said that the matter was decided by Executive Council on November 11, yet later, when speaking to the Leader and also when replying to a question asked by the member for Mitcham, he said that it was decided on November 4.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Apparently, my attendance or non-attendance at Executive Council meetings is of great moment to the honourable member. It would be interesting if I asked him whether he could tell me the name of a patient he interviewed at 10 a.m. on Thursday, November 4. I do not think he could tell me.

Dr. Tonkin: What's that got to do with it?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It probably has as much relevance as has the honourable member's question. The honourable member may be interested to know that, in case he

pursued this stupid line, I checked up and ascertained that I was present, as I said yesterday that to the best of my knowledge I was present. However, I think I ought to point out to the honourable member, who obviously has little or no knowledge of Executive Council operations—

Mr. Wells: He has ambitions.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: He will be on the pension before he realizes them because he will never be in Government the way he is carrying on. The matter went before State Cabinet in the normal way, and its passage through Executive Council is nothing more than a mere formality.

KANGAROO ISLAND TRANSPORT

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I should like to ask a question of the Minister of Roads and Transport concerning—

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: What colour tie I was wearing.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: It is not possible to hear what the member for Alexandra is trying to say. There are far too many audible conversations and interjections. The honourable member is entitled to ask the Minister a question. The honourable member for Alexandra.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Minister straighten out with the Minister of Labour and Industry the facts about the position of farmers on Kangaroo Island? I referred earlier to the sorry position of farmers on Kangaroo Island as a result of many factors, some of which the Minister denied. He disputed my attitude towards the black ban and made some rather extraordinary statements about how this Government improved the transport situation. I know that the Minister of Roads and Transport does not claim to have done things that he has not done. Having undertaken to provide a ferry link, he has announced that the Government is taking over the *Troubridge*, but at present no improvements have been effected and only recently, since this Government has been in office, freight rates have been increased. I think it is important for the Minister of Labour and Industry, who can so easily intervene in this dispute, to know that the position concerning Kangaroo Island is not as good as he thinks it is and that up to the present the transportation situation has not been improved by the Government. Although promises have been made to improve the situation, they have not yet been honoured.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: First, I will not pursue the matter that the member for Alexandra has sought to pursue and confer with my colleague, who I think told the honourable member some facts in reply to an earlier question. If the honourable member is not willing to accept those facts, I am afraid that he is wasting his time appealing to me to discuss the matter with the Minister. If the member for Alexandra is not satisfied with the reply he was given or with my colleague's attitude, he is free to discuss the matter with him or to ask him further questions. However, I think the honourable member is just a little too long in the tooth to seriously think that he will set me against the Minister of Labour and Industry, or *vice versa*.

The honourable member referred to improving the transport situation and to freight rates. I do not intend to deal with the delay of the ferry any more than I have dealt with it previously, because I am sure that the member for Alexandra completely appreciates all the factors associated with the matter. Any further dialogue on that subject could prove embarrassing to people who did their best to help both the former Government and this Government. Unfortunately, because of factors beyond their control, the correct information was not fed to the Government. Regarding the increase in freight rates, I remind the honourable member, as I think I have done at least six times in this House over the last few months, that the setting of freight rates for transportation from the mainland to Kangaroo Island takes place within the board room of a private company and, although we hear much from time to time about the workers having to go to arbitration and having a public hearing, there is never any suggestion that companies should do anything other than make their decisions behind the closed doors of board rooms. The matter of what the rates are for freight or passenger transport is, until June 30, 1972, a matter for the Adelaide Steamship Company.

RURAL YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. VENNING: Is the Minister of Education aware of a move to transfer the activities of the rural youth organization from the Agriculture Department to the Education Department, and will he say who may succeed Mr. Hooper as the senior adviser to that organization in this State?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The honourable member seems either to initiate rumours or to collect rumours, which he then proceeds

to peddle in this House. I have not heard of any proposal to transfer the rural youth organization to the Education Department from the Agriculture Department, where it has been safely and happily ensconced, although it could perhaps do with a bit of gingering up.

LAND AGENTS

Dr. EASTICK: Can the Attorney-General say whether it is the practice of the Land Agents Board to make known to a complainant the result of its deliberations? A constituent of mine has complained about a direction of the land agents association and, although he has an acknowledgment of the receipt of his complaint, he has had no indication of the board's deliberations.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will obtain a report on the matter from the Land Agents Board and let the honourable member have a reply. However, if he would like me to ascertain the facts of the matter he may need to supply me with further details.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: REPLY TO QUESTION

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Roads and Transport): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Yesterday, during Question Time, I was asked several questions about transport and, in reply to a question asked by the member for Heysen, I referred to the Hills Freeway proposed in the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study plan. In my reply I said that it would run through the District of Mitcham, and other areas.

Members interjecting':

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I suggest that the reason why I made a mistake was that some members opposite delight in interjecting, and I hope that they will do me the courtesy of listening on this occasion. I said that the freeway would run through the District of Mitcham, and the District of Bragg (previously this was part of the District of Burnside), and cut the agricultural college at Roseworthy in half. Obviously, Roseworthy was a mere slip of the tongue.

Mr. Venning: What? Again?

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable Minister has sought leave of the House to make a personal explanation and interjections are out of order. Honourable members must cease that practice.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Obviously, anyone with any intelligence would have known immediately that I meant Urrbrae. However, if it gives delight to some of the small-minded members opposite, I am pleased to be able to amuse them. I like the replies and information that I give to be completely accurate and, when I find that there is an error of even the smallest kind, I hope that I shall always have sufficient character to stand up, to admit it and to correct it.

At 4 o'clock, the bells having been rung:

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL (GENERAL)

Returned from the Legislative Council with amendments.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS ENGINEERING CORPORATION (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

REMARK IRRIGATION TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

MINING BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council with amendments.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1966. Read a first time.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Its purpose is to overcome a deficiency in section 24 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1966. Subsection (1) of that section provides that a person of full age may change his surname by signing the appropriate instrument for the purpose. The subsection explicitly provides that this power may be exercised whether the name of the applicant appears in the general register of births or in the adopted children register. Subsection (4) contains a corresponding power for the parents of an infant child to change its surname. However, in this case the subsection refers only to

the general register of births and no reference is made to the adopted children register. This omission has led to doubt as to whether the parents of an adopted child can change its surname under the provisions of the Act. It is clearly desirable that they should have the same power to do so as the parents of any other child, and the purpose of this Bill is, accordingly, to ensure that the appropriate power exists.

The provisions of the Bill are as follows: Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides that the Bill is to come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation. Clause 3 repeals and re-enacts subsection (4) to make it clear that adoptive parents may exercise the appropriate power to change the surname of the adopted child. An incidental amendment consequential on the alteration of the age of majority is made to subsection (1). Clause 4 makes consequential amendments to the eleventh schedule.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

LICENSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Licensing Act, 1967-1971, and to make an incidental amendment to the Judges Pensions Act, 1971. Read a first time.

The Hon. L. J. KING: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

Its purpose is to make some urgent amendments to the Licensing Act. I should point out to members that the Government has under consideration a more general revision of the Licensing Act. However, because of limitation of time it has not proved possible to introduce any but the most urgent amendment at this stage. Members will be aware that certain sections of the liquor industry suffered considerable embarrassment and difficulty when it was discovered, as a result of judicial interpretation, that the licensing laws do not permit a company to hold more than one liquor licence. That has not proved an easy matter to resolve. There are cogent opinions for and against the proposition that a company should be entitled to hold more than one licence. However, the Government has decided, after full consideration of the various aspects of the matter, to relax the restriction on a company holding multiple licences. Another amendment effected by the Bill relates to the constitution of the Licensing Court. It has always been slightly anomalous that while the Deputy Chairman is empowered to preside over a full

bench of the court in the same way as the Chairman, the statutory provisions governing his appointment and conditions of service are entirely different from those of the judge. The Bill accordingly provides for a statutory office of Deputy Chairman of the court, and he is made responsible to Parliament in the same way as the Chairman.

The emergence of the Adelaide Festival of Arts as a cultural event of international significance has justified, in the opinion of the Government, the provision of a special licence which will, of course, be subject to the control of the court, but which will have sufficient flexibility to enable the board of governors of the festival to supply liquor at appropriate functions held during the continuance of the festival. The new festival theatre will also require special licensing provisions because of the multiplicity of purposes for which it will be used. The Bill accordingly provides for the issue of special licences for the Festival of Arts and the festival theatre. The transformation of some of the old wine saloons into pleasant eating establishments is a development that all members have, I am sure, observed with great pleasure. The Bill seeks to further this development by providing that where the court is satisfied that the premises and service provided by the licensee meet a high standard, it may, in effect, extend the hours of trading to conform with those applicable to a licensed restaurant. In the case of such an extension of hours, liquor may be sold to be taken away from the premises for a period terminating at 10 p.m. In such a case, it seems fair that the obligations of a licensed restaurateur should apply to the licensee and the Bill extends those obligations accordingly.

The provisions of the Bill are as follows: Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 amends section 5 of the principal Act. The amendments introduce the legislative changes necessary to establish the new statutory office of Deputy Chairman. Clause 3 amends section 18 of the principal Act. The new provisions provide for the granting of special licences for the Adelaide Festival of Arts and for the festival theatre. Clause 4 amends section 23 of the principal Act. These amendments, as I have previously mentioned, provide that where the holder of a wine licence is prepared to provide food for his customers and service of a high standard, the court may grant him the right to enjoy the trading hours of a licensed restaurateur. Clause 5 amends section 82 of the principal Act. The amendments make it lawful for a company incorporated under

Australian law and invested with the necessary juristic capacity to hold, either individually or in partnership with other companies or with natural persons, any licence or licences under the principal Act. The licensed premises must however be under the personal supervision of a manager approved by the court. Clause 6 makes a consequential amendment to the Judges Pensions Act to provide that the Deputy Chairman of the court shall be entitled to a pension in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN secured the adjournment of the debate.

PISTOL LICENCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Received from the Legislative Council and read a first time.

STATUTES AMENDMENT (EXECUTOR COMPANIES) BILL

Report of the Select Committee to be brought up.

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General): I move:

That the time for bringing up the Select Committee's report be extended to Thursday, March 16, 1972.

The Select Committee met this morning and took evidence on this Bill, and the evidence requires further consideration by the committee. It will be impracticable for the committee to complete its deliberations before the House adjourns on November 25, so an extension is sought until March 16, 1972.

Motion carried.

FILM CLASSIFICATION BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's message.

(For wording of message, see page 3177.)

The Hon. L. J. KING (Attorney-General): I move:

The the House of Assembly's amendment to the Legislative Council's amendment No. 8 be not insisted on.

Members will recall that this Committee amended the Legislative Council's amendment relating to the employment of juveniles in theatres where R films were being shown, to extend the exemption from projectionists and assistant projectionists to all theatre employees. The Legislative Council has rejected the amendment carried by this Committee and this Committee must now decide whether or not to insist on that amendment. It is a straightforward issue and there is no point in our seeking a conference on the matter, because

there is no proposition that can be put to a conference. It is an issue which this Committee has resolved and which the Legislative Council has rejected. I think it is a great pity because the effect of what has been done may involve the dismissal of all juveniles currently employed in theatres. Serious difficulties could arise in some cases. I believe it is a pity that people at present employed could find their employment jeopardized. However, the Bill must go through. We cannot contemplate laying the Bill aside, as similar legislation is about to be introduced in all other States and films bearing the R classification will soon be available. We must have legislation dealing with this on the Statute Book before Parliament adjourns for the Christmas break. I believe that members of another place are wrong in their action, and I can only hope that during the break they may reconsider their attitude and that it may be possible to amend the legislation when Parliament resumes.

Mr. HALL (Leader of the Opposition): I join the Attorney-General in regretting the action taken by the Legislative Council. It is a somewhat sorry picture that the Attorney has presented. He has said that, although he regrets the Council's action, he must agree with it. The Attorney is certainly not taking a position of strength. I can well imagine that he is inviting many amendments to other Bills as a result of his attitude in meekly accepting the Council's suggestion in this case. I am very unhappy that some employees under the age of 18 years could find their employment jeopardized because of the legislation. For that reason, I think the Council's action is foolish. I hope that the Attorney is right in saying that employees may enter the theatre when a film is not being exhibited and that the prohibition will apply only while the film is showing. In that case, at least people employed during the interval may continue their employment.

The Hon. L. J. King: What about people who work in the canteen at a drive-in theatre?

Mr. HALL: Yes, they work while the film is being shown. I agree with the Attorney that it is deplorable that such people may lose their employment, but I suppose we will have to accept this motion.

Motion carried.

SOUTH-EASTERN DRAINAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from November 9. Page 2829.)

Mr. HALL (Leader of the Opposition): The history of drainage in the South-East is a long one. It has resulted in the construction of large public works enabling significant areas of highly productive land to be drained in that part of the State and used for productive enterprise. During the time of the previous Government, I remember considering the problem of increasing costs of maintenance and capital charges in this scheme. The problem faced has been outlined in the Minister's second reading explanation, which says that the previous Government had received a recommendation that the drainage rate be increased from 3.75 per cent to 6.5 per cent. I remember discussions held at that time. It was rather appalling to us that the rate should be increased to 6.5 per cent, as we thought that this was more than the landholders could bear. After long discussions we compromised by reverting, as the Minister has said, to a sinking fund method of depreciation, and we contained the increase to 5 per cent. We did this on the basis that the whole matter should be investigated.

This investigation resulted in the report that has led to this Bill, which is desirable in the sense that the capital responsibility for drainage in the South-East is removed from the landholder, as he will now be responsible only for maintenance. In itself, this is a relief in a very uncertain position with regard to future drainage charges. An estimate has been given that \$300,000 would be required by 1973 to meet all the charges in that regard. That cost could not be borne by landholders in the South-East, so it has been necessary for the Government to assume the capital responsibility as outlined in the Bill. The second reading explanation states that the system for rating based on unimproved values is the most equitable available in the present circumstances. This indicates that the Bill will not please all people involved in the drainage system.

This afternoon, in the time at my disposal I have looked briefly at the map on the notice board in the Chamber relating to those areas that will be brought afresh into the drainage scheme with regard to charges. I am somewhat surprised that the map indicates that only a small portion of those who will pay rates will be new ratepayers, and, in Committee, I should like the Minister to comment on this aspect. As an extremely rough estimate, I would say that the map indicates that new additions will not be even 10 per cent of the

whole. If that is true, it reduces the significance of the objection by people who will pay for the first time.

However, in looking at it in general terms, one can assume that some ratepayers will pay less. Obviously, those who are paying now on the top of the scale in relation to betterment and maintenance charges and meeting those amortization charges for capital involved in their rates will pay less when the capital charges are removed. Some ratepayers will pay about the same. One landholder has told me that the rate he now pays on betterment will be about the same when related to his unimproved land tax valuation. Some landholders will pay rates for the first time.

The position is confused because some assessments have not been made under the old scheme and these will attract charges when they have paid rates for the first time. This is not a simple matter and it will not bring joy to anyone. However, it is the most equitable solution in the present circumstances. The Auditor-General's Report for the year ended June 30, 1971, shows that rates levied on landholders for drainage yielded \$75,169 and that rates levied on betterment yielded \$25,360. Regarding rates, the Auditor-General states:

The earnings from drainage rates and retentions from drainage reserves for 1970-71 were \$77,606, against which expenditure on drainage maintenance works including appreciation was \$174,398, resulting in a deficit of \$96,792. The drainage rate levied by the board for 1970-71 was 5c in the dollar on the assessment of capital value of benefit. No drainage rates are being levied on land in the northern area of the Western Division or the Eastern Division in respect of the new drainage works in those areas which have been completed. Drainage rates cannot be levied until an assessment of those areas has been carried out. The board has decided to defer this assessment in view of investigations into the financial provisions of the South-Eastern Drainage Act which are being undertaken by a drainage investigation committee.

This comment refers to my previous statement that the whole issue of shifting the type of assessment from the betterment system to an unimproved values system is somewhat complicated because some landholders who have not received a betterment assessment would be expected to pay rates in the future. Regarding interest, the Auditor-General states:

The increased charge against revenue for interest has been the main factor in the increase in the annual deficit on the undertaking, which has risen from \$60,000 in 1960-61 to \$854,000 for 1970-71. As works have been completed over this period, interest

charges which were being capitalized during construction have become a charge in the Revenue Account of the undertaking. In addition, the average Treasury interest rate charged on Loan funds has increased gradually over the period.

It was inevitable that the Government should assume the capital charges of this work. It has been impossible for the landholders involved to bear the interest on the capital sum invested in South-Eastern drainage. Therefore, it was up to the Government to take some joy from the fact that the increased productive capacity of the State would result in additional revenues to the Government in other directions which are not assessed on a regional basis but which are known to exist. Therefore, the subsidizing of the scheme (if I may express it that way) by the Government in accepting the overall capital charges is a good business for the Government to be involved in. The South-East, particularly this part of it, is valuable, because it is not subject to drought and it will, in the future, become a more important and reliable producer of more sophisticated agricultural products of high quality. This will enable the State to increase its reputation for overall quality. In his second reading explanation, the Minister said that no suitable alternative could be seen to the Bill. He also said:

Land is "ratable land" for the purposes of the new provisions if it has, in the opinion of the board, been benefited by the construction of the drainage works.

It is over this point that the main contention may arise regarding the operation of the Bill. I am not sure that landholders in the South-East will be happy about the fact that their liability to pay rates may depend on the indirect benefit they may get from drainage in their area or in an adjacent area, because the principle of collecting rates from landholders has hitherto been by betterment related to a visible capital appreciation in the value of the property. If the Bill alters this system to a system of unimproved land values and assesses the standard of whether or not a property is ratable to one of direct benefit, I do not believe that there will be severe criticism of its implementation. However, as soon as the Government introduces the principle of indirect benefit, it will create great disquiet in the minds of many South-Eastern landholders.

What is indirect benefit and how does one assess it? Is a road that can be built because a swamp has been drained 10 miles away an indirect benefit? Many landholders will

want to know the answer. I see no reason for the reference in the Bill to indirect benefit. If rates were previously levied on the basis of capital increment resulting from betterment, I see no reason now to go far wide of the mark and talk of indirect benefit, because this will not help South-Eastern landholders to appreciate the change. Obviously, some of these landholders will support the Bill and some will not be affected in any material sense, but those who will be paying rates for the first time will oppose the Bill strongly. We should ensure that these people are justly rated in relation to the benefit they receive.

I am not sure that I, as one who does not oppose the second reading of the Bill, can say that I am happy with it when it contains this reference to indirect benefit. How far can indirect benefit be taken? We can go on to anyone who benefits materially, theoretically. Therefore, I will move to strike out "indirect" so that the Bill will apply only to direct benefit. I should not be unhappy about the Bill if that word were deleted. I appreciate the Government's dilemma and the fact that it is acting on the advice of an investigating committee. However, I am not pleased about a widening of drainage rates on land in the South-East on which land tax is still paid.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: That has nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. HALL: It has much to do with the total load that the landholder pays in taxation and charges. The Minister will ask people in the areas shown on the maps to pay drainage tax for the first time and that is unfair. These people are being selected from all the people of Australia to bear two charges. I protest at this extension of charge and urge the Minister to accept this as another reason for supporting the removal of land tax. I support the second reading, hoping to be able to move an amendment to strike out the offending word. I ask the Minister whether he will give us more information in his reply to the second reading debate and whether in Committee he will answer questions about the extent of new rating areas.

Mr. RODDA (Victoria): Generally, I support the measure. I was interested in the Leader's statement about the areas shown on the map, and I look forward to the Minister's statement about the areas shown in pink and the rated areas. I was of the opinion that some of the areas shown as being assessed were not being assessed. As the Leader has said, a casual glance at the map shows that the new areas to be included comprise less than 10

per cent, and I shall be interested to hear the Minister's reply on that matter.

Many different attitudes are taken to the disposal of surface water. I have read the evidence given to the Land Settlement Committee at its last hearing on further drainage, and the comments by the many witnesses are interesting. The committee concluded that these people were not interested in further drainage. When I examined the matter closely, I find that these people were scared of the charges they might have to pay.

This underlines any Government's difficulty in trying to recover rates to meet the cost of money invested in the scheme. I do not doubt that some landholders in the South-East will ask for further drainage, and the Minister can also be assured that as many people will oppose further drainage. An expert detailed examination of the effect of past drainage and of what must be done in future is needed before further work is done. In particular, we must consider the underground water table.

The Minister has a report from the Bennett committee but we on this side have not seen that report, and that makes me suspicious about what is in it. If there are things in that report that are not good for the South-East, perhaps we should know about them. I think the Minister will agree that there is a need for an expert examination of the disposal of surface water. Only yesterday afternoon a reference was made to the channelling of water away from the Coorong.

The Leader has dealt with the Bill from the Opposition's point of view. We do not underestimate the Government's difficulty about levying charges necessary to maintain the drains, and the second reading explanation states that charges for betterment and charges on capital structures will be removed. The Bill raises a drainage rate that will contribute to the cost of maintaining the drains. This year, my colleagues from the South-East and I have received representation from landholders requesting that these drains be cleaned. Of course, money is needed to do this, and the provisions in the Bill will contribute to that. This is the meat in the Bill.

Clause 7 reconstitutes the South-Eastern Drainage Board and two of the members will be landholders in the South-East. This is a step forward. We are not in any way decrying the valued services of the experienced officers who have done excellent work over the years, but this will bring in local opinion, and local people, too, have the responsibility of looking objectively at the matter.

The question that causes some concern and much argument is that the Bill proceeds to bring within its ambit people who have not hitherto had their properties rated for this purpose. We will find anomalies in this. The Bill proceeds to set up an appeal board, which will consist of five members, four of whom shall be landholders from the South-East, with an independent chairman. This gives some safeguard to people in the area who, for the first time, will come within the ambit of the Act. As surely as hens lay small eggs, there will be anomalies, of course.

New section 53 (1) (b) provides that an appeal can be lodged on the ground that the construction of the drains or drainage works has not resulted in any direct or indirect benefit to any portion of the land. Members on this side will be interested to hear what the Minister has to say about the words "indirect benefit". In an endeavour to assist the appeal board to overcome anomalies, I intend to move an amendment. I hope the Government will view it favourably.

As the Leader has said, there will be people, not within 10 miles of a drain or of a swamp being drained, who might not receive any benefit, yet by their land tax assessments, on which this rate is based, they will pay a considerable sum in dues. This seems to be a difficulty, and it places a heavy responsibility on the appeal board to see that justice is done. The amendment to which I have referred will widen the grounds upon which the appeal committee may look at these matters.

Some people caught by the provisions of this Bill will have made capital payments in paying off their betterments, and I ask the Government to give due consideration to such people, who will now have to make contributions because of the land tax assessments. It is important that the Bill should have a speedy passage. The South-Eastern Drainage Board has a job to do, and the existing legislation does not provide for what the Bill sets out to do.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): The Leader said that it appeared to him from looking at the chart on the board that not more than 10 per cent of the areas to be rated under the legislation would, in fact, be new areas. However, 50 per cent of the people who will be paying rates under the new scheme will be new ratepayers.

Mr. Hall: Then the chart is confusing.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: It may be confusing, but I am told that about 50 per cent of the people who will be paying rates under

the new scheme will be paying rates for the first time. The Leader was correct in saying that there would be pockets of opposition to this Bill, because naturally people who are required to pay rates for the first time will be unhappy about that. Of course, some people who were not assessed under the old scheme will come into this matter. It is right and proper that they should have been assessed, because they were directly involved in the scheme as it developed. The Leader mentioned the word "indirect"; that can be dealt with when he moves the amendment that he has foreshadowed.

The member for Victoria raised the question of betterment; this is involved in the Bill. Those people who have paid the full amount of betterment rather than taking the matter over the term of 40 years will be credited with the difference between payment at the time and payment over a 40-year period; the amount of the difference will go toward any maintenance rate that they are required to pay. This has been a very difficult problem, and I am sure the member for Alexandra can well remember it, because he was deeply involved in it. I can remember attending a meeting at Greenways with him, when the increased rates were discussed with the landholders, who were naturally very disturbed. When he was the Minister, the member for Alexandra recognized that some adjustments would have to be made.

I believe that the Government has gone as far as it possibly can in making those adjustments. We have done away with betterment, and the capital contributions for scheme drains and capital repayment upon petition drains will be discontinued. Further, depreciation upon drainage structures will be borne out of general revenue. These things will ease the burden on those people who are now involved. It would not be fair to leave those people who are at present rated under the existing scheme to bear the burden alone. It is equitable to spread the rate to the areas that have received direct and indirect benefit. I thank members for their support of the Bill so far, and I agree that it is important that the Bill be passed soon. I hope we shall be able to resolve our differences in Committee.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 11 passed.

Clause 12—"Drainage rate."

Mr. RODDA: I believe that there are some areas within the assessed area that have

received consideration because they are paying a drainage rate, but there has been a downgrading of that amount in connection with unimproved value. I imagine that the Government is bearing that in mind. We are going to rate people who may receive either direct or indirect benefit, but obviously some people have obtained substantial benefits from drainage. It appears that they will now be receiving a double benefit, because they have this consideration applied to the unimproved value. Will the Government do something about that?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN (Minister of Works): I do not follow the honourable member's argument. True, there has been a re-assessment of unimproved values over the whole State. If the honourable member is suggesting that that re-assessment may lead to a lower unimproved value being placed on a property, he is correct. That would have been anticipated when the re-assessment was ordered, because the rate is fixed. It will mean that less money will be collected in rates by the Government. I should imagine that no individual will be singled out, because the valuation is based on factors that apply equally to every property valued. We cannot vary the rate.

Mr. RODDA: The unimproved land tax assessment in relation to some areas includes the betterment factor, and the landholder concerned is currently paying for this. The landholder who has received a direct benefit from drainage under the existing legislation is virtually being handed a considerable concession. This is different from the position of the person whose property is being included in the scheme for the first time. Will this position be rectified?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: We considered that the payment of betterment was too much of a burden on those who received a direct benefit. The real problem here was that there were appeals against the assessed betterment concerning certain properties, and in many cases betterment has not been paid, because appeals have not been heard. The real difficulty of the Drainage Board was sustaining a case in court, as most of the people who carried out the assessments in question are now no longer with the department. I am afraid that if we did what the honourable member suggested we would be in a worse position. We have chosen to do certain things that are embodied in the Bill and, if some people benefit from it, it is their good luck.

Mr. RODDA: As the Minister knows, certain areas in the South-East have benefited considerably from drainage. When valuers have been on a certain site, they have considered this factor and removed it from the factors determining the unimproved value. However, the legislation ignores this situation and we are, in effect, granting a benefit to those people who are receiving the most benefit from drainage. I do not think people receiving a benefit from drainage object to paying for it.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Surely, as no betterment is to be paid in future, anyone taking a future valuation will ignore that factor and base the valuation on factors considered in any other case. If the factor referred to by the honourable member was considered in the past (I am not certain that it was), it should not be considered in the future.

Clause passed.

Clause 13—"Repeal of sections 49-56 of principal Act and enactment of sections in their place."

Mr. HALL: I move:

In new section 53 (2) (b) to strike out "or indirect".

I am concerned about the wide application of this clause, and I am disturbed that the map displayed on the board is confusing and, in fact, misleading to someone who does not have an intimate knowledge of South-Eastern drainage. In examining the map for the first time, one would imagine that the new properties to be added to the drainage system would be minimal, but the Minister has said that that is not so. The red-shaded area refers to land assessed for drainage rates.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Under the old scheme.

Mr. HALL: It is stated on the map that land rated under the present Act is included in the red-shaded area; new areas rated are in the blue-shaded area; and additional land to be assessed in the Western Division is in the transverse lines, while additional land to be assessed in the Eastern Division is in the blue-shaded area. Under the Bill, the area to be assessed is the yellow-shaded area. If the area already rated is in the red-shaded part, the areas to be added would amount to 10 per cent. The map is misleading, if the Minister says that 50 per cent of those rated will be new properties.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: I said "people", and it is people we are concerned with.

Mr. HALL: I suggest that the Minister read the map, which does not portray the true situation or show how many extra people will

now pay rates. I am disturbed that 50 per cent more people will pay rates, and I am sure the Minister is concerned about this. It therefore behoves the Committee to ensure that people are provided with a proper form of appeal against any injustice that may be unwittingly or innocently perpetrated by the Drainage Board. I am not saying that the board will set out to be unjust.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: The board won't hear appeals.

Mr. HALL: An appeal board is to be appointed and, from my reading of the measure, I think it will be well founded and I do not think there is anything wrong with its constitution. However, the conditions under which an appeal is made will govern the appeal board's decision and, if the application of the provision is to be wider than is shown on the map, appeals should be on the basis only of direct benefit; otherwise, we are altering too dramatically the basis on which rates under the South-Eastern drainage scheme are assessed. This amendment will remove the major objection of those who criticize this proposal, because they will feel safeguarded and will pay rates only on the direct benefits to their property. If the Minister directs the appeal board that unless an appellant can prove he is getting no indirect benefit he will be rated, this situation will cause consternation among many people. The Minister will recognize the importance of allaying fears that this legislation has generated.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I must reject the amendment. The map was drawn up after long consultations by experts in the drainage of the South-East, and it was drawn up on the basis that within the area were people who had received direct and people who had received indirect benefits. Of course, the whole State has received benefits from this drainage, but has also contributed towards the capital cost of this scheme. Who is to decide what people have received direct benefit from the scheme, and how can this question be decided? This is the problem that has existed in the past. This matter was considered at great length, because it was not possible to uphold, in court, appeals that were made about direct benefit. This amendment would require a complete reassessment of the South-East area and would add only to the present problem. What we have done we consider to be the most reasonable way of approaching this matter. If people are required to pay rates for the first time, they have the right of appeal. It is a landholder's appeal

board and its members will not be ridiculous in applying standards. They will have to be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt of the presence of indirect or direct benefits. Undoubtedly, appeals will be made by people who are being drawn into the scheme for the first time, and the Government expects that some appeals will be upheld. I am sure the Leader would agree that many landholders, while not receiving direct benefit, have received more indirect benefits than other people have received.

Mr. Hall: Give us an example.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: If drains had not been constructed, many of the landholders within the yellow lines on the map would not have been able to settle on the land, because no roads could have been constructed without the drainage and, because the area is made more accessible, indirect benefits must result. If the Government accepts the amendment a new reassessment will have to be made, and that would take a long time.

Mr. HALL: The Minister has misunderstood my amendment. I am not speaking about a reassessment for the South-East. I do not disagree with his contention that the rate could be on unimproved value, and I am not suggesting that we should go back to betterment.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Who will decide and how will the decision be made?

Mr. HALL: It is decided on direct benefit. The Minister is confused. He said that it was not possible to define direct benefit, but then he said that it had already been defined, because of improvements to the area. I am sure that a direct benefit can be established.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: We would need another assessment, and that would be impossible.

Mr. HALL: To establish a direct benefit from drainage does not refer to the assessment made to collect rates from it. The decision has to be made whether a property has benefited. Having made a physical assessment about whether the property benefits in a direct sense or not, the decision has to be made as to how to get the rates. I refer to those additional people who will be brought into this scheme and who will be affected by electricity, rates, or other factors not related to water on the property. If the Minister agrees to delete "indirect", he brings in all properties that have directly benefited and that would be everyone under betterment,

so the Minister will not lose any properties that are paying rates or any that were contemplated to be brought into the betterment proposals. All he is losing will be those who will come in on the fringe. Can he say what proportion of the ratepayers would come under the heading of indirect benefit? Has an assessment been made of how effective the definition of indirect benefit is?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Leader says it is a simple matter to decide who has received direct benefit from drainage. Drainage in the South-East was commenced towards the end of the 1940's. How would the Leader assess at this moment direct benefit from drainage?

Mr. Hall: How has it been assessed up to now?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The assessments made were based on evidence from people employed by the Lands Department at the time the drains were constructed. Most of those people have died. When betterment charges were levied and appeals lodged, it was found that, because of insufficient evidence, there was no case to defeat the appeals. Yet the Leader now says that it would not be difficult to assess the direct benefit of drainage. Indirect benefit will be made ratable so as to bring those people, who have more indirect benefit than have people who are farther removed from the scheme, into the payment of rates, thus spreading the burden that we believe is too heavy on those previously paying rates.

Mr. HALL: If the Minister is unable to establish direct benefit, it becomes more of an absurdity to establish indirect benefit. The Minister is saying that, although it is not possible to find direct benefit in one area, indirect benefit can be found in an area farther away.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I was not talking about assessing direct benefit. Each property can vary as to the direct benefit it has gained. The Leader would know that in certain cases people could claim that, because their properties were too close to the scheme, they lost value. Certainly we would not be dealing with degrees of direct benefit, but some would gain more than others. I do not say that it is impossible to say in what areas generally direct benefit has occurred. Even within those areas people could have suffered as a result of drainage, even though they seemed to be in an area where direct benefit would apply. There are areas of land inside the

yellow line that would not be accessible without drainage. They receive some direct benefit that is not received by properties farther removed. Largely the areas included outside the red line were already rated.

Mr. RODDA: The Minister said that everyone in the State had received benefit from drainage. The Bill has swept away all matters of betterment. This clause provides for an appeal board, which will undoubtedly hear many appeals. What will be the jurisdiction of the board? From what the Minister has said, clearly no-one in the area marked by the yellow line will have received a direct or indirect benefit.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Unless they prove otherwise.

Mr. RODDA: I do not know how they could do that in view of what the Minister has said about all the criteria that go to make up an indirect benefit. Because of the nature of the land, properties in this delineated area will have a high unimproved value, and this will be an anomaly.

The Committee divided on the amendment:

Ayes (20)—Messrs. Allen, Becker, Brookman, Carnie, Coumbe, Eastick, Evans, Ferguson, Goldsworthy, Gunn, Hall (teller), Mathwin, McAnaney, Millhouse, Nankivell, and Rodda, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. Tonkin, Venning, and Wardle.

Noes (25)—Messrs. Broomhill, Brown, and Burdon, Mrs. Byrne, Messrs. Clark, Corcoran (teller), Crimes, Curren, Dunstan, Groth, Harrison, Hopgood, Hudson, Jennings, Keneally, King, Langley, McKee, McRae, Payne, Simmons, Slater, Virgo, Wells, and Wright.

Majority of 5 for the Noes.

Amendment thus negatived.

Mr. RODDA: In view of what the Minister has just said and the obvious reception that the Leader's amendment has received, I see little point in proceeding with my amendment.

Clause passed.

Remaining clauses (14 to 26) and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

PARLIAMENTARY SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendment:

Page 1. After clause I insert new clauses as follows:

1a. *Amendment of principal Act, s. 8—Disqualification of Trustee*—Section 8 of the principal Act is amended—

(a) by striking out the word "The" being the first word of the section and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "Subject to subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the";

(b) by inserting at the end thereof the following subsections (the present contents of the section as amended by paragraph (a) of this section being hereby designated as subsection (1) thereof):

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, a trustee shall not be regarded as being a director of any banking company transacting business in the State by reason of the fact that he is a member of the Board of Management of the State Bank of South Australia.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the State Bank Act, 1925, as amended, a member of the Board of Management of the State Bank of South Australia is not liable to dismissal from his office as such under section 13 of that Act in consequence of his being also, and acting as, one of the trustees of the Savings Bank of South Australia or in consequence of his taking part, as one of the trustees, in the management of the bank.

1b. *Amendment of principal Act, s. 13—Meetings of Trustees*—Section 13 of the principal Act is amended—

(a) by striking out from the first paragraph thereof the passage "once in each week (except during the last week of the month of December)";

(b) by striking out from the third paragraph thereof the passage "more than one meeting in each week" and inserting in lieu thereof the passage "a meeting".

1c. *Repeal of s. 15 of principal Act and enactment of section in its place—Appointment of chairman*—Section 15 of the principal Act is repealed and the following section is enacted and inserted in its place:

15. (1) With effect from the termination of his office as chairman of the person holding that office on the day of the commencement of the Savings Bank of South Australia Act Amendment Act, 1971, and as occasion requires, the Governor shall appoint one of the trustees to be the chairman of trustees.

(2) The chairman so appointed shall hold office as such during the term of his office as one of the trustees.

(3) The chairman shall preside at the meetings of the trustees and shall not only have a vote as one of the trustees, but shall also in addition thereto, in case of the equality of votes, have a casting or decisive vote.

(4) In the absence of the chairman at the time appointed for any meeting of the trustees, one of the trustees then present shall be chosen by the other trustees assembled, and shall act as chairman of the meeting at which he is so chosen.

1d. *Repeal of s. 16 of principal Act and enactment of sections in its place—Trustees' fees*—Section 16 of the principal Act is repealed and the following sections are enacted and inserted in its place:

16. (1) The trustees, including the chairman of trustees, shall be paid such remuneration, expenses and allowances as may from time to time be prescribed by regulation under this section, which the Governor is hereby empowered to make.

(2) Where no regulations are in force under this section, the trustees shall continue to be paid such remuneration as is prescribed by regulation under the Statutory Salaries and Fees Act, 1947.

16a. *Sick leave*—In addition to any leave granted to a trustee under section 9 of this Act, the trustees may grant to any of the trustees, on satisfactory evidence of ill-health, one month's sick leave in the aggregate in any one calendar year, and no deduction of his remuneration shall be made in respect of any period of sick leave so granted.

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

That the Legislative Council's amendment be agreed to.

The effect of the amendments is that the Chairman of the trustees will no longer be elected annually by the board of trustees from among their number but will be appointed by the Governor in Council. The election of the Chairman by the board results from the time when the Savings Bank of South Australia was a private trustee bank, not a Government bank as it is now, and it is thought far more appropriate that the Governor in Council, as in the case of other statutory instrumentalities, nominate the Chairman. Secondly, some amendments have been made relating to the Savings Bank board members' fees as these were bound in an outmoded way. Thirdly, the opportunity has been taken

to remove the provisions that prohibit a member of the Savings Bank board from being a member of the State Bank board and *vice versa*. As both banks now run agencies for one another, there is virtue in having at least one member common to each board.

Mr. BECKER: When the Bill was first before us we were asked merely to consider the question of four weeks annual leave, whereas now we have far-reaching amendments to what was quite a simple Bill. I cannot see any reason why a person should be a director of both the State Bank and the Savings Bank of South Australia, because they are separate organizations and it would not be in the interests of either board. The Minister of Agriculture said, when this matter was being debated in another place, that some people sat on the board of more than one bank. However, to my knowledge, that is not true. There would not be one person who was a director of, say, both the Bank of New South Wales and the National Bank.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: You should read what Sir Arthur Rymill said.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The honourable member cannot directly quote from a debate in another place.

Mr. BECKER: It is not true to assume that there are directors who are on the board of more than one bank. This amendment could be a back-door method of introducing part of the Government's policy to amalgamate the State Bank and the Savings Bank of South Australia. Nothing would give the Government more pleasure than to control the huge reserves of more than \$100,000,000 in the Savings Bank of South Australia.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! Again I point out that the Committee is considering an amendment. It is not a second reading debate or a debate on open subject matter. Remarks must be confined to the amendment.

Mr. BECKER: I am suspicious about amending the Act in this way and we need further time to consider the amendments.

Mr. HALL: I have much sympathy with the member for Hanson. Amendments of major importance have been tacked on to a small Bill. Surely the Government should not legislate by allowing the Upper House, which it despises, to tack on items of major policy decision. I would have thought that the Government would bring such important matters before us in a second reading debate. You, Mr. Chairman, have said that this is not a second reading debate and not an open matter. We are circumscribed by

the way the Government has introduced these amendments. You have ruled quite correctly, under Standing Orders, Mr. Chairman. This is not a proper time to introduce such an important matter, because it is the Government's avowed intention to grab the money in the people's bank. It has always been its intention to amalgamate the State Bank and the Savings Bank of South Australia, but that is not a simple matter, because it involves the way in which the funds of the Savings Bank are invested. The Government would like to get its hands on deposits in the Savings Bank.

The CHAIRMAN: Order! I have referred to this matter once and I will refer to it again for the last time. The Chairman is confined to Standing Orders and can only implement Standing Orders. This is not a second reading debate: it is consideration in Committee of an amendment. Consequently, the amendment is the only subject matter under discussion by the Committee.

Mr. HALL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your guidance and I applaud you for giving it. So that I can further study the matter, I ask that progress be reported.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

REGISTRATION OF DOGS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Consideration in Committee of the Legislative Council's amendments:

No. 1. Page 1, line 15 (clause 2)—Leave out "as to suggest".

No. 2. Page 2, line 5 (clause 2)—Leave out "by regulation, or".

Amendment No. 1:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO (Minister of Local Government): I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 1 be agreed to.

I do not think there is any great moment in what the supreme House has suggested. When the Bill was passed by this place, new section 20a (1) provided:

Where a dog is at large in any public place, or in any premises not belonging to, or occupied by, the owner of the dog, and an authorized person is of the opinion that the behaviour of the dog is such as to suggest that the dog presents a danger or potential danger to the public, he may, if he is unable to seize the dog with safety, forthwith destroy the dog or cause it to be destroyed.

The Legislative Council has amended that provision by striking out "as to suggest". It is a master stroke on the part of the Legislative Council, and I think we all ought to be terribly grateful for its amendment.

Motion carried.

Amendment No. 2:

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I move:

That the Legislative Council's amendment No. 2 be agreed to.

We intended in clause 2 that an authorized person should be "(a) a member of the Police Force; or (b) a person authorized by regulation, or by instrument under the hand of the Commissioner of Police to exercise the powers conferred by this section". Apparently, the Legislative Council objects to a person's being authorized by regulation and has made the provision extremely restrictive, so that authorized persons will include only members of the

Police Force or a person who is authorized by instrument under the hand of the Commissioner of Police. I regret that this has been done; I think it is a narrow attitude, but it has come from a narrow House. Frankly, I do not think it is worth worrying about, and I would prefer to see the Bill passed as soon as possible.

Motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT

At 5.52 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, November 23, at 2 p.m.